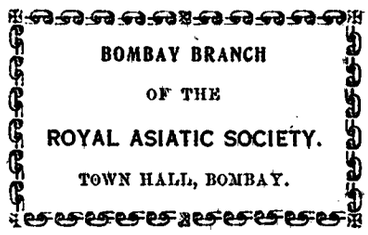
Administration Report

Province of

ASSAM

1886-87



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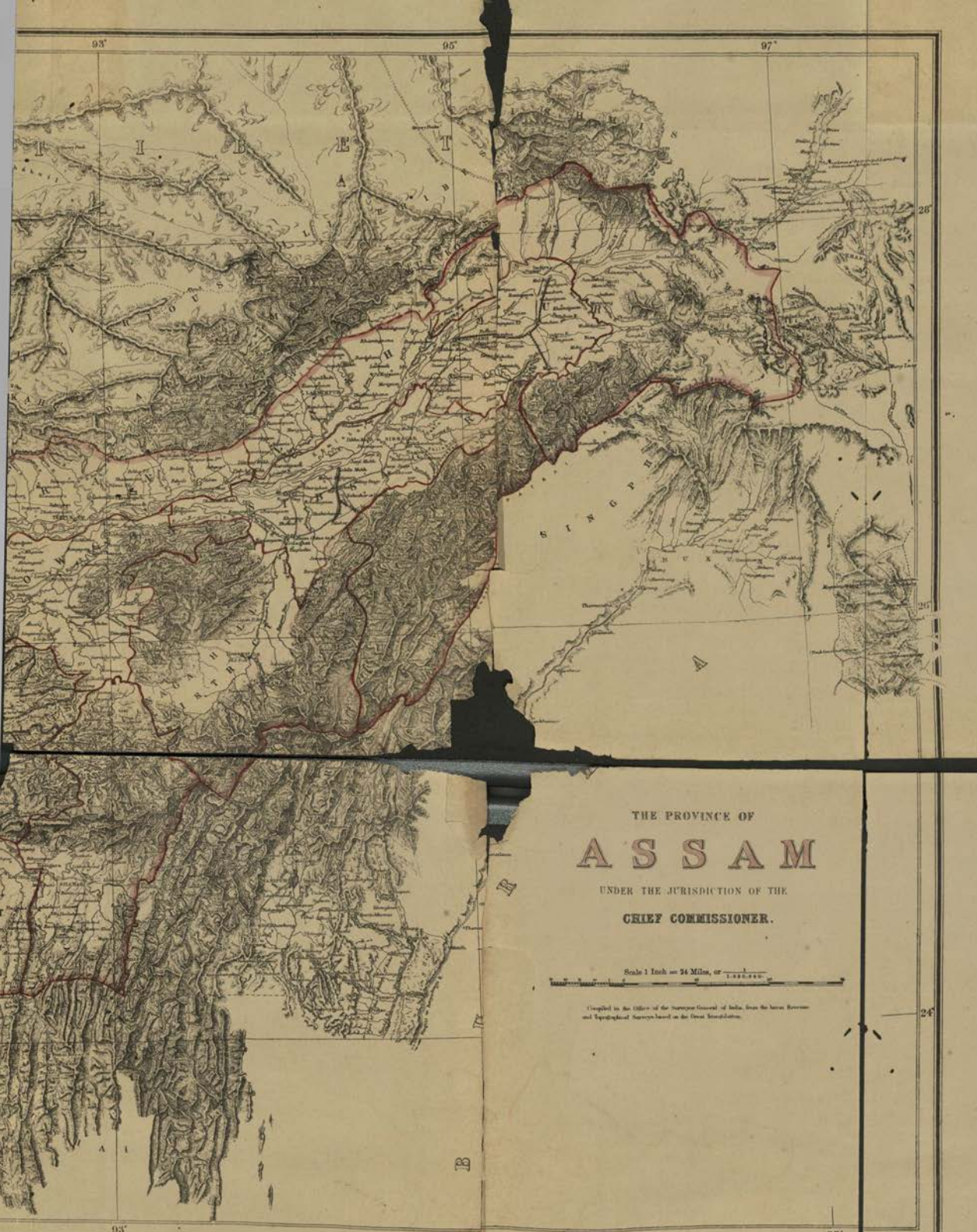

Direction of Lieut. Colonel H. H. Thuillier, R.E., Officiating Surveyor General of India,
Survey of India Office, Calcutta, June 1880.

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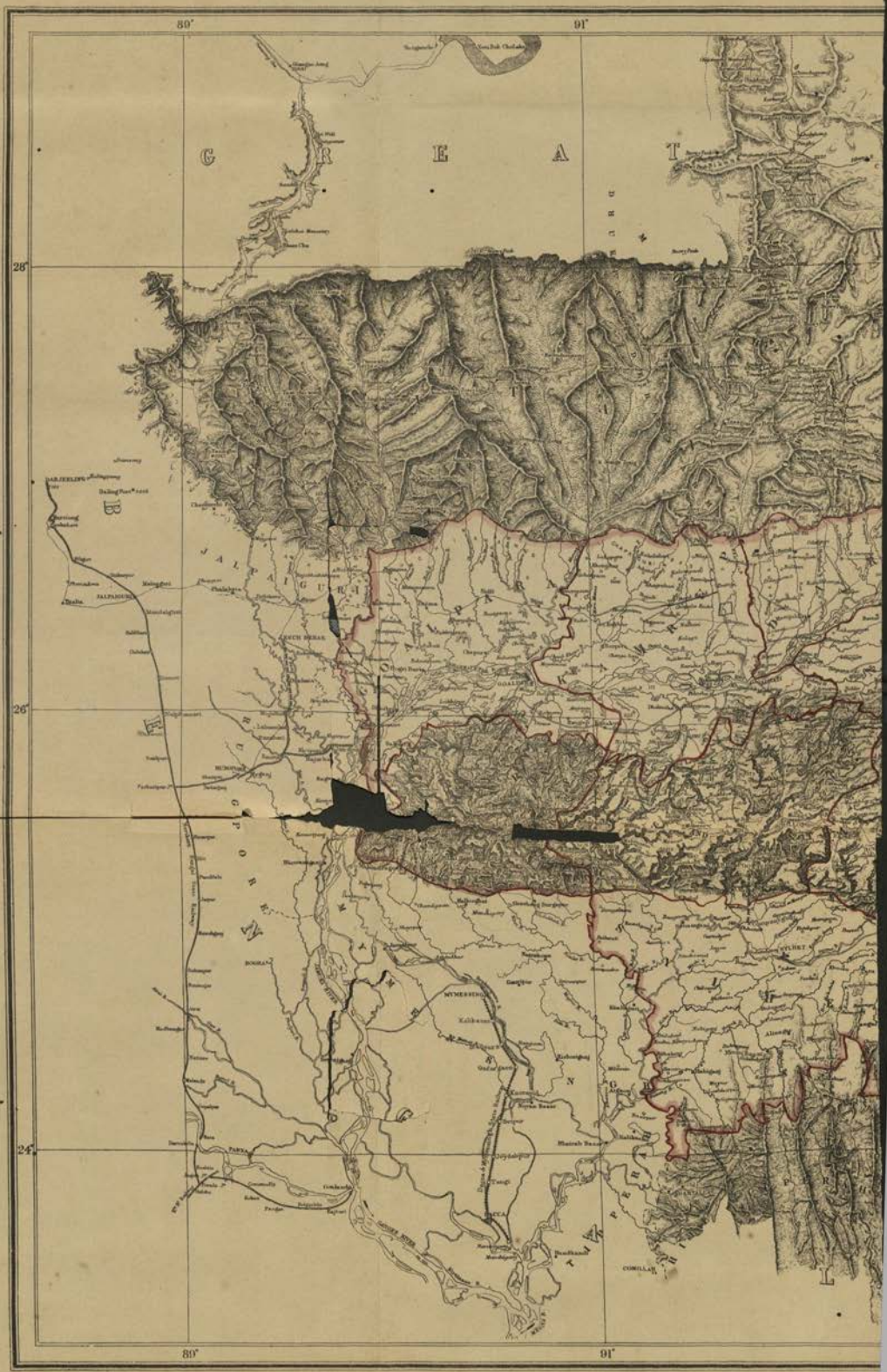

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration and tours.

Mr. W. E. Ward held charge of the Administration as Officiating Chief Commissioner throughout the year. He left Shillong on the 2nd November on his annual tour of inspection, visiting Nowgong, and proceeding thence *viâ* Diyungmukh to Gunjong in North Cachar, and thence across the hills along the new road which had been constructed connecting the Frontier Police outposts of Gunjong, Guilong, Hangrum, Baladhan, and Marticherra with Silchar. From Silchar the Chief Commissioner proceeded to visit all the Frontier Police outposts of the Cachar district, inspecting the sub-division of Hailákándi *en route*, and entering the Sylhet district from that sub-division. The Chief Commissioner remained in the Sylhet district till the 11th February, visiting all the sub-divisions and most of the Frontier Police outposts of that district. On the 12th February he returned to Shillong to be present at the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. On the 22nd February he left Shillong for a tour of inspection in the Assam Valley, during which he visited the head-quarters of every district and sub-division except North Lakhimpur, returning to Shillong, after the close of the financial year, on the 18th April. Altogether Mr. Ward was 159 days on tour.

Frontier tribes.

2. Our relations with frontier tribes, with the same exceptions as in last year of the Kapaschor Akas and the Chulikata Mishmis, have continued to be friendly. No event worth notice occurred in connection with the Bhutias of Bhutan and Towang, the Miris, Abors, Digaru Mishmis, Khámptis, Singphos, Lakhimpur and Sibságar Nágas, or Lushais. The Deputy-Commissioner of Kámrúp paid his usual visit to Diwangiri in February 1887. The Udalguri Fair, resorted to by the Bhutias of Towang, was attended by the Gelengs, or Thibetan officers from Lhassa, who administer the province of Towang, in person. The decline in the popularity of Bhutan salt, which is rapidly being superseded in Darrang by the English article imported from Bengal, has diminished the value of the trade at this place. Since the annexation of Upper Burma intercourse between the Lakhimpur district and the Singphos of Hukong has become much more frequent, and rubber from Hukong has found its way in considerable quantities into the Dibrugarh market. This circumstance suggested enquiry into the communications between Assam and Burma by this route, which was represented as offering no difficulties of importance. A party of three Singphos, despatched by the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts from Dibrugarh in March 1887, with a letter to the Assistant-Commissioner of Mogaung in the Bhamo district of Upper Burma, successfully reached the Assistant-Commissioner at Tsinbo on the Irrawaddy, south of Mogaung, and returned with a letter from him to the Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur. In the south of Cachar the Sonai Bázár, one of the three from which the Lushais are supplied with articles from the plains, still remains closed, owing to the want of a joint guarantee for the safety of the traders who resort to it from Khalkham and Lalbura, the Lushai chiefs who control the neighbouring tribes.

Akas.

The blockade against the Kapaschor Akas, the result of the abortive expedition of 1883, still continued during the cold weather of 1886-87, and additional pressure was brought to bear upon the tribe by prohibiting their neighbours, the Hazarikhowa Akas, through whom they were believed to obtain supplies, from visiting the plains. This measure has proved most successful, and next year's report will contain an account of the final submission of the tribe, who have been at variance with us for the past five years.

Chulikata Mishmis.

The Chulikata Mishmis, not having yet made reparation for the murder by them of an Assamese villager near Dikrang, north of Sadiya, in 1884, remain excluded from trade with the plains. Further information as to the perpetrators of the murder was obtained from some refugees who visited Sadiya, and the Assistant Political Officer proposed to seize a hostage for the surrender of the murderers and raise the blockade. This measure was not approved by the Chief Commissioner, and matters still continue as before. The difficulty of inducing this tribe, which recognises no common authority, to bring pressure to bear upon the parties

to whom its exclusion from the plains is due, has during the present year led to a reconsideration of the orders enforcing the blockade, as will be narrated in the next report.

Daflas.

We have had no collision with the Daflas during the year; but a difficulty has arisen in connection with the settlement of refugee Daflas from the hills just outside the Inner Line in North Lakhimpur, where, though nominally outside British jurisdiction, they are able to presume upon our protection, and to harass the Daflas from the hills when the latter come down to the plains markets. It will probably be necessary to enforce the removal of all such colonists from a belt beyond the Inner Line sufficiently broad to prevent the risk of quarrels between them and their tribesmen reacting on our settled jurisdiction, and to bring (as orders long since issued, but allowed to fall into desuetude, already require) all *bonâ fide* settlers in the plains into localities where they will be out of reach of attack from the hills.

Nága Hills district.

The year has been one of almost complete tranquillity in the Nága Hills district. The attack on the Manipuri Nága village of Shipvomi by men of Khonoma and other villages in alliance with them occurred just before the commencement of 1886-87, and its circumstances have already been narrated in last year's report. Heavy punishment was dealt out to the raiders, and fines imposed on all villages which took part in the raid. Good progress has been made in opening out the district to traffic by roads, and travelling through it has now become almost as secure as in the plains of Assam. In the tract known as the area of political control, between the valley of the Doyong and that of the Dikhu river, a promenade was made by the Deputy-Commissioner in May 1886, with a view to punish an outrage by the village of Naogaon on that of Deka Haimong, both of the Ao tribe. The offending village was burnt, and a guard of 40 Frontier Police quartered on its site until the persons accused of the attack on Deka Haimong were surrendered and a fine imposed on the village was paid.

Manipur.

3. The chief event of the year in the State of Manipur was the death, in May 1886, of Mahárája Chandra Kirti Singh, after a reign of 35 years The late Mahárája was an able and active ruler, until rendered incapable of business by illness during the last years of his life. In 1879 he rendered important service to the British Government by lending his troops for the relief of Kohima, then besieged by the insurgent Nágas; and during the operations against Burma in the early part of 1886 a portion of his army, led by the Political Agent, Colonel Johnstone, succeeded in rescuing from certain death three European employés of the Bombay-Burma Company who were held in captivity at Kendat. Besides this active service rendered by the State, which has been suitably acknowledged, Manipur has throughout the year been held by our troops as a base of operations in the Chindwin Valley of Upper Burma, and the Mahárája has loyally co-operated in rendering assistance with supplies and carriage, the burden of which, in a State so thinly peopled and with so few resources, has been considerable.

The late Mahárája's death was followed, as on previous occasions, by a series of attempts to oust his son and successor, the present Mahárája Sur Chandra Singh, from the throne. Those which fell in the year of report were both headed by Bara Chauba Singh, the eldest son of Nar Singh, who ruled Manipur from 1844 to 1850. On the first occasion, immediately on the demise of Chandra Kirti Singh, Bara Chauba headed a rising which, after very nearly proving successful, was defeated by the Manipuri forces under Tangál General. Bara Chauba succeeded in effecting his escape to Cachar; one of his brothers, Megzim Singh, was arrested in that district, and has since been detained as a political prisoner; but Bara Chauba himself evaded capture, and remained in hiding till October, when he started again from Cachar for Manipur with a force of 300 men. He was promptly followed up by a body of 100 of the Cachar Frontier Police under Lieutenant Harris of the 4th Bengal Infantry and Subadar-Major Chattar Singh, who overtook him at Bishenpur, 16 miles from the capital. Two days later Lieutenant Harris and the Subadar-Major attacked and defeated Bara Chauba, who, with two guns and 200 men was posted on a small hill about three miles from the capital. Our force suffered no loss, and Bara Chauba, his son and two brothers, immediately afterwards surrendered to the Darbar, by which they were given up to the Political Agent. They are now confined with Megzim Singh as political prisoners at Hazaribagh.

With the exception of these disturbances, the condition of the State has been prosperous throughout the year. Trade revived, in consequence of the substitution of British for Burmese rule across the eastern frontier, and the harvest was exceptionally good. The Kamhao or Sukti Kukis, as usual, displayed some turbulence in the south, but their aggressions were successfully punished. The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated with much *éclat* at the capital, and the occasion taken for recognising the good service done for the British Government by officers of the State.

The operations undertaken from Manipur as a base in aid of the occupation of Upper Burma will be found detailed in paragraph 166 of the Report. In last year's report it was stated that Colonel Johnstone, then Political Agent of Manipur, had been able to render material assistance to the cause of order in the Kubo and Upper Chindwin Valleys, and that he had in so doing received a wound, which compelled him take leave. His successor, Major Trotter, in proceeding from Tammu to Kendat, was treacherously attacked at Pantha, one day's march from Tammu, on the night of the 12th May, and was forced to retire on Tammu. In the action he received a wound, from which he died on the 13th July. Reinforcements were sent to Tammu from Kohima in June, and on the 19th of that month Major Hailes, who had taken charge of the agency on Major Trotter being rendered incapable of carrying on business, attacked the position of the insurgents three miles from Tammu, a strong stockade called Chanyone. This attack was unsuccessful, and Major Hailes was severely wounded. The command of the position at Tammu now devolved upon Captain Stevens, of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry. Reinforcements were sent from Silchar, and later on from Dibrugarh. Captain Stevens, in spite of some sickness among the troops at Tammu, maintained himself there successfully through the summer, and on the 10th October 1886 attacked the position of the Burmese at Chanyone, and captured it after an hour's fighting. This success was followed by a promenade through the Kubo Valley, the disappearance thence of the dacoits, and the restoration of the valley to peace and order. A road from Manipur *viâ* Tammu to the Chindwin at Sittoung is now in the course of construction, and the Assam regiments have held the posts in the Kubo Valley and along the Chindwin, north of Kendat, since the autumn of 1886.

Weather, crops, and prices.

4. The year was on the whole a wet one. In the Assam Valley the rainfall was above the average, but was well distributed for agricultural operations. In the Surma Valley it was excessive, and caused widespread failure of crops owing to floods. In the hill districts it was also in excess of the average; in the Khási Hills it caused a failure of the potato crop, and in the Gáro Hills the cotton crop was much damaged by unseasonable rain. The wet rainy season was followed by an unusually wet cold weather in the Assam Valley and Hills.

The outturn of the crops corresponded with the distribution of the rain. The great staple, rice, was an excellent crop in most districts of the Assam Valley; but the main cold-weather crop, mustard, was poor, owing to the damp of the winter months. In the Khási Hills, with the exception of potatoes, the crops were not much injured by the rain. In the Gáro Hills the rice did very well, and in the Nága Hills all crops were a success.

In the Surma Valley the season of 1886 was one of the most disastrous on record, and although in a permanently-settled district like the greater part of Sylhet seasonal calamities do not usually affect the revenue to any great extent, there can be no doubt that the floods produced considerable distress, especially among the rent-receivers, who were unable to realise from their tenants. The floods practically lasted from July to September, and in Cachar the rice crop was estimated at only one-third, and in Sylhet at less than one-half of an average crop. The season was the worst of three successive bad years. Nothing approaching famine can be said to have resulted from this failure, for plenty of labour was available on roads and tea-gardens, and the people showed no readiness to take advantage of it.

Prices corresponded generally to the character of the season. They fell in the Assam Valley to a marked degree, and rose to a very high figure in Cachar and Sylhet. In the latter district the price of rice is subject to extraordinary fluctuations with the outturn of the harvest, and especially with reference to the outturn in the Bengal districts, Tipperah, Dacca, and Mymensing, which command the lines of export from it. In the course of the last four years common rice has sold in Sylhet at 55 seers a rupee (in 1882-83); in the year of report it reached in some places the price of 10 seers a rupee. Prices in hill districts did not vary in any very marked degree from the standard of the previous year.

Vital statistics.

5. The progress of the registration of vital statistics continues to be slow, and little improvement can be expected with the unpaid agency existing in most districts of the Province. The figures recorded for both births and deaths were smaller than in 1885, not keeping pace with the natural increase of population. Births fell from 126,566 to 124,743, and the ratio per mille from 27·95 to 27·55, while deaths decreased from 126,344 to 125,726, and the ratio per mille from 27·91 to 27·77. Cachar and Goálpára are the districts in which registration most nearly represents the facts; the more backward districts, such as Lakhimpur and Darrang, are, however, progressing towards the level of the more advanced. Compulsory registration has been enforced with some effect in many head-quarter towns, but registration in the smaller stations is still inadequate.

The main feature in the mortuary returns of 1886 is the lamentable mortality from cholera, from which disease the Province was conspicuously free in 1885. Of 125,726 deaths, no less than 20,188 were reported as due to cholera, and the increase from this cause nearly balances the decrease under fevers, bowel-complaints, and other diseases. Deaths from cholera were nearly as numerous as in the epidemic years of 1882 and 1884, and were much above the average for the five years previous to 1885. The disease was epidemic in the Assam Valley, especially in the districts of Nowgong, Kámrúp, and Darrang. In Nowgong the death ratio from cholera alone was over 10 per mille, while in the town of Gauháti it attained the unprecedented figure of 22·74 deaths per mille. Among the immigrant population travelling by steamer there were few deaths, the measures of precaution adopted proving very successful. In the Surma Valley cholera was not unusually fatal. There were severe but local outbreaks in the Nága Hills and Gáro Hills.

Only 564 deaths were recorded as caused by small-pox, against 1,980 in 1885, and nine of the chief towns had only one death from this disease among them. Fevers were less fatal than in any year since 1883, though the number of deaths, 63,857, was above the average of the previous five years. More than half the mortality is attributed to this, the prevailing disease of the country. In Goálpára, where the paludal fever known as *kalá-azár* is of special interest, 718 fewer deaths from fever were registered than in 1885, and the ratio per mille fell from 38·03 to 34·79. Deaths from bowel-complaints were fewer than in the previous year.

Sanitary improvements.

6. The amount expended on sanitation by the 20 municipal bodies in the Province was Rs. 85,050, rather less than in 1885. Of this sum, Rs. 35,687 was spent on roads. The Gauháti waterworks, the progress of which has been retarded by various causes, were not completed till after the close of the year. The drainage works at Gauháti and Goálpára were maintained during the year, and a scheme of water-supply for Sylhet is being prepared. These are the only special sanitary works of importance in the Province. Among minor measures, good work was done at Dibrugarh in providing and improving wells and tanks.

Literature and the Press.

7. Only nine literary works were registered during the year, none of them being of any particular interest; six were educational primers, and two republications. The only newspapers in the Province are two Bengali papers, the *Paridarsak* of Sylhet, which was published weekly instead of fortnightly, and the *Silchar*, published fortnightly at Silchar.

Legislation.

8. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation came into force in the Province, as noted in last year's Summary, on the 1st July 1886. Of other enactments of general application, the most important was the Income Tax Act (II. of 1886). No law of the kind had existed in Assam for the last 20 years. The Municipal Act, V. (B.C.) of 1876, was extended to the town of Barpeta, and some of the provisions of the Police Act to the sub-divisional station of Karimganj. Of rules made by the Chief Commissioner, the most important were those issued under Chapter V. of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, relating to arrears and the mode of recovering them, and under Sections 129, 152, and 155 (*b*) of the Regulation relating to procedure, the mode of serving processes, and process-fees. Rules were also framed under the Income Tax Act.

Immigration.

9. The number of immigrants into the Province increased from 29,401 in 1885 to 30,894 in 1886. There was a slight re-action towards more extensive importation for the gardens of the Assam Valley, though the number of immigrants was much below that of 1884. In the Surma Valley the immigrant population is steadily increasing every year. The total labour force of the Province at the beginning of 1886 was 289,083 souls. New arrivals swelled this number by about 5 per cent., the number of coolies imported under Act I. of 1882, and as free immigrants, increasing in about the same ratio. The net increase during the year was 12,874 persons; and at the close of 1886 the total labour force was 301,957 souls. Of these, the district of Cachar has 83,742, or 27·7 per cent. of the whole number. The immigrant population is increasing most rapidly in Sylhet, where the opening and extension of many new gardens by the South Sylhet Tea Company has created a steady demand for labour. Communications with the Surma Valley have recently been much improved by the starting, in January 1887, of a daily fast steamer service from Narainganj, similar to that on the Brahmaputra. It is hoped that this more rapid means of transit will reduce the mortality among immigrants *en route*, as it has done on the Brahmaputra, where the percentage of deaths fell still further, from 0·15 in 1885 to 0·07 in 1886, while in Sylhet and Cachar the statistics, incomplete as they admittedly are, show a mortality of 3 and 6 per cent. respectively among coolies imported by boat. The working of the Immigration Act, I. of 1882, continues to be generally satisfactory; employers resort less and less to the Act, as communications improve and new

gardens become established. The decrease in the number of local contracts under Section 111 of the Act was most marked in Cachar. Crime among the immigrant population continues to decrease, convictions under the Penal Code being only 340, against 430 in 1885. Prosecutions for breach of contract under Act XIII. of 1859 increased slightly with the more extended use of that Act. The health of the coolie force was affected, in common with that of the general population, by the epidemic of cholera, which was specially prevalent in the Assam Valley. Thus the death-rate rose from 36·8 in 1885 to 39·8 per mille in 1886. This is still beneath the ratio of previous years; and, while the number of gardens classed as unhealthy has increased, there has been a great improvement on some of the most unhealthy gardens in South Sylhet. The birth-rate fell from 32·6 to 29·0 per mille, probably owing to deficient registration. 70 out of 643 gardens employing Act labourers, and 92 out of 174 gardens not under the Act, remained uninspected, as compared with 17 and 13 respectively in 1885, when the work of inspection was unusually complete. The failure to inspect occurred almost entirely in one district, Cachar. Of the non-Act gardens the majority had less than 50 workers, and in such cases inspection is not compulsory. The district reports show a large area of land taken up by ex-coolies for settlement as cultivators, but there is no doubt that the real area occupied is much larger than that reported.

The tea industry.

10. The number of tea-gardens in the Province has again fallen from 941 in 1885 to 883 at the end of 1886. This is due to the increasing tendency to amalgamate gardens, with a view to economy in the working of them. The area of land taken up for tea increased from 915,846 acres to 934,134 acres, or by 18,288 acres. This increase is, however, more apparent than real, except in Sylhet, where it is partly due to fresh land having been taken up. In other districts the area of tea grants was understated. The area returned as actually cultivated under tea increased from 197,510 acres to 203,993 acres, the expansion being general in all the chief tea districts. The total weight of tea manufactured is estimated by district officers at over 61 million pounds, or an increase of more than 8 million pounds over the outturn of 1885. The Indian Tea Association put the total outturn at a somewhat lower figure, rather over 59 million pounds. In both the valleys into which the Province is naturally divided the figures are the highest yet recorded. In the districts of Sylhet and Cachar the outturn has increased enormously, and will at the present rate very soon equal that of the Assam Valley. Cachar, with 15 million pounds, is the largest producing district. Sibságar falls little short of this figure. Darrang and Sylhet increased their production most largely. The average yield per acre reported was higher than in 1885, probably because of the increased yield of new gardens, and possibly also in part to higher and improved methods of cultivation. The average yield per acre for the Province was, according to the district returns, 363 lbs., and according to the Tea Association 349 lbs. The gardens of the Lakhimpur district are again the most productive, with an average of 518 lbs. per acre.

Trade.

11. The trade with frontier tribes, the total value of which fell off by 21 per cent. in 1885, showed a small increase of 6·4 per cent. in 1886. The imports rose in value from Rs. 5,51,027 to Rs. 6,02,625. The increase was general, but most marked in the trade with the Lushai Hills, while Bhutan, the Daffa Hills and Hill Tippera sent us goods of less value. Exports diminished in value from Rs. 1,34,357 to Rs. 1,27,066, chiefly in the traffic with Manipur.

The total value of the river-borne trade with Bengal fell off from Rs. 7,03,67,480 in 1885-86 to Rs. 6,29,56,638, a decrease of Rs. 74,10,842, or over 74 lakhs of rupees. Of the total value imports were valued at Rs. 2,80,56,208, or 7¾ lakhs more than in 1885-86, while exports were valued at Rs. 3,49,00,430, nearly 82 lakhs less than last year. This apparent decrease is, however, due to an alteration in the rate for valuing tea, which was formerly valued at a uniform rate of Rs. 50 per maund. This rate was reduced during the year to Rs. 43-8 per maund in the Assam Valley and Rs. 39-8 in the Surma Valley, according to the prices realised at sales. Thus, while the weight of tea exported was greater by 42,000 maunds, the valuation was less by over 33 lakhs of rupees. Under the present system of registration of steamer traffic the trade with Calcutta is understated. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the volume of trade has actually diminished. In the Brahmaputra Valley imports and exports showed a net decrease of 71 lakhs, or 23 per cent. in value, chiefly owing to the diminished valuation of tea. In the Surma Valley the total value increased by 7 per cent., a decline in exports being more than counterbalanced by the greater value of imports. The prominent features in the trade of the year were an increase of over 8½ lakhs of rupees in the value of rice imported into Sylhet and Cachar, and a large increase in the import of paddy, coupled with a fall from 26½ lakhs to less than half a lakh of maunds in the weight exported, owing to the disastrous floods of the year; a decrease of 5 lakhs in the value

of rice imported into the Assam Valley owing to the good crops in these districts; a rise in the value of salt and kerosine oil imported into both valleys; a decline in the trade in oranges, potatoes, and lime in the Surma Valley; and a much increased export of coal in the Brahmaputra Valley, due to the larger output of the Makum coal mines near Dibrugarh.

Finance.

12. The total Provincial receipts in 1886-87 (the fifth year of the contract which terminated with that year) amounted to Rs. 47,00,000 as compared with Rs. 46,76,000 in 1885-86; thus, the rise in the revenues referred to in the report of the last year has continued, although in not so marked a degree, being Rs. 24,000 in 1886-87 against Rs. 74,000 in 1885-86. Of the principal heads of revenue, land shows the largest increase (Rs. 25,000), the other increases being under Excise (Rs. 11,000) and Forests (Rs. 8,000). Excise has thus to some extent recovered the fall (Rs. 17,000) of the previous year. Under Stamps, however, there has been a decline of Rs. 20,000, chiefly in the district of Sylhet.

The only other noteworthy variations are a decrease of Rs. 13,000 under Police, and increases of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 5,000 under Law and Justice and State Railways. Recoveries from policemen of the value of clothing supplied to them account for Rs. 7,000 of the decline in the police receipts, and process-fees under the Chaukidári Act for Rs. 5,000, nearly the whole of the remainder. The increase under Law and Justice accrued under Magisterial Fines (Rs. 4,000), and under Jails (Rs. 3,000). A portion of the Cherra-Companyganj Railway was opened for traffic during 1886-87 and accounts for Rs. 2,000 of the increase under State Railways, the remainder having been earned by the Jorhát line.

The expenditure of the year Rs. 6,000, or Rs. 3,387, treho was 40,000 anm that of 1885-86, due chiefly to the expenditure in the latter year having been largely curtailed, owing to the financial pressure then existing. Expenditure upon Public Works is the principal cause of the increase; an increased grant for Public Works of Rs. 1,80,000 having been made to Local Boards, and an increased outlay of Rs. 1,48,000 having been incurred by the Provincial Public Works Department. There were also noticeable increases under Land Revenue (Rs. 28,000), Police (Rs. 19,000), and State Railways working expenses (Rs. 35,000). Of the increase under Land Revenue Rs. 16,000 is nominal, being due to an alteration in classification in the accounts, and is counterbalanced by a decrease under Minor Departments. The increase in the Police expenditure is on account of arms for the Frontier Police, and that on account of the working expenses of State Railways is due chiefly to the opening for traffic of a portion of the Cherra-Companyganj line, although there has also been an increase in the working expenses of the Jorhát line. Important decreases of expenditure have occurred under Marine (Rs. 28,000) and Construction of Railways (Rs. 84,000). The former is entirely due to the exceptional expenditure incurred in 1885-86 in the purchase of a steam-launch, and the latter to a cessation of expenditure upon the Cherra-Companyganj line, which was approaching completion (Rs. 1,24,000), neutralized to some extent by an increase of capital expenditure upon the Jorhát Railway (Rs. 40,000).

A special contribution, not referred to in the previous remarks, of two lakhs of rupees was made to the Government of India.

The year closed with a balance of Rs. 6,84,000.

Land revenue.

13. The total current land revenue demand rose from Rs. 37,79,077 in 1885-86 to Rs. 38,60,509 in 1886-87, an increase of Rs. 81,432, or 2·15 per cent. In the previous year the increase was 2·66 per cent. Of the total increase, the Assam Valley contributed Rs. 57,892, and the Surma Valley Rs. 23,728. Of the total demand, including arrears, of Rs. 39,86,284, Rs. 38,81,014 were recovered, being 97·36 per cent., Rs. 5,422 were remitted, and Rs. 99,848 remained outstanding at the close of the year. Rs. 4,759 of the remissions and Rs. 69,834 of the balances were in the Surma Valley, and were due to the heavy floods. Considerable suspensions of revenue were granted in Cachar.

The collections under Miscellaneous Land Revenue were Rs. 3,73,322 out of a total demand, current and arrear, of Rs. 3,92,525. The main constituents of the demand under this head are revenue from house and poll-tax Rs. 1,22,520, fisheries Rs. 1,14,294, and elephants Rs. 68,335.

Tahsildári system.

The system of substituting tahsildárs for mauzadárs in the districts of the Assam Valley, and thereby effecting a saving in the cost of collection which enables us to improve the position of the mandals, or village accountants, continues to receive gradual and cautious extension. Last year *there were seven tahsils in the Kámrúp district; one, the Pánbári tahsil,* was increased by *the addition of the town of Gauháti, and a new tahsil was opened in 1886-87 in the* Barpeta *ub-division of that district. Another was established in the* Mangaldai sub-division of

Darrang. The eight tahsils of Kámrúp were remarkably successful in getting in the revenue, and the Gabru or Tezpur tahsil of Darrang also did well. The new tahsil in Mangaldai was not so successful, but will no doubt improve when more experience has been gained. The collection charges in tahsils amounted to only 6·16 per cent., against 10·73 per cent. when the collections were made by mauzadárs.

Mandals.

The most important object which these tahsils were designed to serve, the improvement in the position of mandals, was advanced a stage by the introduction into the Kámrúp district of a system of grading, by which salaries of Rs. 10, Rs. 8, and Rs. 6 have been substituted for the previous uniform rate of Rs. 6 a month; the number of mandals has been increased from 269 to 300, and the training which these officers have received in the survey schools established in 1883 is already beginning to tell on the accuracy of their work. Almost the whole tahsil area in Kámrúp has been cadastrally surveyed, and where this is the case the mandal is now provided with a map furnished by the professional survey, which he has to keep up so as to represent the changes which occur from year to year. The Director of Land Records reports that this system, which is entirely new to Assam, has been satisfactorily started, and the ability of the mandal, when duly supervised, to carry it out definitely established.

Decennial leases.

14. Attention was drawn in the Summary prefixed to last year's report to the great change in the conditions of land tenure in the Assam Valley effected by the conversion of annual into decennial leases. The conditions of these tenures have now been definitely settled by the operation of the Land and Revenue Regulation, but the conversion had already been almost completely effected before that Regulation came into force. Up to the close of the year of report there have been 322,526 decennial leases issued between 1882-83 and 1886-87, covering 1,112,098 acres; but of these only 21,439, covering 47,180 acres, were issued during the latter year. It is obvious that there must be a limit to such conversion, and the statistics of 1886-87 show that it has apparently been reached. Deducting relinquishments, the area under decennial lease at full rates is now 1,020,315 acres, against 1,029,953 acres at the end of 1885-86. On the other hand, the area under annual settlement has increased by about 30,000 acres, from 379,869 to 409,659 acres. This is due to the correction of mistakes made at starting in issuing decennial *pattas* for land which it was not really desired to retain permanently. Holders of ten-year leases who resign their holdings cannot re-take them with a permanent title, having given evidence, by their resignation, that they do not desire one. Considerable discussion took place during the year in regard to the terms of the annual lease, which led to the presentation of memorials to the Government of India from Associations purporting to represent the ryots of the five upper districts of the Assam Valley. The memorialists desired to have the advantages of a permanent and transferable tenure attached to the annual lease, a character which it had never legally possessed. The Government of India, in replying, pointed out that the advantages which they asked for were already secured to them by the periodic leases, to obtain which all that was necessary was that they should signify their intention of occupying the land permanently, and that the benefits resulting, both to Government and the landholders, from a settled system of occupation, which it had been the object of the policy pursued for the last five years, and definitely expressed in the Land and Revenue Regulation, to secure, would be altogether lost if the incidents of the tenure of fluctuating and settled cultivators were made the same. There is no reason to suppose that the memorialists represented any real apprehension on the subject among the bulk of the ryots. So far as their agitation was not factitious, it was occasioned by the fact that town lands, for which a special settlement system is now being considered, are still held on annual leases. This, however, is a merely provisional arrangement, and Chapter II. of the Land and Revenue Regulation, defining rights in land, does not apply to such holdings. As soon as the terms of settlement of town lands, which will shortly be submitted by the Chief Commissioner for the confirmation of the Government of India, have been finally approved, tenants of such lands will receive leases which will guarantee them against all fear of disturbance.

Local rate.

15. The current demand on account of local rate rose from Rs. 5,02,871 in 1885-86 to Rs. 5,13,869 in 1886-87, an increase of 10,998, or 2·14 per cent. More than half the increase occurred in Sylhet, which district alone contributes more than two-fifths of the whole demand in the Province. Although this is the case, the incidence of the cess in that district is only 1 anna 9 pie per head of population, which is lower than its incidence in any district in the Assam Valley except Lakhimpur and Nowgong. Of a demand, including arrears, of Rs. 5,21,155, Rs. 5,14,142, or 98·65 per cent., were collected. Almost the whole balance outstanding accrued in the Surma Valley, and was due to the disorganisation of agriculture caused by the floods in Sylhet and Cachar. The greater part of the balance has since been realised.

ERRATUM Slip to Summary of the Report on the Administration of Assam for 1886-87, page vi.

Paragraph 12, clause 3, first line, after the words "The expenditure of the year" *read* "Rs. 47,86,000, or Rs. 3,03,000 more than"

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Waste lands.

16. In last year's report the causes were indicated which have of late years led to the contraction of the demand for waste land for the purposes of tea cultivation. These were the depression in the tea trade caused by continued low prices, and the immense extent of land held under existing grants which the holders have as yet failed to bring under tea cultivation, and which they may be expected gradually to plant up instead of applying for fresh land. During 1886-87 appropriations of land for tea have been smaller than in any preceding year. Only twelve grants of 4,613 acres, against 15 of 6,285 acres in 1885-86, were settled under the special Lease Rules of 1876, and these were confined to the three districts of Sylhet, Darrang, and Lakhimpur. An area of 6,117 acres was taken up under the ordinary settlement rules in the Assam Valley; but much of this consists of land held on annual leases converted to decennial, and is not new appropriation. In Cachar 13 estates, measuring 1,303 acres, were taken up under the ordinary reclamation rules of the district. The total area in the Province held for tea cultivation or for purposes subsidiary thereto now measures 961,643 acres, which, it will be observed, is less by 415 acres than the total of last year. There have been several resignations, and the result of surveys carried out and recognised by Government has reduced the area of certain grants. It may be said that the process of taking up land for tea in the Province is practically at a standstill, and there are no present signs of an early recovery of activity in this direction.

Agricultural Department—Land Records.

17. One of the most important duties of the Director is the maintenance and supervision of land records. The cadastral papers of 21 mauzas surveyed during 1884-85 and revised during 1885-86 were first used for settlement purposes during the year, making the total area cadastrally surveyed the papers of which had to be inspected (including the 9 mauzas first taken up for survey) 706·21 square miles. The result of the settlement of the 21 mauzas based on the cadastral survey papers was an increase of 11·29 per cent. in the assessment. The Director inspected mandals' work in 14 out of the 30 mauzas cadastrally surveyed. Although there is room for much improvement, the errors found were ascertained to be due to carelessness and laziness, which constant supervision should remove, rather than to incompetence or inability. The supervising staff was materially strengthened during the year. In Kámrúp the mandals were divided into three grades, rising to a higher rate of pay than before: 29 new mandals were appointed, and a new distribution of mandals' circles carried out. An area of 1,174·39 square miles was divided into 196 circles, giving an average of 5·99 square miles, of which 3·65 square miles is settled, to each mandal. Several additional supervisor kanungos were also appointed, and there are now 11 of these officers in the Kámrúp district.

The Director inspected mandals' books in mauzas not cadastrally surveyed in the Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Sibságar districts, and called the attention of district officers to the errors detected. The mandals were furnished during the year with a set of tables for the calculation of areas, which should diminish the number of errors in arithmetic in future. Rather less work than usual was done by district officers and their assistants in the way of testing mauzadárs' measurements. With the help of the cadastral maps more progress may be expected with this important work in future.

Survey schools.

18. Five survey schools were at work during the year, at Gauháti, Mangaldai, Nowgong, Jorhát, and Sibságar. One of the schools, at Gauháti, was abolished. There has been a steady improvement in the working of these schools, more pupils being passed, and at a less cost each year. The number passed has risen from 70 in 1884-85 to 207 in 1886-87, while the average cost of each pupil has fallen from Rs. 70 to Rs. 17. Only 50 out of 221 mauzadárs have passed, but these men are generally too old to go to school again. 410 out of 967 mandals have now received certificates of proficiency in surveying; and there is a reserve of 118 passed volunteer candidates available to fill up vacancies. The Gauháti, Nowgong, and Mangaldai schools were employed in making large scale maps of their respective stations. Of the five schools, that at Nowgong was the most successful. Instructions have recently issued, that in order to ensure their keeping up their knowledge of surveying, the continuance of the higher rate of pay to mandals shall be contingent on their passing periodical examinations in that subject.

Cadastral survey.

19. The Revenue Survey party completed the revision survey of part of Kámrúp, and were engaged on the field-to-field survey of part of Darrang and the boundary survey of part of Nowgong during the year. In the current year they will reach the Sibságar district, further than which it is not at present proposed to extend the cadastral survey. In Kámrúp the revision survey covered the 22 mauzas, with an area of 468·18 square miles, surveyed in 1885-86. In Darrang 547·02 square miles were surveyed in the Mangaldai sub-division, a larger area

than had been accomplished in any previous year. Besides this, the advance boundary party made a traverse survey of 424 villages, with an area of 385·65 square miles, in Nowgong, and of 74 villages, with an area of 70·80 square miles, omitted in the Mangaldai sub-division, which it was afterwards decided to survey. The cost of the settlement office, excluding cost of prisms, was Rs. 28,038, rather more than in the previous year. The cost of the survey, though still high, owing to the necessity for giving high pay, and the nature of the country, has fallen from an average of 11 annas 7 pies per acre finally completed in the first year to 6 annas 4 pies in 1886-87.

Crop experiments.

20. Experiments with regard to the outturn of different kinds of crops were continued during the year by district officers, the results being submitted to and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture. This was the sixth year in which such experiments have been systematically made in this Province; the number made was much fewer in all cases than in the year before: so that, while the final average for the series of years tends more and more to accuracy, the average for the year is less reliable than usual. The great majority of the experiments were made with rice, the main food staple of the Province. The average outturn of early rice (*aus*, *áhu*) varies little in either valley; it was 1,313 lbs. of unhusked paddy to the acre in the Surma Valley, against 1,322 in the Brahmaputra Valley. The Surma Valley, on the other hand, produces 1,669 lbs. per acre of winter rice (*sali*, *sáil*, and *aman*), against 1,512 in the Assam Valley. The average outturn of winter rice, 1,327lbs. was the lowest on record in the Surma Valley, and these figures are corroborated by the fact that the winter crop was specially poor in these districts.

A large number of experiments were made as to the outturn of mustard, chiefly in the Brahmaputra Valley. In this valley the average outturn was 519lbs., rather above the average (501) for the six years. In the Surma Valley the average of the year was only 119lbs., and the average for the six years is only 303lbs. The explanation of the difference lies probably in the fact, which these experiments have fully established, that the outturn of a mustard field falls off perceptibly after the second year of cultivation, and that new land is scarcer in the Surma than in the Brahmaputra Valley. The figures show that the outturn diminishes each year after the first. In 1886-87, the average was 614 lbs. for fields in their first year, 505 in their second, and 330 in their third; after the third year the average was only 157lbs. Experiments with sugarcane were more numerous than in 1885-86, 128 as against 93. The results of the four years tend to show that the cane yields 46 per cent. of its weight in juice, and 8 per cent in *gur*, or molasses, that the juice yields 17 per cent. of its weight in *gur*, and that the weight of *gur* produced from an acre is 1,588 lbs. Experiments in *matikalai* (pulses) give an average outturn of 434 lbs. per acre. Experiments in other crops were too few to permit of any reliable estimate being based on them.

Among the miscellaneous operations of the department is the distribution of foreign products for experimental cultivation. Samples of sorgho, guinea-grass, Malta oranges and lemons, *jowar*, *bajra*, and potatoes were tried during the year. In many cases the result was failure, but sorgho did well in Darrang and Lakhimpur, *jowar* and *bajra* in Darrang, and Lucknow onions everywhere. English potatoes were a total failure in the Khási Hills.

Four silos dug the previous year were opened and the grass within was found to be greedily eaten by cattle. *Eri* and *muga* silk cocoons were forwarded to gentlemen in Europe interested in the manufacture of silk. The *muga* cocoons arrived in good order, but no *eri* cocoons have as yet survived the voyage. An experiment attempted with a view to ascertain the cost of growing *eri* silk was unsuccessful, owing to the failure of the castor-oil seed imported from Bengal. The example is likely, however, to be followed up by private enterprise. A sample of Assamese *muga* silk thread sent to Glasgow for report was condemned by the manufacturers as too coarsely wound for their use. A collection of silk-worms and cocoons was made at the request of the Government of India.

Forests.

21. Considerable additions were made during the year to the area of reserved forests, which will soon reach the limit to which it is proposed at present to extend it. The largest addition was that of the Langai and Singla Forest in Sylhet, the area of which is 170 square miles; smaller reserves were notified in the Gáro Hills, Goálpára, Nowgong and Lakhimpur districts. Several hilly tracts in Sylhet, covering altogether 247 square miles, were made protected forests, causing a corresponding decrease in the area of unclassed forests. The measures taken to guard against fire were again successful. Prosecutions for forest offences increased in number, but are still few in comparison with the area of the forests. The only surveys made were, as in previous years, in the Gáro Hills. The outturn of timber shows a large increase, twice as much timber having been sold out of Government forests as last year, owing, as was anticipated in last year's report, to a revival of the *sál* timber trade of Lower Assam. In Sylhet and Cachar the demand for timber continues steadily

to increase. A less quantity of forest produce was granted away free of royalty. The receipts of the department increased from Rs. 1,96,657 in 1885-86 to Rs. 2,12,011 in 1886-87, or by Rs. 15,354, and were larger than they have been since 1882-83, the most prosperous year in the history of the Forest Department in Assam. At the same time expenditure increased slightly, chiefly on establishments, to provide for the promotion of officers, from Rs. 2,11,493 to Rs. 2,12,287, the net result being a deficit of only Rs. 276, as compared with one of Rs. 14,836 in 1885-86.

Excise.

22. The revenue from excise, which had fallen off in 1885, again expanded in 1886, the total demand being Rs. 22,03,666, an increase of Rs. 18,469, though the demand still fell short of what it was in 1884-85. Of the total, Rs. 17,96,171 was derived from opium, the mainstay of the excise revenue: 81·51 per cent. of the demand accrued in the Assam Valley, where this drug is chiefly consumed. Country spirits, *ganja*, opium, and imported liquors yielded a higher revenue, rum being the only important source of revenue which declined. The incidence of the demand per head of population varied from one anna nine pies in Sylhet to Rs. 2-15-5 in Lakhimpur, which supplies a large opium-eating population in and beyond the district. The total excise collections amounted to Rs. 21,95,515, and the actual charges of the department were only Rs. 5,163. Prosecutions for offences against the excise laws were more numerous, 303 persons being convicted, as compared with 225 in 1885-86. Fines were imposed to the extent of Rs. 4,752, nearly all of which was realised. Little more than half this sum was distributed in rewards to informers, and it was found necessary to call attention to the rules in this respect.

Stamps.

23. The stamp revenue of the Province touched a lower figure than in any year since 1882-83. The gross receipts from the sale of stamps under both the Stamp and Court-fees Acts and duties and penalties were only Rs. 7,42,154, a decrease of over Rs. 40,000. The decrease occurred mainly in Sylhet, which contributes more than half the revenue from this source, and was due to the excessive floods and failing harvests of late years. In most of the other districts receipts improved. The expenditure was Rs. 32,222, and the net surplus Rs. 7,09,932. There were 96 prosecutions for offences under the Stamp Law, against 87 in 1885-86.

Income-tax.

24. The total collections under this new head of taxation amounted to Rs. 1,92,330. Of this amount 53 per cent. was contributed by deductions from salaries, Government and private employés, chiefly of tea gardens, paying nearly equal shares. The rest was derived from the income of traders assessed under Part IV. of the Act. The income of Tea Companies, being derived from agriculture, is exempt from assessment; most of the trading firms in the Province have their head-quarters elsewhere, and in the Assam Valley most of the indigenous population escape the tax. There were 3,240 petitions of objection, and the original demand under Part IV., Rs. 1,31,384, was finally reduced on revision to Rs. 96,780. Collection charges were Rs. 5,247, only 2·99 per cent. of the demand.

Registration.

25. The total number of registrations effected increased from 21,213 to 24,169, the increase being, as usual, most marked in the Surma Valley. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 36,415, an increase of 5·30 per cent. Expenditure at the same time increased by 17·20 per cent., so that the surplus fell from Rs. 15,378 in 1885 to Rs. 13,906 in 1886. The larger expenditure is due to the appointment of three special Sub-Registrars in Sylhet, in place of the *ex-officio* Registrars hitherto employed. It is hoped that the appointment of special officers will increase the efficiency and popularity of the department. There was a further improvement in the average time taken to register a document, which is now 2·3 days.

Public Works Department, Provincial and Imperial.

26. The gross outlay of the year on Public Works amounted to Rs. 21,92,080, and the expenditure under each head is compared with that of the previous year in the following abstract :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—		
Military	1,68,743	1,73,075
Civil Works	27,344	60,551
State Railway Capital	2,28,141	1,16,373
Total	4,24,228	3,49,999

	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Provincial—		
Civil Works	4,72,715	6,16,173
Cherra-Companyganj Railway	2,39,821	1,15,676
Jorhát State Railway	59,834	1,02,516
Marine	73,440	45,779
Total	8,45,810	8,80,144
Local	7,34,938	9,61,937
Grand Total	20,04,976	21,92,080

Deducting from the gross outlay the expenditure on State Railway Capital, Marine, Establishment, and Suspense Charges, the net actual outlay on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Public Works, was Rs. 15,53,630, against Rs. 12,17,740 in 1885. Establishment charges amounted to 27·03 per cent. of the total expenditure, a smaller proportion than in the previous year.

The actual expenditure on Imperial Military Works was Rs. 86,068. The bulk of this was incurred in the Nága Hills district. Rs. 33,085 was expended on the road from Golághát to Nichuguard, and the military hospital and water-supply project at Kohima were completed. Additional accommodation for troops was provided in the cantonments of Kohima, Silchar, Shillong, and Manipur.

Imperial Civil Works, which in this Province are represented by charges connected with the Post and Telegraph Departments, cost Rs. 44,886. The chief works under this head were new telegraph-offices at Sylhet, Silchar, and Silghat, opposite Tezpur.

The Bengal-Assam Railway Survey party, which had been at work in the Province since 1882-83, completed during the cold season of 1886-87 the survey of the 11 miles remaining to be covered at the head of the Jatinga Valley, and submitted the final plans and stimates to the Government of India.

Under Provincial Services the expenditure on Civil Buildings, Offices, and Government bungalows was Rs. 54,750. The chief items were the re-roofing of court-houses in Dibrugarh and Nowgong and the purchase of a house for the sub-divisional officer at Wokha.

The most important original work under Communications is the Companyganj road in Sylhet, the progress of which was pushed on vigorously during the year. Repairs to provincial roads, of which the Gauháti and Shillong cart-road is the most important, cost Rs. 1,00,589. Among Miscellaneous Public Improvements were an extension of the Gauháti water-supply scheme, and the re-construction of the embankment of the Shillong tank, which had been carried away by a flood.

The plains portion of the Cherra-Companyganj railway, from Companyganj to Thariaghát, 7 miles in length, was opened for traffic on the 16th June 1886; the freight consists almost entirely of limestone from two neighbouring quarries. The line was breached by the heavy floods of August 1886, and traffic interrupted for a time. Work was continued on the hill inclines, where much yet remains to be done.

The Jorhát Railway was completed and opened for passenger traffic during the year. The earnings of the line increased from Rs. 32,218 to Rs. 38,271; but it is still worked at a loss. The first subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Dibrugarh-Sadiya Railway was paid in November 1886. The main line of this railway runs from the Brahmaputra below Dibrugarh to Talap on the Trunk Road to Sadiya, a length of 56 miles. A branch line runs 23¼ miles from Makum junction to Margherita, on the Dehing river, whence a colliery line connects it with the Makum coal mines of the Assam Railways and Trading Company. The principal commodities carried are coal and tea: nearly twice as much coal was carried as in 1885, and both passenger and goods traffic are increasing.

Public Works under Local Boards.

27. The expenditure on public works controlled by Local Boards, whose income is largely supplemented by grants from Provincial revenues, was more than two lakhs in excess of that incurred in the previous year of financial pressure, and was allotted as shown below:—

	Rs.
Original Works	6,05,937
Repairs	3,10,214
Establishment	41,325
Tools and plant	1,524

In the Assam Valley the upkeep and improvement of the Assam Trunk Road and Northern Trunk Road absorb the greater part of the expenditure of each Local Board. Besides this, in Sibságar, jail labour was largely employed in improving the Disangmukh

road, which runs from the station to the Brahmaputra, and the Langshai bridge on this road was completed; in Nowgong, progress was made with the Dhing, Doboka, and Jagi roads; in Gauháti, among other projects, a beginning was made with the large Singra bridge; in the Dhubri sub-division, the Gauripur-Roha road was the main work in progress. In Sylhet much of the expenditure was necessitated by the damage done to new earthwork by floods. The Cachar Trunk Road and Fenchuganj roads were repaired, and the Fenchuganj road carried on south towards Langla. A new court-house was begun, and nearly completed, at Maulvi Bázár; part of a new road to Shamshernagar completed; and a line of road surveyed across the hills between the South Sylhet and Habiganj sub-divisions. In Karimganj progress was made with the Chorkhai and Oliviacherra roads. In Cachar the main item of expenditure was the Chatlahaor road.

Municipalities.

28. The Municipal Act, V. (B. C.) of 1876, was extended to the town of Barpeta during the year, and the number of municipal bodies existing in the Province is now 14. The total income of the 13 municipalities which were in existence throughout the year was Rs. 1,13,612, a decrease of Rs. 9,087. The decline is due chiefly to a falling off in ferry receipts. The incidence of taxation per head of population was much the same as in the previous year, diminishing from Rs. 2-10-11 in Shillong to 3 annas 2 pies in Sunámganj. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,23,754, decreasing with the diminished income. The savings were effected under the expenditure on roads. A smaller sum remained unexpended than in the previous year. Details are given in the body of the report as to the progress made in the registration of vital statistics and vaccination. The municipalities made larger contributions to medical and educational objects, and spent rather less on vaccination.

Civil Justice.

29. The number of civil suits instituted fell from 25,611 in 1885 to 25,052 in 1886, the decrease being mainly in the Surma Valley, which suffered severely from floods. The total value of suits instituted and the average value of each suit rose enormously, from Rs. 21,72,572 to Rs. 58,27,629, and from Rs. 84 to Rs. 232 respectively, in consequence of two very heavy suits in Sylhet, to which the Mahárája of Hill Tippera was a party. The percentage of contested cases was slightly smaller, 27·7 against 29·4, and the proportion of causes won by plaintiffs slightly greater, 61·27 against 59·67 in 1885. The average duration of contested cases was larger in the superior courts, but improved in the courts of the munsifs who try the bulk of the cases. All classes of courts disposed more speedily of uncontested cases. The number of appeals fell from 1,161 to 1,043. The proportion of cases in which the decision was upheld was, as in the previous year, 67 per cent. The sum realised in execution of decrees increased largely in the Assam Valley, but, as was natural in the circumstances of the year, fell off considerably in Sylhet. The receipts from Civil Courts rose from Rs. 3,84,402 in 1885 to Rs. 3,95,837, being an increase of 2·9 per cent., while expenditure fell from Rs. 2,39,676 to Rs. 2,30,580, or by 3·7, the result being a surplus of Rs. 1,65,257, as against Rs. 1,44,726 in 1885.

Criminal Justice.

30. The number of criminal offences reported was 27,995, against 26,007 in 1885, and of these 19,024, or 67·9 per cent., were accepted as true, as against 17,306, or 66·5 per cent., in 1885. The work of the criminal courts increased accordingly. The increase in the number of offences was common to all districts. Of offences under the Penal Code, those against public tranquillity, thefts, and house-trespass account for the increase. Under special and local laws, prosecutions under the Police, Municipal, Ferry, and Forest Acts were much more numerous than in 1885. With the increase in the number of cases there is an increase under all the figures showing the working of the criminal courts. 32·0 per cent. of cases were rejected, against 33·4 per cent. in 1885, while the percentage of persons convicted increased from 61·7 to 63·7. Notwithstanding the larger amount of work performed by the magistrates, there was, on the whole, an improvement in the average duration of cases and detention of witnesses.

Both the receipts and charges of the criminal courts increased during the year, the net result being a deficit of Rs. 69,484, or Rs. 8,775 less than in 1885.

Police.
Frontier Police.

31. The actual strength of the Frontier Police force was weakened by the transfer of many volunteers for service in the Burma Police Battalions, and its reinforcement rendered difficult by the competition between the various military and police corps in the recruiting districts. At the close of the year the force was short of its sanctioned number by 191 officers and men. Resignations were numerous, owing to the inducements offered by higher pay in the Burma levies: but it is hoped that more favourable leave rules, if sanctioned, will raise the popularity of the service. The discipline, and especially the shooting, of the battalions continue to improve. The rifles of the Nága Hills Battalion have been condemned, and it is proposed gradually to re-arm this battalion.

In Lakhimpur the Frontier Police were employed chiefly on outpost duty. In the Nága Hills they escorted the Deputy-Commissioner on two punitive expeditions to Merangkhang and Thetchulomi, and supplied a guard which occupied the refractory village of Noagaon for some months. The Gáro Hills Battalion did some route marching and furnished guards for the Darrang district. One hundred men of the Surma Valley Battalion pursued the rebel Bara Chauba on his incursion into Manipur in October 1886, and, overtaking him by a series of rapid forced marches, defeated him at the gates of the capital. This was the first time the Cachar Frontier Police had been actively engaged since the Cachari rising of 1882. Their services on this occasion have received the recognition of the Government of India.

Civil Police.

There was little change in the strength or distribution of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police. The health of the force was good, but resignations were numerous. The number of punishments increased, but this appears to be due to some districts recording trivial offences, rather than to any actual falling off in discipline. Cognizable cases in the plains districts were 11,386 in number, an increase of 1,585 over the number in 1885, an increase which occurred chiefly in Kámrúp and Sylhet. Of these 10,371 were reported true. Minor offences against property and breaches of municipal laws were more numerous than in the previous year. The increase under the former is attributed to the pressure caused by the floods in Sylhet. The working of the police, as tested by figures, shows an improvement. The proportion of persons convicted to persons sent up was 64·2 per cent., as compared with 60·1 per cent. in 1885; the percentage of cases in which the accused were convicted was 70·6, as against 67·3; the result of sessions court trials was better, and the percentage of stolen property recovered rose from 32·3 to 35 per cent., and a larger proportion of the fines imposed was recovered. On the other hand, there was a slight falling off in the percentage of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.

Rural Police.

The chaukidárs in Sylhet, Cachar, and Goálpára mustered 6,947 men, a decrease of 12 on the number entertained in 1885. They were more largely employed, in place of the regular Civil Police, in realising arrears of their own pay from defaulters. Some progress was made in supplying uniforms and badges, which have added much to the smartness of the men, and district officers report an improvement in the efficiency of the Rural Police as auxiliaries to the regular and more highly trained force.

Jails.

32. The number of permanent jails and lock-ups was the same as in 1885, and the three Public Works jails at Telikhal, Cherra Punji, and Disangmukh were maintained during the working season. The convict population rose from 1,366 at the beginning to 1,487 at the end of the year. The daily average population, however, continued to decrease, and fell during the year from 1,378 to 1,352. Of 3,603 convicts admitted, 1,123 were foreigners, 878 of these being tea-garden coolies, 361 were re-convicted prisoners, 176, or 4·9 per cent., females, and 18 juveniles. Of the total, 1,783, or 49·5 per cent., a larger proportion than in former years were under sentences of less than one month. The main features of the year are an improvement in the health of the prisoners. in spite of greater prevalence of cholera, the daily average of sick having fallen from 74·7 to 60·9 per mille, and the deaths from 61·6 to 54·6 per mille per annum, a diminished number of punishments, a continued decrease in the expenditure of the department, especially on buildings, and a slight increase in the average earnings of each prisoner, accompanied by a decrease in the cost of maintaining him. An unsatisfactory feature was the increase in the number of escaping and uncaptured convicts. On this point special orders were issued.

Education.

33. The numbers of schools and of pupils continue to increase, being respectively 2,045 schools with 64,976 pupils, against 1,921 schools and 60,828 pupils in 1885-86. Schools of all classes, except girls' schools and special schools, increased in number. In the last five years schools have increased 36 per cent., and pupils 29 per cent. Cachar, the Gáro and Nága Hills districts made no advance during the year. The proportion of children attending school is greatest in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, where missionary efforts have achieved great educational results. The increase in pupils was greatest in Sylhet. A slightly larger proportion of Muhammadan children, who are still very backward, attended school. The expenditure of the department rose to Rs. 4,57,916. Of the cost, 66·05 per cent. is derived from taxation. The cost of each pupil in high and normal schools has increased. Two new unaided high schools were opened in Sylhet. The result of University Examinations was favourable, 16 schools sending up 137 candidates for the Entrance Examination, of whom 94, a larger proportion than in any previous year, were successful. In consequence a larger number of junior scholarships than is usual were awarded. The boys' school for Europeans at Shillong was closed in December 1886, as the results attained did not

justify its maintenance. There was an extension in the work done by other classes of schools, the general features being similar to those noticed in previous years.

Vaccination.

34. The number of vaccinations performed in the Province was 128,833, against 121,891 in 1885-86. Excluding the incomplete returns, from tea-gardens, 6,258, or 5·4 per cent. more vaccinations were done than in the previous year, an increase not so great as in 1885-86, when the staff of operators was almost doubled, but still indicating steady progress. Five new Local Fund vaccinators were appointed. The bulk of the work is done by this class, though provincial vaccinators have the highest average, with 987 operations each. Inspection was less complete than in 1885. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 12,136. Rs. 13,000 of the money available was not spent. The year 1886 was remarkably free from small-pox.

Dispensaries

35. At the beginning of the year there were 47 dispensaries open; one dispensary in Sylhet was closed and four new ones opened, making a total of 50 dispensaries at work at the close of the year. Of the new dispensaries two were of the second class, one at Rupsi in Goálpára, the other at Bholaganj in Sylhet, and the other two were unclassed or experimental dispensaries at Patharkandi in Karimganj and Panchgaon in the South Sylhet sub-division of the Sylhet district. These institutions receive special support from Local Boards in Sylhet, which district now has more dispensaries than all the districts of the Assam Valley taken together. These local dispensaries are but poorly supported by the general public, and many of them have very small pecuniary resources. At Gauháti a special female ward has been opened and a midwife appointed. The number of in-patients treated rose slightly, from 3,330 to 3,664; but more than a third of the beds remained unoccupied. The bulk of the inmates are immigrant coolies, the native population being averse to going into hospital. The rate of mortality was high, over 20 per cent.

The number of out-patients has risen from 103,571 in 1884 and 131,058 in 1885 to 152,731 in 1886. The daily average total for all dispensaries was 857·50, showing that one person in every 31 of the population received medical aid. There has been steady improvement in surgery.

The total income of the 50 dispensaries was Rs. 77,184, and the expenditure Rs. 75,874. Of the income, Government contributed from Provincial Funds Rs. 28,269, Local Funds Rs. 27,261, and European and Native subscribers Rs. 13,416, in nearly equal shares. The subscriptions from Natives show a large decrease.

PART II.A.

PERMANENT CHAPTERS.

See Administration Report for 1882-83, Part II.A

PART II.B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1886-87.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION 1.—CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

1. (*a*) *General.*—Mr. W. E. Ward was in charge of the Administration of the Province as Officiating Chief Commissioner during the whole of the year under report.

2. (*b*) *Administrative.*—The boundary between the districts of Sylhet and the Khási and Jaintia Hills, west of the forking of the Dhulai and Dupri rivers, was revised. (Judicial Department Notification No. 40, dated the 6th May 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th May 1886.)

Boundaries.

Rules made during the year.

3. The following rules came into force in the Province during the year:—

(1) Rules framed by the Government of India, under the Income Tax Act, II. of 1886. (Financial Department Notification No. 593, dated the 5th February 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of 20th March 1886.)

(2) Rules made by the Chief Commissioner under the Income Tax Act, II. of 1886, dated the 26th March and 29th May 1886, and published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th March and 5th June 1886.

(3) Revised Rule XIV. made by the Chief Commissioner in supersession of the rule of the same number of the Rules for the Departmental Examination of Assistant-Commissioners and others. (General Department Notification No. 117, dated the 1st April 1886.)

(4) Addition made by the Chief Commissioner to Rule XXII. of the Rules for the Departmental Examination of Assistant-Commissioners and others. (General Department Notification No. 143, dated the 19th April 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th April 1886.)

(5) Rule XV. A. added by the Chief Commissioner to the Rules for the Departmental Examination of Assistant-Commissioners and others. (General Department Notification No. 155, dated the 29th April 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of 1st May 1886.)

(6) Rule 5 of the Ferry Rules for Cachar and the Assam Valley Districts corrected. (General Department Notification No. 162, dated the 6th May 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th May 1886.)

(7) Rules issued by the Chief Commissioner under Chapter V. of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation relating to arrears and the mode of recovering them. (Revenue Department Notification No. 31, dated the 25th June 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th June 1886.)

(8) Rules issued by the Chief Commissioner under Sections 129, 152, and 155 (*b*) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, relating to procedure, the mode of serving processes, and process-fees. (Revenue Department Notifications No. 32, dated the 30th June 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of 3rd July 1886, and No. 55, dated the 16th September 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of September 1886.)

(9) Rule made by the Chief Commissioner under Section 20 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation excluding the Assam Valley Districts from the operation of certain sections of the Regulation. (Revenue Department Notification No. 35, of the 1st July 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of 3rd July 1886.)

(10) Rules for the custody, supply, and sale of stamps of all descriptions issued by the Government of India. (Financial Department's Resolution No. 1,596, dated the 28th June 1886, and Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 289, dated the 4th August 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th August 1886. Also Financial Department's Resolutions No. 2,036, dated the 27th July 1886, No. 3,809, dated the 28th October 1886, and No. 1,370, dated the 15th March 1887, published in the *Assam Gazettes* of 14th August, 20th November 1886, and 26th March 1887, respectively.

(11) Procedure to be observed in future for the payment of compensation for land taken up for public purposes under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. (Financial Department Resolution No. 1,580, dated the 29th June 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th August 1886.)

(12) Rules for the sale of one-anna revenue stamps by postal officers. (Financial Department Resolution No. 2,035, dated the 27th July 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th August 1886.)

(13) Rules for payments of awards under the Land Acquisition Act by cheque. (Financial Department Resolution No. 2,506, dated the 14th August 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th August 1886.)

(14) Rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner under Chapter IV. of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation relating to Registration. (Revenue Department Notification No. 61, dated the 28th October 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th October 1886.)

(15) Addition to Rules under the Indian Arms Act. (Home Department Notification No. 371, dated the 18th February 1887, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 5th March 1887.)

SECTION 2.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

MANIPUR.

Death of the Maharája.

4. During the year under report several events of importance took place in this State. Maharája Chandra Kirti Singh died on the 19th May 1886 after a reign of 35 years. The late Maharája took a lively interest in the welfare of his people, and kept the valley of Manipur in peace and order during the greater part of his reign. Illness kept him confined to the palace during the last few years of his life. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sur Chandra Singh, a young man now in his 33rd year.

Risings under Bara Chauba Singh.

5. On the death of Chandra Kirti Singh, Bara Chauba, the eldest son of Nar Singh, who had been Maharája from 1844 to 1850, made an attempt to get possession of the *gadi*. He left the palace with about 200 followers on the night of the Maharája's death, and camped at Buri Bázár, 7 miles distant. Here he repulsed a small force sent against him, and advanced to within three miles of Manipur. On the 22nd May he was attacked by a stronger force of 1,500 men under Tangal General, and defeated with the loss of three of his followers killed and three wounded. He and his party fled towards Cachar, pursued by the Manipur troops, who succeeded in capturing one prince and 10 followers, but abandoned the pursuit at Kowpoom. The Frontier Police of Cachar arrested Megzim Singh, a brother of the pretender, and a few others. Bara Chauba himself, however, escaped, and although he was known to be meditating a fresh attempt, and reported to be in hiding among the Manipuri villages in Cachar, all attempts to arrest him failed. On the 1st October he crossed the frontier into Manipur with about 300 men. The rebels exchanged shots with a small reconnoitring party of Frontier Police, one of whom they killed. They passed a party of the 44th G. L. I. who were *en route* to Manipur, escaping notice by travelling through the jungles. On the 2nd October they reached Kala Nága Thána, dispersed the Manipuri guard at that place, and took possession of their arms and ammunition. At Yougangtek, below the Laimitak range, they were met by a force of 400 Manipuris, and worsted in the skirmish which ensued. They dispersed, and, taking another route, again engaged the Maharája's troops at Yainem on the 6th without any decided result. Meantime a body of 100 of the Cachar Frontier Police, under Lieutenant Harris, of the 4th B. I., and Subadar-Major Chattar Singh, were in pursuit. They had been delayed by the want of transport, and the difficulty of crossing the flooded rivers on rafts, the rebels having destroyed all the wire-rope bridges. They reached Bishenpur, where Bara Chauba was, on the 8th. After some countermarching, due to hesitation on the part of the Maharája's troops, who had declared their intention of attacking the enemy, Lieutenant Harris and the Subadar-Major, with about 80 Frontier Police, on the morning of the 10th October attacked Bara Chauba, who was posted with two guns and 200 men on a small hill about three miles from the gate of the capital. Three of the rebels were killed and two wounded without loss to the police, and a number of prisoners, among them Bara Chauba's son and two brothers, and a quantity of arms captured. Bara Chauba himself and the majority of the prisoners (109 in all) surrendered to the Darbar, by whom they were given up to the Political Agent. He and his relatives were deported to Hazaribagh, and those of his followers who were British subjects sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar for waging war on a friendly State.

Charge of the Agency.

6. Major Trotter, who took charge of the Agency on the 8th April from Major Hailes, was also appointed to act temporarily as Deputy-Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin district in Upper Burma. On the 3rd May, he left Manipur, intending to visit Kendat. He joined Major Hailes at Tammu. The party left Tammu for Pantha, where they were treacherously attacked on the night of the 12th May, and had to retire to Tammu. In this engagement Major Trotter was wounded in the knee, and died from the effects of the wound at Manipur on the 13th July. Colonel Eliot succeeded to the temporary charge of the agency on the death of Major Trotter, and held it till relieved by Mr. A. J. Primrose on the 17th November. During this period, a road was made from Manipur to Tammu in the face of great difficulties and with unskilled labour.

Raids by Kamhaos in the Kubo.

7. The raids of the Sukte Kukis, or Kamhaos, in the Kubo Valley during December and January, were more numerous than in any previous year. They burnt Kampa on the 17th December, and attacked two villages near Pantha on the 31st December and 3rd January. It is suspected that they received assistance from the Kukis living in Manipur territory. An attack was also made by them on the stockade at Oktaung, in the Kubo Valley. This was held by our troops, and the raiders were driven off with loss. A savage raid was made on a village just opposite to Kendat shortly after the attack on Oktaung. This was the last of the raids. The Political Agent attributes these raids to the fact that the Kamhaos were aware that the villagers in the Kubo Valley had been disarmed. It is probable also that they were instigated by Burmese rebels. The Political Agent succeeded during the year in obtaining the release of three out of the eight captives who had been taken prisoners in the raid on Nakle village in the Kubo Valley in 1885. One of the captives is reported to have died, and the remaining four to be with the Kamhao Chief, Yatol.

8. After Major Trotter's death, 200 men of the 42nd G. L. I. were sent as reinforcements to Manipur. On the 19th June Major Hailes, with the men of the 42nd, made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the Chunyone stockade. Major Hailes himself was badly wounded in this affair. The garrison was not in a position to move till after it had been reinforced by 2½ companies of the 44th G. L. I. On the 10th October the stockade was again attacked and captured. From this time the valley has been free from dacoits. General Gordon, Commanding the Eastern Frontier District, visited the Valley in January and February 1887. The troops employed on the frontier suffered much from cholera on the march to Tammu, and from a malignant fever in the Kubo Valley.

Movement of troops.

9. It was decided during the year to retain the Kubo Valley under British Government. This Valley was acquired by Manipur by conquest in 1823, and possession of it was confirmed in 1826 by the treaty of Yandaboo. In 1834, it was made over to Burma by the British Government, Manipur receiving an annual subsidy of Rs. 6,000 as compensation.

The Kubo Valley.

10. In September, several raids were made on Nága villages near the Cachar-Manipur road by Kamhao Kukis settled in Manipur. Nowkoop, a Chief of Khongnoong, having fallen ill at Laimanai and died, his death was ascribed to sorcery. The Chiefs of Khongnoong, Sangam, and Lowsao attacked Laimanai, Sadookhool, Aimole, Lumdolkhool, Noongadoung, and other villages, killing 38 persons and taking 121 captives. Boloram Singh General succeeded in recovering 30 captives. The Darbar decided to send an expedition, which did not start till February. The Jubaraj, with a force of 2,000 men and two guns, marched to the Tura river, where the Kuki Chiefs made their submission. They came into Manipur, and took an oath in the presence of the Mahárája, on the big gun and a tiger's tooth, not to raid in future. A fine of ten bison, three gongs, and one elephant-tusk was paid, and the rest of the captives surrendered.

Raids by Nágas.

Nothing of much importance has occurred during the year in connection with the Lushais, Chasads, and Angámi Nágas. The latter appear to frequent the Manipur market in greater numbers than before. A Nága village, called Phatsemi, beyond the frontier, raided on the Manipuri village of Phao, killing 9 persons and burning 15 houses. The Darbar intend to punish the village.

11. Some improvement has, it is said, taken place during the year. The Mahárája has promised to build a number of shops to give shelter to traders in the bázár. Burmese from the Kubo and Sumjok have frequented the Manipur markets, and made large purchases of red cloth and molasses. Large numbers of buffaloes have been brought in from the Kubo Valley for Cachar and Sylhet. The Political Agent grants passes to Cachar and Burma, and a small toll is levied and made over to the Darbar for the maintenance of roads and bridges. 874 buffaloes and one pony were brought from Burma. 306 traders, chiefly Muhammadans from Sylhet, left Manipur for Burma.

Trade.

12. A small party of the Topographical Survey worked in Manipur during the year. Their object was the extension of the triangulation into the Kubo and Chindwin Valleys and to form a connection with the work at the junction of the Chindwin and the Irrawadi. Some route surveys were also done by Lieutenant Colomb of the 42nd G. L. I. A cart-road trace was also made between Manipur and Tammu.

Survey operations.

13. The Political Agent reports favourably regarding the present state of the school at Manipur. The number on the rolls has increased from 31 to 72, of whom 20 are Muhammadans. A new school-house was opened by the Mahárája on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

Education.

14. The last rice harvest was a most abundant one, but the Muhammadan cultivators complain of the heavy exactions of the Darbar. From the Hindus lighter taxes are said to be taken.

Crops.

15. A daily service was started in January between Manipur and Kohima. A new post-office was opened at Tammu, and the service will be extended to Kendat and Oktaung on the Chindwin. The business of the post-office in the State continues to increase. A permanent telegraph wire was laid between Kohima and Manipur. The line was opened on the 29th March, and will eventually be extended into Burma.

Post and Telegraph.

16. There has been great improvement in the attendance at the dispensary during the year, the number of patients having risen from 1,739 to 2,698, and the Hospital-Assistant in charge is well spoken of. Vaccination was also fairly well attended to, considering the unusual pressure of other business connected with the operations against Burma. The State was visited by a severe outbreak of cholera during the year. No statistics can be given, however, of the actual mortality from this cause. Small-pox was also prevalent.

Dispensary.

17. The rainfall was abundant and well distributed, and explains the good rice harvest.

Rainfall.

18. The Jubilee of the Queen-Empress was celebrated at the capital of the State in a manner worthy of the occasion. The gold star and swords presented by the Government of India to Boloram Singh, and other Manipuri officers, in recognition of the services rendered by them under Colonel Johnstone in the Kubo Valley in the spring of 1886, were made over to them by General Gordon at the Jubilee Darbar.

Jubilee.

BHUTIAS.

19. *Bhutan Proper.*—The Deputy-Commissioner of Kámrúp visited Dewangiri, accompanied by the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and an Officer of the Transport Department, who had been deputed to this frontier to purchase

ponies. They were escorted by a guard of one Native Officer and 50 sepoys of the 4th N. I., and reached Dewangiri on the 26th February. The encampment of traders consisted of Gongors, or Bhutias Proper, Brahmis, occupying a tract more remote, and Khampas or Thibetans. Two Chinese traders had also found their way here through Lhása. Bhutia blankets and Assamese silk-cloths are the chief articles of trade on either side. The party visited, as usual, the Lama Guru temple, and found there the priest of the Youngloo temple, who invited the Deputy-Commissioner to pay him a visit. The Lama Guru temple, it appears, is subordinate to that at Youngloo, which is distant a day's journey from it, towards the interior. On the 27th February, the Deputy-Commissioner, with a small escort, returned to the plains by way of the Subhankata gorge, where he found about 5,000 Bhutias encamped with their cattle for the sake of the grazing to be had in the Baska mauzás of Kámrúp. The Deputy-Commissioner ascertained that of the five men imprisoned by him for robbery in the previous year, one had died, two had not come to the plains, and the remaining two were trading peaceably in the villages. The punishment of these men has caused a diminution in the number of acts of petty violence by the Bhutias on the ryots. Some progress was made during the year in tracing out a better line for a road than the present path up the bed of the Darranga river.

Towang Bhutias.

20. The Assistant-Commissioner of Mangaldai reports as follows:—

"The trade at Udalguri fell off considerably. This is attributed to the reduction in the price of salt. As mentioned in the report of last year, the price was reduced from 15 seers of rice for one seer of salt to 8 seers of rice for one seer of salt. Even though this reduction left the price of salt far above the market rate, it has had the effect of reducing the international trade. There was at first an idea abroad in Bhutan that no salt would be admitted into British territory this year, and traders from a distance did not therefore bring down the usual supply. Afterwards, when this idea turned out to be unfounded, salt was brought down from the nearer villages, but it was too late to get in the usual amount. The reduction in the price also made it less profitable to sell. The fall in the price of salt has increased the difference in the money value of the traffic to considerably more than the difference in the quantity actually imported. Several Sub-darbars with Sath Rájas and Sangpo, the special Sangpo of the Kampa Deb, were held by the Deputy-Commissioner and the Assistant-Commissioner prior to the great Darbar, which was held on the 12th February. This was attended by the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, the Deputy Commissioner, and myself. The Deputy-Commissioners of Kámrúp and Nowgong were also present. On this occasion the Gelengs themselves appeared for the first time to receive the *posa*. It had hitherto been their custom to send down Nerpas to act for them, but as the status of a Geleng is at least no higher than that of a Deputy-Commissioner, it seemed to me that they should be made to attend in person I therefore sent word to them that they must come down. They remonstrated, but I replied that they would only get the *posa* if they come themselves to fetch it. They then sent word, saying that they would come. At the Darbar they were attended by their Nerpas and Sanghas, as well as Sangpo, Pema, Premgambo, and other Bhutia headmen. At this Darbar the salt question was again raised, and the price virtually fixed at 6 seers of rice for one seer of salt. This reduction has apparently been accepted, mainly, I think, owing to the fact that the Gelengs themselves were parties to the agreement. Last year the arrangement was made with men who had no power to act, and there were, therefore, many subsequent disputes between villagers and Bhutias. This year the Gelengs appear to have issued orders on the subject, and disputes have consequently been few. Some of the Dewangiri Bhutias again appeared in Sopajhar, and there were a few complaints of exactions. On the 15th March I visited Amrital at the request of the Commissioner, and asked them if they would let me go to Towang or at least as far as Tablungjong, which latter place is less than 40 miles in. They declined to allow me to go to either one place or the other. This refusal I partly attribute to their having heard of the refusal of the Grand Lama to let the Darjiling Mission proceed. There were again a considerable number of cattle at Amrital, so I presume the effects of the cattle plague are over."

The Udalguri Bhutias came down at the middle of January. Their advent had been delayed by exceptionally heavy snow in the hills.

Sat Rájás of Chardúar.

21. The following chiefs of this tribe came down on the 12th February to receive their *posa*, which was paid them by the Extra-Assistant-Commissioner; their *posa* consists of Rs. 2,526-7, seven pieces of broadcloth, and some rum:—

1. Gatchen.
2. Senam.
3. Sankhando.
4. Riskando.
5. Swang.
6. Darji.
7. Tesseru.

They also testified to the heavy fall of snow, which delayed their coming down.

Thebengia Bhutias.

22. These Bhutias came down on the 15th March, and received some *posa*, consisting of Rs. 145-13-6, four pieces of broadcloth, and their rum.

All these different tribes of Bhutias stated the health of the people in the hills was good, and their crops flourishing.

AKAS.

23. The blockade against the Kapaschor Akas was maintained. The Házárikhowa chiefs came in in April and May 1886; *posa* was paid to four of them, Raju, Miju, Nisalu, and Samu, and, in order to prevent their acting as commissariat agents to the blockaded Kapaschors, they were warned that they would not be allowed to come down to the plains to trade if the Kapaschors did not submit. They said they hoped to persuade Medhi and Chandi to come in. The Házárikhowas have accordingly, equally with the Kapaschors, been excluded from the plains during the past cold season.

On the 18th April 1887 Dissu, a Kapaschor Aka chief, came in to Tezpur with Japhu *kotoki*, and stated his tribe wished to make peace with the British Government. He brought the prismatic compass stolen by the Akas in the raid of 1883, Rs. 100 in cash, a pony, and two *mithan* as a peace-offering. The Deputy-Commissioner returned these offerings, pointing out that the Akas had plundered property of much greater value than they now offered to return, and refused to listen to any overtures unless Medhi and Chandi came in and entered into formal agreements to keep the peace. They were promised a safeguard, and Dissu went away promising to try and persuade Medhi to come down. The Deputy-Commissioner was of opinion that it was the intention of these chiefs to submit, but that they were deterred by the lateness of the season and by the accidental fall of a tree in their camp, by which one of their party was killed and two injured.

DAFLAS.

24. In Darrang some Daflas settled near the frontier were ordered to move, which they did, one party returning to the hills and the other moving to a safe distance within British territory.

A Dafla, who had come to settle in the plains and returned to the hills to cut rubber, was carried off beyond the frontier by some hill Daflas, who did not wish him to live in the plains, but was released after being taken a short distance, and his captors obeyed the summons of the Deputy-Commissioner to appear, and were warned by him not to repeat their offence. In North Lakhimpur the Daflas have given no trouble during the year under report. Some Daflas living just beyond the border, near the Harmati garden, named Tarong, Teji, and Gambir, detained three hill Daflas, who had come down to trade, in revenge, as they said, for the detention of some of their people and *mithan* by the hill tribe. They were ordered to return the captives, and severely admonished, as such conduct was likely to lead to a raid, which has actually occurred since the close of the year.

Arrangements are being made for the removal of hillmen of various tribes of Daflas and Miris to a distance beyond the reach of their brethren in the hills.

CHARAK MIRIS.

25. Last year this tribe did not come in to receive their *posa*. In the year under report one Pado Gam came in, but declined to take his *posa* unless it were paid at Bhebelisuk, saying he could not receive it elsewhere without the consent of the other *gams*.

The sub-divisional officer again refused to pay it, except at head-quarters.

ABORS.

26. This tribe has, on the whole, behaved fairly well during the year. They have an exaggerated idea of their own importance, and are given to bullying the Miris, a habit which may lead to trouble. One of their grievances was that they were deprived of their *daos*, with their other weapons, when visiting Sadiya. As they are disarmed at the first outpost they meet, the depr vation of their *dao* caused them considerable hardship. Taking into consideration the fact that the *dao* is an important and necessary article of domestic use to an Abor, the Deputy-Commissioner iss ed an order allowing the Abors to retain their *daos* on their visit to Sadiya.

The Assistant Political Agent reports the continuance of a dispute between the Abors of Silluk and Membu and Opang and Oling Miris, arising out of a claim by the Abors for payment for help given twelve years ago to Domai Miri in floating a boat. Since then both sides have resorted to the usual petty reprisals, seizure of cattle and the like. The Assistant Political Officer has endeavoured to make the parties come to some misunderstanding. Oling Miri has paid Rs. 100, but the Abors on their side decline to make reparation. As long as no further reprisals are made, no action will be taken; but Mr. Needham has been directed to inform the Abors that if they have recourse to further reprisals their *posa* will be stopped.

The recent rise in the value of rubber, coupled with the discovery of a large rubber forest in the Abor country, has led to attempts on the part of the rubber-traders to penetrate thither. Mr. Needham gives the following account of such an attempt on the part of certain Singphos and Khámptis:—

"The country in the vicinity of Bordak (which lies between the Padu and Silli Abor villages on the left bank of the Dihong), as also that in the vicinity of the river Yamne, and several of the lower Pangi villages, abounds with magnificent rubber-trees. These trees have not only never been tapped, but their very existence is known to but few individuals besides the Abors. One of these is a Miri Kotoki, called Oling, whose village is at Kodgagora (on the left bank of the Dihong just above our Sessiya outpost), and I presume that he has, by spreading tales regarding the said forest of rubber-trees, excited the cupidity of the traders, who have recently been making endeavours to monopolise the entire rubber trade of this frontier, for I lately received information that a large party of Singphos and Khámptis were camped at Oling's village, and were endeavouring to enter into negotiations with the Abors to proceed up the Dihong and tap the said trees."

The Assistant Political Agent persuaded them to return, thinking any attempt to tap rubber would lead to difficulty for the following reasons:—

"In Abor mythology, the rubber-tree is the abode of a great and powerful sylvan spirit, and the tribe as a whole are consequently imbued with numerous superstitions regarding it, so that, even supposing that a few Padu Abors with broader and less orthodox ideas on the subject than their brethren were to consent to be bribed to permit a number of Singphos and Khámptis to desecrate the said trees by hacking them about, the majority of the Abors would be certain to resent the intrusion, more especially if after tapping the trees any serious illness or epidemic was to occur amongst them, and they would most assuredly blame our Government in the matter, for the Khámptis and Singphos would be certain to declare that they had acted as they had done by our order or at our request. The Silli and Dukku Abors, as also the Pangis, are most averse to any Singphos or Khámptis being allowed to go up the Dihong for the purpose of tapping these trees, and the only Abors who are likely to give their consent are the Padu people, provided they are sufficiently bribed, of course. Now, only a very small portion of the country containing rubber-trees belongs to this community. If, therefore, the Singphos and Khámptis proceed up the river on the understanding that they have succeeded in getting the Padu men's consent, they will find themselves opposed by the other villages, and there is really no saying what the upshot will be. I myself am most averse to any one being permitted to tap these trees, unless at least the Abors came down, and specially solicit that they be permitted to do so."

MISHMIS.

27. The blockade of the Chulikata Mishmis for their suspected share in the murder of an Assamese villager at Dikrang in May 1884 was continued. Further information regarding the murder was received during the year. In December 1886, one Lasa, a Chulikata Mishmi, and three women came in to Sadiya, and reported that his half-brother, Kimat, had been killed by Gengoo, a son of the late Chief Lako, and that he and his family were afraid they too would be murdered. The refugees were allowed to stay in

Mishmis.

British territory. From one of them, a woman named Ane, information was obtained tending to show that the Dikrang murder was committed by one Athanno Mison, a son-in-law of Lako, with two other Mishmis, Runga Mame and Soni Mihun, in order to avenge Lako's death, for which they foolishly hold Government responsible. These men live two days' journey from Lako's village further into the interior. The Chief Commissioner has declined to sanction the Assistant-Political Agent's proposal to seize a hostage from among Lako's relatives. The blockade continues, although it is not complete, as the Chulikatas manage to get supplies from their neighbours, whose intercourse with the plains has not been restricted. Meantime, the Chulikatas keep up the blood feud among themselves, Kimat's brother Alato having, with the help of one Rata, killed Gengoo's uncle, Rinje, Sika, Rata's brother, and an influential Mishmi, joined in the quarrel, and, with the help of some Digaru Mishmis, succeeded in December last in burning Lako's village.

Digaru Mishmis.

23. The Digarus have been enjoined not to embroil themselves further in the above feud. A Mishmi of this tribe, Ageson by name, had, in February 1886, kidnapped a Singpho at a spot beyond the Inner Line near Diphu, alleging that another Singpho had stolen a pair of elephant tusks, and that the Assistant-Political Agent had refused him redress. Ageson refused to come in when called on to answer for this outrage: but in February last he was persuaded, through the influence of Chowsa Khâmpti Gohain, to surrender his captive, who had been kindly treated.

KHAMPTIS AND SINGPHOS.

29. The Khâmptis and Singphos still maintain cordial relations with British officers. They are the most intelligent of the tribes on this frontier. Ningru Samon has kept Mr. Needham well informed of matters within his knowledge, and the Deputy-Commissioner has found Kheremgam willing to answer all questions relating to the Singphos in the Hukong valley. A Singpho chief, named Sumboyanang, of the Hukong Valley, who lately brought 120 maunds of rubber for sale in the Lakhimpur district, was a guest of Kheremgam's. The Deputy-Commissioner had interviews with him, and ascertained that the Singphos would make no objection to the visit of a British officer to the valley. When the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, visited Makum and the Assam Railways and Trading Company's coal-mines in February, he met Kheremgam, the Singpho chief, and some of his people, and conversed with them about the Hukong Valley and the rubber trade. Kheremgam said that he himself had not been through the Hukong Valley for many years, and none of his followers for some years, but they said they were quite prepared to go if it was desired. Thinking that some exploration of the route from Dibrugarh to Bhamo might prove useful with reference to the recent annexation of Upper Burma, Mr. Luttman-Johnson gave Kheremgam and his people a letter to the officer in charge at Mogaung, and directed them to take it to him and bring back an answer. The party, consisting of three Singphos, left Makum on the 17th March, and reached Mr. C. A. Soppitt, the Sub-divisional officer of Mogaung, at Tsinbo on the Irrawadi, 45 miles above Bhamo, on April 25th. They started on their return journey on April 27th, and reached Dibrugarh on the 3rd June. The narrative of their journey belongs to next year's report.

NÁGAS.

Nágas on the Lakhimpur frontier.

30. The Borduaria and Namsangia Nágas have given no trouble during the year. An alteration of the Inner Line was made during the year in the direction of the hills inhabited by these Nágas, so as to give the Assam Railways and Trading Company room for extending their coal-mining operations.

Nágas on the Sibságar frontier.

31. The expeditions of the Deputy-Commissioner of the Nága Hills and the burning of Noagaon in 1886 had a salutary effect on all these tribes. Of the Eastern Nágas, who came under the political control of the Deputy-Commissioner of Sibságar, there is little to report. Large numbers of them visited the district during the year, bringing the usual presents to the Deputy-Commissioner. The Deputy-Commissioner reports that—

"The village of Joboka continues to be the most formidable enemy to good order on this frontier. The Rája is a less unsophisticated being than most Nága chiefs; he associates with and dresses like the Assamese of the plains, and is ambitious. I cannot help thinking that the Joboka Rája would be a serious danger to the peace of the border, if he were not convinced that his village is too close to the plains not to meet with short and sharp punishment."

A party of Nágas from the village of Banfera visited Sibságar during the year, with a view to solicit the intervention of the Deputy-Commissioner in composing the feud which has for some generations existed between them and the more powerful village of Joboka. Subsequently both chiefs appeared before the Deputy-Commissioner, and swore to abide by the terms of a treaty of peace then made. Whether they will keep it is doubtful. Should either village violate British territory hereafter, the offending village will be punished; but so long as they confine their feuds to the territory lying outside the Inner Line, the Deputy-Commissioner will not interfere. In another case the Deputy-Commissioner reported that the Kansingia and Jumi Nágas had appeared before the mauzadár of Atkhel, and voluntarily compromised their feud.

The Joboka Rája having brought a claim against the manager of the Banfera tea-garden for compensation for the death of an elephant which he had hired out to the garden, the matter came before the Deputy-Commissioner for arbitration. The Deputy-Commissioner decided that the Rája had no claim, legal or equitable, for compensation, as the animal died from purely natural causes. The manager generously offered to give the Rája Rs. 200, which amount the Rája at first agreed to accept. Subsequently, however, the Rája declined to accept anything but another elephant in lieu of the one he had lost, and behaved in an impertinent manner, for which he was forced to apologise. He then took the money offered.

There were nine criminal cases within the year, in which twelve Nágas were convicted, in the Sibságar district. Most of these cases were for theft: the most serious was one in which three Nágas of Noagaon were found guilty of culpable homicide.

NAGA HILLS DISTRICT.

Weather and crops.

32. The rainfall registered at Kohima in 1886-87 was 77·75 inches, nearly the same fall as in the preceding year, when 76·33 inches were registered. At Wokha, on the other hand, the figures rose from 102·3 inches in 1885-86 to 112·57 in 1886-87. All the food crops gave a good outturn, and the cotton crop is reported to have been an average one. The little potato planting that exists gave exceptionally good results. In addition to the Gurkha colonies round the station, a Kuki settlement near Kohima has commenced cultivating the tuber for purposes of sale, and it is to be hoped that it may rapidly become established as one of the staples of the district.

Health.

33. The year was marked by a disastrous, though very local, outbreak of cholera, a disease which has not visited these hills since 1880. Its introduction was traced to a body of coolies who had been impressed to carry the baggage of a detachment of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry to Manipur in the month of June, and who brought the infection back with them. Nearly all these coolies, 160 in number, succumbed on their return to their villages, from which altogether 350 deaths were reported. The epidemic was limited to a group of villages near the Manipur frontier and to the village of Kohima itself. In the latter 367 deaths were reported, out of an estimated total of population of 2,012 souls, a rate of 182 per mille. Five cases occurred in the station itself, of which one only proved fatal. The sole victim was Mr. Lyons, the Subadár of the Frontier Police, whose death was a great loss to the battalion, in which his services were much appreciated. The general health of the district was indifferent. Though there was no small-pox, there was more fever than usual; Nága sores showed signs of disappearing; but goitre is exceedingly prevalent in the lower ranges and among the Lhotas.

Prices and wages.

34. The Deputy-Commissioner has given a table, comparing the prices of most of the common articles of consumption in 1886-87 with their prices in 1883-84. It shows that many articles have decreased materially in price, while, with the exception of tobacco, none have got dearer. The most noticeable changes are in articles of local production, such as potatoes, milk, and dried fish. Potatoes were shown in 1883-84 as costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 a maund, while now they are sold at from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

The rates of wages remained unchanged throughout the year. In the Angámi country 8 annas is the regular price for a day's work; among the Lhotas and Kacha Nágas 4 annas only is paid, while from Nichuguard to Kohima the rate charged for carriage remains at Rs. 4 per maund. The latter rate is undoubtedly high, but it has had the effect of inducing up-country contractors with droves of ponies to carry for Government, and thus lightened the burden of impressment on the Angámi villages round about. Large numbers of Manipuri Nágas and Kukis were also attracted to the route by the high rates.

Trade.

35. There are no statistics available to show the amount of trade done by the Kacha Nágas, Kukis, Mikirs, Rengmas, Lhotas, and Semas. Passes are issued to Angámis desiring to leave the district for trade, but these only show the articles proposed to be purchased. The following table, compiled from such passes, shows how the prosperity of this tribe has gradually increased during the last five years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Number of passes	425	394	475	339	186
Ditto of Nágas	2,491	2,136	2,722	1,864	3,122
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports of salt	20,000	8,027	not stated	6,169	10,350
„ cattle	Not stated	4,610	7,890	10,327	14,765
„ beads and ornaments	„	7,800	Not stated	22,037	28,800
„ all other goods	„	6,367	„	4,550	4,427
Gross value of Imports Rs.	35,662	26,804	40,965	43,383	58,842

The beads and ornaments are purchased for trade with the Eastern Angámis, from whom fowls, pigs, and dried fish are received in exchange.

The Angámis also carry on an internal trade in *mithan*, which they purchase from the Kacha Nágas, and sell to the Semas and Lhotas. The Deputy-Commissioner is of opinion that a large trade will spring up between these hills and the Surma Valley when communications, of which the new road to Henima, extending half-way from Kohima to Cachar, is the first link, are properly opened out. Native trade with Manipur is said to be much hampered by the exactions of the petty officials of that State; but if a cart-road is made to Manipur, it is not improbable that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the supply of rice required for the troops and police in Kohima may be brought from that State, where it is extremely cheap. The export trade of the district consists of cotton and forest produce. There are no fairs or hâts among the Nágas, each household producing its own requirements.

Relations with frontier tribes.

36. No complaints of raids by outside tribes on villages in British territory were received during the year, nor was there a single case of murder of a British subject, either within or without British territory, to record. On the other hand, there were several raids within the area of political control by tribes living inside, as well as by those living outside, that area. This territory falls naturally into three divisions, *viz.*, the Ao or Hatiguria country north-east of Wokha; the Sema country occupying the eastern half of the Doyang Valley, east and south-east of Wokha; and the Eatsern Angámi country lying east and south-east of Kohima.

In the first division occurred, shortly before the close of the previous year, the attack by the village of Noagaon, or Merangkhang, on the neighbouring village of Deka Haimong, the circumstances attending which, and the measures taken to punish it, which fell within the year 1886-87,

were detailed in Report of last year. It was then stated that, in consequence of the village of Noagaon having been burnt, and a guard of 40 Frontier Police quartered on its site, seven of the culprits were surrendered to the Deputy-Commissioner of Sibságar for trial. Subsequently, three out of the seven were proved to have been concerned in a murder near Amguri, a tea-garden on the borders of the Sibságar district, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under Section 304, Indian Penal Code. The remaining four, alleged to have taken part in the attack on Deka Haimong, were sent to Kohima for trial. They were mere lads, and the evidence against them being weak, it was concluded that they had been surrendered as scapegoats, and they were accordingly released. But the village was fined Rs. 200, and the guard was not withdrawn till the whole amount was paid. The villagers have remained quiet during the year, but Mr. Clarke, of the American Mission, who has lived for many years in the neighbourhood of Deka Haimong, reports that they are again laying claim to certain fishing rights in the Jhanzi river, which Mr. Greer had decided to belong to the opponent village. Mr. Clarke also reports the murder of an Akoia chief by men from a village called Tambu, which lies east of Naogaon, and is 14 days' march from Kohima and 2 days' march from Sibságar.. The Deputy-Commissioner intends to make an enquiry into the matter when he next visits this tract in the cold weather. His recent promenade in April last did not take him into the Ao country, with the exception of a visit to the village of Nankum, which he paid in connection with his proceedings for putting a stop to the feud between it and the Sema village of Lopphemi. This promenade will be noticed in next year's report.

The Eastern Angámis gave no trouble. The Deputy-Commissioner states that they might be included in the revenue-paying tract without any opposition. It is, however, premature to consider this suggestion at present, until more has been done to consolidate our hold on the rest of the district. But though the Angámis were themselves peaceable, they were several times raided on last year by a Mezami chief, named Sakhai, dwelling to the east of them. The expedition despatched to punish him only left Kohima on the 27th March, and the story of its conduct and successful issue will be included in the Report for the current year.

37. Education. At the close of 1885-86 there were 3 schools in existence, *viz.*, the Kohima Mission School, the Kohima English School, and the Barpathar Primary School. During the past year the Kohima Mission School was closed, and the Kohima English School was converted into a high school. A new mission school was started at Wokha, but was closed before the end of the year, owing to the ill-health of its promoter, Mr. Witter, of the American Mission. The number of boys on the rolls of the high school was 40 at the close of the year, and the average daily attendance during the year was 29·72. Only 7 pupils are Nágas and the Deputy-Commissioner estimates the number of Nágas in these hills who can read and write to be under 20. There are 18 boys on the rolls of the Borpathar school, which is chiefly attended by Aitonias, or Shans, residing in that mauza. When the Deputy-Commissioner visited Borpathar in March, he found Bengali being taught as the vernacular language in this school, where simple instruction in English is also given. The expenditure on the Kohima High School during the year was Rs. 1,361-2-1; on the Borpathar *páthsála* Rs. 96; and on the Kohima Mission School, until it was closed, Rs. 362-12: total Rs. 1,819-14-1, against Rs. 874 last year.

38. Police. The sanctioned strength of the Nága Hills Frontier Police Battalion was 1 Commandant, 4 Subadárs, 9 Jemadárs, 43 Havildárs, and 502 sipahis and buglers. At the close of the year the number on the rolls was short of the sanctioned strength by 1 Subadár and 13 sipahis. Their behaviour on all occasions in which their services were called into requisition is said to have been exemplary. Further improvement has also been attained in the drill and musketry of the force.

39. Criminal and civil justice. Only 46 cognisable and 10 non-cognisable cases were reported during the year; of the cognisable cases 34 were brought to trial, involving 38 persons, of whom 26 were convicted and 12 discharged. Most of the cases were minor offences against property, chiefly petty thefts in Kohima and villages along the Kohima-Golághát road. Besides the criminal cases, there were a few cases disposed of by the Deputy-Commissioner in his political capacity, in which whole villages were frequently concerned. One of these was the Shipvomi raid case, detailed in full in last year's Report; the accused were punished in the year under review. Seven villages were concerned in this case, and sentenced to pay fines aggregating Rs. 8,465; 27 persons were also convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. There were two cases of riot, of which only one was serious. This was a case between two *khels* of the village of Kidima, and originated in a dispute as to whether quarantine should be enforced against Kohima, where cholera was raging. One of the *khels* wished to enforce it, and the other objected on the ground that some of its members were then in that station. In the fight that ensued one man was killed, many houses wrecked, and crops destroyed. The men found to be directly implicated in causing the death were banished from the village for seven years according to the Nága custom, and the Deputy-Commissioner further imposed a fine of Rs. 100 on the *khel* which destroyed the houses and crops of its adversaries. This case was the only serious exception to the complete internal tranquillity of the district during the year.

There were 94 civil suits instituted against 55 in the preceding year; all but one, and all cases pending from 1885-86, were disposed of during the year. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 5,161, against Rs. 2,789 in 1885-86, and the total receipts from civil justice amounted to Rs. 569-2.

40. Public Works. The Golághát-Nichuguard road was considerably improved during the year; low portions were raised above flood level, and 10 small iron bridges were erected. In all, Rs. 43,990 were spent on this road. The wooden bridges on the Nichuguard-Kohima road were replaced by stone causeways, and a new trestle-bridge was erected 7 miles from Kohima. The new bridle-path from Henima was also completed to a distance

of 33 miles from that place, where the work commenced. In Kohima station the waterworks have reached completion, and a good supply of water has been made available to the public. Good progress was made in the construction of the fort wall, and 27,000, out of a total of 33,000 cubic feet of stone work has now been erected. The roads between Kohima and Mao, Kohima and Wokha, and Wokha and Golâghât were all put into good order.

Arms Act.

41. Licenses to carry arms were renewed in 138 cases, against 110 in the previous year, while 40 new licenses were granted, against 58. The explanation of the large number of new licenses is the same as that given last year, *viz.*, that 22 of them were for guns hitherto concealed, and now voluntarily brought in to be registered. The Deputy-Commissioner remarks that this system is liable to great abuse, and he intends to impose penalties in all cases of concealment from the commencement of next year. He states that no less than 131 out of the guns for which licenses were granted in 1884 and 1885 were untraceable and unaccounted for in 1886. The Chief Commissioner agrees with him in thinking that there is no district where the Act requires to be carried out with greater strictness than the Nâga Hills, and commends his intention to require all guns for which licenses have been issued to be accounted for. There were no prosecutions during the year.

Post and telegraph.

42. From December last the mails between Golâghât and Kohima, which had hitherto only been carried by daylight, have been conveyed throughout the night as well, and the distance of 97 miles is now covered in about 30 hours. A daily mail service was established between Kohima and Manipur in the place of the old weekly dâk, and the length of time occupied in transit is now five days. In the Telegraph Department the temporary line between Golâghât and Kohima has been replaced by a permanent one, and a new permanent line to Manipur was also completed during the cold weather of 1886-87.

KHÂSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Weather and health.

43. The following table gives the rainfall at the three most important registering stations during the last eight years:—

Rainfall in inches.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Shillong.....	90	92	87	83	72	67	74	97
Jowai.....	385	363	320	305	281	197	314	358
Cherra Punji	556	446	389	372	353	298	435	464

The rainfall in the past year everywhere throughout the hills was considerably over the average of the previous seven years. The temperature was as equable as it has been in previous years, the maximum and minimum readings of a thermometer kept in the Shillong Cutcherry being 88° in June and 37° in February, while the largest variations in any one month were 33° in February and the smallest 15° in July and August. The health of the district was good. There were only 11 deaths from cholera, and those from small-pox decreased from 325 in 1885 to 111 in 1886. No cattle disease was reported.

Crops, prices, and trade.

44. The rice crop was considered to be an average one. The potato crop completely failed, owing to the excessive rainfall. Cotton, of which the Deputy-Commissioner estimates that there are about 6,000 acres under cultivation, did well, but the orange harvest is said to have been indifferent. Prices generally remained steady throughout the year; rice was dearer at Shillong and Bholaganj than in the previous year, but there was no rise in its price at Cherra Punji or Jowai. The Deputy-Commissioner is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the Cherra statistics, as they do not follow those of Bholaganj. The following figures compare the lowest prices in Shillong and Cherra Punji for certain staples in 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

	Shillong.		Cherra Punji.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Common rice per maund	4 0	5 0	3 2	3 4
Salt ditto	4 0	5 0	4 2	4 2
Oil ditto	13 0	14 8	13 0	14 12
Potatoes ditto	0 12	1 0	1 8	1 8

Traffic stations are kept up at Mahadeo, on the road to Cherra Punji, and Sandai, on the road to Jowai, for registering imports and exports, but there are other routes in use between the plains and the hills. The Chief Commissioner has sanctioned another traffic station on the Assam Valley side. So far as the trade statistics go, which are registered at Sandai or Mahadeo, they show a decrease in the import of rice to the extent of 12,202 maunds *viâ* Mahadeo and 5,471 maunds *viâ* Sandai, the total imports of this staple by these two routes being 60,080 maunds and 9,292 maunds respectively. The decrease is accounted for by the excellent outturn of the hill crop. On the other hand, the failure of the potato crop caused a decrease in exports of 52,507 maunds by Mahadeo, the total potato export by this route being only 67,351 maunds.

Political.

45. The conduct of the various chiefs has been good, and the people well behaved and contented, with two exceptions. A few villages of the Mylliem State are discontented with the rule of their Seim, with whom they have not been on amicable terms since 1883. They have not had recourse to violent measures; and the present Deputy-Commissioner has little doubt that he will be able to bring the parties to a good understanding. The other exception to the general quiet is the disturbed state of Shella, which was

animadverted on in last year's report. The *Wahdrdárs* then in office, who were accused of corruption, inefficiency, and dilatoriness in disposing of work, have since been removed, and in their place others have been chosen, with the consent of the community. With more constant attention than the affairs of this little community have recently received, and more frequent visits from the district officers, no radical change in its system of Government will, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be necessary.

Revenue.

46. The subjoined table shows the demand and collections for each of the past three years under the several heads from which the revenue of the district is derived:—

	Current and arrear demand.			Collections, exclusive of advances collected in previous year.		
	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.	1884-85. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Land revenue proper.....	121	136	144	121	136	136
Elephants	7,940	5,465	3,973	7,940	5,348	3,973
Fisheries.....	4,249	4,811	3,912	4,249	4,811	3,912
Lime-quarries	17,433	19,508	18,673	17,433	19,508	17,068
House-tax	16,710	20,161	29,194	16,550	17,312	29,064
Stone-quarries	120	150	90	120	150	90
Sohbar tribute	300	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
Rambrai „	100	100	100	100	100	100
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	158
Total.....	46,973	50,331	56,244	46,738	47,365	54,501

Forests.

47. The income collected from forests has nearly doubled since 1885-86. In 1884-85 it amounted to Rs. 1,649 only; in 1885-86 it rose to Rs. 7,212; and in the year under review amounted to Rs. 14,134. The expenditure, on the other hand, has decreased from Rs. 3,355 in 1885-86 to Rs. 2,985 in 1886-87.

The Narpuh, Shillong, and Jirang forests are the main sources of the large increase in revenue. The first, situated in the Jaintia Hills, is the tract whence the people of north-east Sylhet supply themselves with wood and bamboos, and the increase of Rs. 790 is due to closer supervision over the exportation of forest produce by the Sylhet authorities. The Shillong forests yielded Rs. 3,116, against Rs. 194 in 1885-86, owing to the Government of India having decided that the Military Department should pay Rs. 2,943, the cost of timber used in the construction of barracks during 1885-86. The income from the Jirang *sal* forests, which are situated on the northern frontier of the Khási Hills, and are the property of the State of that name, the profits being shared between Government and the Sardár, amounted to Rs. 7,563, against Rs. 3,909 in the previous year. These forests are managed by the Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Kámrúp. There were 11 cases of breaches of the Forest Rules sent up during the year, with the result that 18 persons were convicted.

Country spirits and opium chiefly contribute to the excise revenue; which has increased during the year under report, but there has been no increase in the number of country spirit or opium shops in the past five years. The amount of opium consumed amounted to only 7 mds. 8 srs., against 6 mds. 23 srs. in the previous year. As stated in last year's Report, country spirits are taxed in Shillong only, where there are four shops to a population of about 3,700 souls.

Stamps and Registration.

48. The total receipts from stamps of all kinds rose from Rs. 29,156 to Rs. 36,313. This increase is due principally to the large amount of telegraph stamps sold. Forty-six documents only were presented for registration, against 61 in the preceding year; the total receipts of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 167, as compared with Rs. 250 in 1885-86.

Education.

49. Twelve new lower primary schools were opened in 1886-87, and one old one was closed; two lower primary girls' schools were also closed, so the total number of schools of all sorts in the district is now 129, against 120 in 1885-86. The number of pupils has risen from 3,483 to 3,743; and the number of girls from 985 to 1,055. The average daily attendance at the primary schools was 1,553, out of 2,516, the average number on the rolls, and the cost of educating each pupil for the year was Rs. 7-8-8. The cost of education was Rs. 14,567 from provincial, and Rs. 420 from municipal revenues; Rs. 22,516 were contributed by the Mission, and Rs. 1,535 were realised in fees and fines. Total Rs. 39,038, against Rs. 35,166 in the year before.

Police.

50. There was no change in the strength of the police force during the year. The sanctioned strength is 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 13 head-constables, and 154 constables. The actual strength at the end of the year was 2 constables short, and nearly one-sixth of the force consisted of newly-enlisted recruits. They served 1,499 processes, and enquired into 98 cognisable cases, 67 of which came to trial and 59 ended in a conviction; they also recovered Rs. 1,806 of stolen property, out of Rs. 3,396 reported stolen. These figures are satisfactory, though they show that the police have very little to do. The cost of the police was Rs. 32,265, against Rs. 31,814 in 1885.

Criminal justice.

51. The statistics of criminal justice show considerably smaller figures than those of 1884 or 1885. Only 129 cognisable cases were reported, of which 104 were accepted as true and 74 were brought to trial. Convictions resulted

in 66 cases, and, out of the 100 persons tried, 91 were convicted. More than half the cognisable cases were minor offences against property. There were, in addition to the above, 78 non-cognisable cases instituted. Only 254 witnesses were examined, and it is noticeable that none of them were detained over two days. Out of Rs. 2,052 imposed in fines, Rs. 1,736 were realised. One person was punished capitally, and one sentenced to transportation for life.

The Dolois of the Jaintia Hills tried 29 petty criminal cases, and convicted all the 80 accused who appeared before them.

Civil justice.

52. There is a slight increase in the figures of civil justice over both 1885 and 1884. There were 201 suits registered in the three courts of the district, against 149 in 1885 and, adding the cases in the village courts, the whole number is 269, against 201 in 1885 and 253 in 1884. The majority of the cases were for money or moveables. The parties were foreigners in 113 cases, Santengs in 82 cases, foreigners and Khásis in 39 cases, and in only 35 were the parties on both sides Khásis.

The value of the suits before the regular courts was Rs. 25,451, against Rs. 10,538 in 1885, and in all the courts, *i.e.*, including village courts, Rs. 30,118, against Rs. 63,179 in the previous year, when one suit instituted was valued at half a lakh of rupees.

Communications.

53. Rs. 7,494 were spent under this head out of a budget allotment of Rs. 7,500. There are now 218 miles of road in the district which have to be maintained. The Nongkhlao and Nongstoin roads are kept in order by the Seims and Sardárs through whose States they pass, the expense of repairing the bridges only being met by Government. The Mountain Tramway between Thariaghat and Cherra Punji is nearly completed. The following remarks by the Deputy-Commissioner show the views he takes of the probable influence of the tramway on carrier labour and prices of imported supplies. He says—

"This railway will have the effect, as a certainty of course, of throwing a large number of the hill people who were engaged in the carrying of trade between Cherra and Bholaganj out of work. They will have to take to cultivation for their subsistence, indeed, some are, I hear, doing so already in anticipation of coming events, while the larger number of the population, who have to depend on the plains for their food, will find it landed at Cherra for them at 6 annas per maund cheaper than they can buy it now. It remains to be seen whether Sylhet rice will compete with that from Gauháti, on which Shillong, and Maoflang too, now depend as the cheapest supply. The latter is brought by cart 64 miles to Yeoduh (Shillong), and carried by carts or by coolies 14 miles further to Maoflang. The cost of carriage, when carts are once on the Cherra cart-road, will be about 10 annas per maund from the Sylhet plains to Shillong bázár, as against Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 from Gauháti. The change of the source of supply can only, therefore, be a question of time."

Arms Act.

54. In last year's Report it was stated that there were 319 licensed guns in the district. The correct number at the close of the year 1885 was 288. Since then 25 of these have been cancelled, and the guns covered by them confiscated; 16 holders of licenses have left the district, 2 could not be found, and the remaining 245 have been renewed. During the year 21 new licenses were issued, so that there were 266 licensed guns on the 31st December 1886. The quantity of powder sold during the year gave an average of a little over five ounces per gun, against two ounces during 1885. Five persons, besides cattle, were killed by wild animals during the year 1886.

Vital statistics.

55. The number of areas selected for registration are the same as last year, and the total population of 43,254 consists of 30,222 dwellers in the Khási, and 13,032 in the Jaintia Hills. The following are the rates of births and deaths per mille, according to the statistics recorded:—

	1885.		1886.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Khási Hills	27·8	28·0	25·5	24·5
Jaintia „	31·4	34·0	34·5	23·8
Average	28·9	30·1	28·2	24·3

The decrease in the death-rate confirms the opinion that the year was an exceptionally healthy one.

GÁRO HILLS.

Weather and crops.

56. The range of temperature in these hills is not great; the maximum readings during 1886 lay between 76·2 and 91·8, and the minimum readings between 58·0 and 76·8. March and April, being the driest, are the two hottest months. During them the Gáros burn their *jhúms* for the summer cultivation, and the hazy dust-laden air is still further darkened by the smoke which rises all around. The average rainfall of the ten years ending in 1883 was 126·37 inches; in 1884 it fell to 90·43, in 1885 it rose again to 117·18, and in 1886 to 137·65. In August and September alone 66 inches fell, with the result that the cotton crop was greatly damaged, the bolls rotting off owing to the damp. The previous year's crop had been a poor one, but this year's was much worse. The distribution of the rain, however, was eminently favourable to the rice crops, both in the hills and plains, and the people are now well supplied with their chief article of food. Of the other staples regularly cultivated, jute was an average crop and hill pepper an indifferent one.

Prices and trade.

57. Locally-grown rice is not to be found for sale in the Tura bázár, but the rates for the lowest-priced imported rice, which is, however, only purchased by the residents of the station and a few outsiders, ruled lower throughout this year than in either of the two previous ones. *Matikalai* and gram, imported from the plains, where two good harvests in succession had been raised, were also cheaper. The price of salt, which is the only article regularly bought at Tura by outside Gáros, remained unchanged at 8 seers the rupee.

The principal articles of export are cotton, forest produce, and pepper. The markets are Tura itself, whither foreign traders resort, and the many submontane hâts. During 1886-87, the export of forest produce and pepper varied but little from that of previous years, but the figures for cotton show a marked decrease. Last year, the Deputy-Commissioner gave 80,000 maunds as the amount available for export in an average year. This year he estimates the export at only 53,000 maunds. The cotton gin in the jail, as well as similar machines belonging to private individuals in Tura, have stopped working, as there is said to be no longer any demand for machine-cleaned cotton. Considering the success which these machines met with when first introduced, and in 1885-86, it is difficult to understand how the demand for cleaned cotton has so suddenly failed. The rubber trade has practically died out, the trees having probably been exterminated, and only 24 elephants' tusks were found, against 43 in 1885-86.

With the money realised from their exports the Gáros buy salt, dried fish, rice (in bad seasons), a little cloth, and animals, and invest any surplus in metal plates called *khoras*. These *khoras* are handed down as precious heirlooms, acquire a fictitious value, and are used as a standard token of exchange throughout the district. The Deputy-Commissioner has started a new hât in Bághmárá in the south-east corner of the hills.

Health.

58. There was complete immunity from small-pox during the year, but there were two outbreak of cholera in June and December, to which 150 people are reported to have succumbed. *Kala-azar*, or persistent malarial cachexia with enlarged spleen, was as prevalent in 1886-87 as in former years. The Deputy-Commissioner notes its presence in three of the four hill mauzas, where many persons, including several lashkars and two mauzadárs, fell victims to it. The only tract which escaped its ravages was mauza No. 4, lying south of the Tura range, where the air is stirred by the strong winds which sweep over the Bengal Delta. Endeavours were made to induce the inhabitants of the worst tracts to migrate to higher ground during the unhealthy season, and this practice had been spontaneously adopted by several villages, with good effects. It is certain that it is only by settlement on higher and healthier sites (which was secured in former days by the need of occupying a position defensible against attack, but has become less customary since the establishment of the British Peace) that this disease can be successfully combated, and the Deputy-Commissioner has been directed to use his best endeavours to induce the Gáros to revert to their ancient practice in this respect.

But the tract most afflicted by this scourge is the submontane region bordering on Goálpára, and including a large part of the plains portion of the district. Here, in spite of special dispensaries along the Trunk Road (to which the Gáros cannot be induced to resort at a sufficiently early stage) and the itinerating ministrations of Native Doctors, no impression has been made upon the disease, and depopulation is proceeding at an alarming rate. The Chief Commissioner regrets that he can see no prospect of successfully combating the disease in this deadly Terai, which is at present apparently passing through a cycle of special unhealthiness. The only hope for the inhabitants appears to be emigration, and in Upper Assam there is awaiting them an almost boundless extent of excellent land, and a healthy climate. Several colonies of Gáros have already, in fact, established themselves in the Sibságar district, and the more who follow their example the better.

Forests.

59. The Forest Department in this district continues to show a deficit. It was hoped that, with the completion of the Dambu cart-road, large profits would be realised from the quantity of timber which in the shape of railway sleepers and boats was waiting to be removed; but the road became impassable, and remained practically closed throughout the rains, owing to proper arrangements not having been made for keeping it in repair. The Chief Commissioner has recently ordered that this road must in future be maintained by the Forest Department, and that the Department of Public Works cannot take it over, the Deputy-Commissioner having reported that it is of no use to the district except for forest purposes. Next season will, it is hoped, show that the forests opened out by the road can be worked with financial success.

In the year under report one reserved forest of 19·25 square miles, that of Bághmára, was added to those already on the list, and the total area of reserved forests in this district is now 120·1 square miles.

Land revenue.

60. The current demand on account of land revenue rose from Rs. 45,813 in 1885-86 to Rs. 47,331 in 1886-87. The collecting agency was the same as described in the Resolution on the Report for 1884-85. The cost of collection of the Government and zamindárs' share of the ordinary land revenue came to 8·74, against 8·79 in 1885-86.

House-tax.

61. The total current demand, including the zamindárs' share, on account of house-tax came to Rs. 34,209, against Rs. 34,075 in 1885-86. The demand was realised in full. The Government share was Rs. 32,078, against Rs. 31,076 in the preceding year. The number of houses assessed was 16,198, against 16,148 in 1885-86. The cost of collecting the tax, including the zamindárs' share, was 9·93 per cent., as compared with 11·1 in 1885-86. The revenue was collected without difficulty or dissatisfaction.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

62. The receipts were Rs. 3,221 in 1886-87, as compared with Rs. 3,245 in 1885-86 and Rs. 9,058 in 1884-85. Owing to the Khedda Department having occupied the whole district during the past two years, no leases for catching elephants were given out, and no royalty was obtained. The four fisheries of the district fetched less than they did in previous years at auction sale. The bulk of the receipts came from sale proceeds of ivory found in the forests.

The excise revenue has been steadily increasing of late years under every head without any material increase in shops. As stated in last year's Report, the hill people drink little liquor that is not of their own brewing, the foreign residents of Tura being the chief consumers of country spirits,

rum, and imported liquors. The *ganja* and opium shops are in the plains. These drugs are not consumed by the hill people.

Stamps and Registration.

63. The income from stamps is derived entirely from foreigners, the Gáros being exempted from paying stamp duty. The stamp revenue, which has been steadily rising since 1883-84, reached Rs. 2,897, against Rs. 2,072 last year. Rs. 1,262, against Rs. 898 in 1885-86, were derived from judicial and non-judicial stamps, and Rs. 1,635, against Rs. 1,174, from postage and telegraph stamps. Only 13 documents were registered by foreigners, and the profit realised amounted to Rs. 16. With the hill people registration is optional.

Education.

64. Educational work in the district is mainly in the hands of the American Baptist Missionaries. In 1883-84, the Deputy-Commissioner received a separate grant of Rs. 750 to start schools, independent of the Mission, in those parts of the district where there was a demand for education, but an objection to submit to missionary teaching. The result, however, has not been a success. Five schools were opened in the first year. In 1885-86 the number was four, with a total attendance of 47; and in 1886-87 the year ended with only two, with 24 pupils, of whom 18 were Hindus and only 6 were Gáros. The Deputy-Commissioner suggests that the surviving schools should be placed under the Mission, thus restoring to the hands of the latter the control which they formerly possessed over the whole educational work of the district.

The total expenditure on education in the district from Government funds (including the schools under the Deputy-Commissioner, Rs. 424, and the pay and travelling allowance of the Deputy-Inspector, Rs. 754, which is not separately shown, being debited in shares to the Mission and Government schools) was Rs. 3,474, against Rs. 3,499 in the previous year.

Police and crime.

65. The civil police work done is practically *nil*. In the hills the lashkars undertake the duties of civil police, and in the plains the village chaukidárs, but neither class are of much use in preventing or detecting crime. There were 13 suicides, against 12 last year; 9 are put down to *kála-azár*. The Deputy-Commissioner writes—

"The miserable lot of a sufferer from *kála-azár* can scarcely be surpassed under any conditions of time or place; treated as the possessor of a contagious and infectious disease, a drone in spite of his will, and his existence as such resented: growing weaker and weaker with each succeeding month, in constant pain, it is not to be surprised that the wretched creature should seek his end."

There was one murder, the perpetrator of which, a Koch, was convicted and hanged, one case of culpable homicide and one of attempt to murder, in both of which the accused received sentences of five years' imprisonment. In a third case of attempt to kill, the Deputy-Commissioner does not state what sentence was imposed. These were the only serious crimes during the year.

The district is held by a battalion of Frontier Police under a Commandant. The battalion has a sanctioned strength of 334, and there were 13 vacancies in the force at the end of the year. There are 8 outposts in the district, requiring a total strength of 81 men to garrison them, who are intended to be relieved every three months. Difficulty has been experienced in doing this, as, even with the full sanctioned strength, this would only leave 253 men at head-quarters, out of which 59 men were sent last cold weather for outpost duty to Darrang. The discipline of the battalion is said to be very satisfactory, and much attention has been paid to their shooting. The actual cost of the battalion, as shown in the Police Report, was Rs. 62,612 for the calendar year 1886, against Rs. 60,737 for 1885.

Criminal and civil justice.

66. The number of criminal complaints laid was 80, and the number of criminal cases tried 58, involving 89 persons, of whom 53 were convicted. The lashkars in addition tried 11 cases, in which 6 persons were convicted and 8 acquitted, but it is doubtful if all the petty cases settled by them are reported. Rs. 1,206 were imposed as fines, which, with a balance of Rs. 1,160 outstanding, made Rs. 2,366 for realisation. Rs. 890 were realised, and Rs. 710 remitted under the Chief Commissioner's order during the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 766.

There were 44 civil cases instituted, against 70 in 1885. One suit was revived and 10 cases were pending from the previous year. Altogether, the Deputy-Commissioner disposed of 51 cases, leaving 4 pending at the close of the year. Only 3 cases were referred to lashkars for disposal, the parties in the other cases being foreigners. Cases among Gáros are chiefly claims for *dai*, or compensation, often of a very extraordinary nature. A man, for instance, sued another on the ground that his brother had caught cholera from the defendant's brother. Such disputes, however, seldom come into court, being generally settled by the "nokmas," or village headmen; even the lashkar's authority is not called in.

Public Works.

67. Under this head the actual expenditure was Rs. 3,600 on Civil Buildings and Rs. 18,576 on Communications, total Rs. 22,176. The chief original work under head of Civil Buildings was the rebuilding of the Tura Treasury, which, however, has not yet been completed. Under Communications the principal original work has been the completion of the Kharuahat road. Expenditure on repairs to provincial buildings came to Rs. 2,020, and on the district roads and rest-houses the repair expenditure was Rs. 12,608. The Deputy-Commissioner complains of want of a good cart-road above flood-level connecting Tura with the plains. The Chief Commissioner has already very recently sanctioned his proposal for a fresh alignment of the Rahumari cart-road, which will give him what he wants.

Arms.

68. There were 383 arms licenses issued during 1886, of which 214 were held by Gáros. A license for the sale of arms and ammunition was granted to a shopkeeper in Tura for the first time. Seventeen tigers, 31 leopards, and 15 bears were killed in the district during 1886, and the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 747.

The greater portion of this sum was paid to professional tiger-killers from Bengal. There were only 12 deaths from wild animals, against 15 in 1885 and 34 in 1884: 7 of these were caused by elephants.

LUSHAIS, KUKIS, AND OTHER HILL TRIBES ON THE FRONTIER OF CACHAR.

69. The only disturbance known of in the Lushai Hills was a contest of two Sylu chiefs with two other chiefs of the Semaikachak tribe, resulting in the former emigrating from the Chittagong frontier to the west Lushai Hills. The Sonaimukh bázár has not yet been re-established, as the two chiefs, Khalkham and Lalbura, have not jointly aske for it. During the year under report Khalkham applied for it, and in the previous year his rival applied; but, so long as they are on unfriendly terms, there is no guarantee that the one holding aloof will not make his enemy's presence an excuse to attack the place. A small Lushai colony of 14 houses was allowed to settle near the Monierkhal stockade on condition of their doing scout duty when required.

The disturbances in connection with Bara Chauba Singh's claim to the throne of Manipur occurred during the year under report, and have been fully described in the section dealing with the Manipur State.

There were no disturbances among the North Cachar tribes and their neighbours during the year under report. 7,337 hillmen visited the plains under passes, of whom 354 were traders from the Angámi country.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION 1.—SURVEYS.

70. Cadastral survey. The cadastral survey party was engaged during the year under report in the revision survey of a part of Kámrúp, the field-to-field survey of a part of Darrang, and the boundary survey of a part of Nowgong.

The work of the revision parties in Kámrúp was carried on over an area of 468·18 square miles in the 22 mauzas of this district which had been cadastrally surveyed in 1885-86. The following statement gives briefly the main details connected with the survey of 1,174·39 square miles in Kámrúp :—

Year of boundary survey.	Year of cadastral survey.	Year of revision survey.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Average of villages in square miles.	Number of fields.	Average size of fields in acres.	Cost of boundary survey.	Cost of cadastral survey.	Cost of revision survey.	Cost of settlement, including revision.	Cost of maps for 30 years.	Total cost.	Cost of boundary survey per acre.	Cost of cadastral and revision survey per acre.	Cost of settlement per acre.	Cost of maps per acre.	Cost per acre of finally completing papers.	Prisms.			Increase of *khiraj* revenue in surveyed area.	Percentage of this increase on former revenue.	Percentage of this increase on capital expended.	Two-inch mapping done during survey years.
																			Total number planted.	Total cost.	Cost per prism.				
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.			
1883-84	1883-84	1884-85	228·16	334	0·68	1,48,439	0·98	12,936	61,835	1,142	23,525	6,346	1,05,785	1 5	6 11	2 7	0 8	11 7				8,359	7·34	7·90	....
1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	478·05	400	1·19	2,87,169	1·06	16007	87,911	1,220	35,083	11,402	1,51,623	0 10	4 8	1 10	0 7	7 11	2,019	14,492	7 2 10	10,493	4·95	6·92	1,525
1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	468·18	323	1·45	1,47,818	2·03	14,892	76,221	801	26,400	11,836	1,30,150	0 9	4 2	1 5	0 7	6 11				13,710	6·07	10·53	1,748
			1,174·39	1,057	1·11	5,83,426	1·28	43,835	2,25,968	3,163	85,008	29,584	3,87,558	0 11	4 10	1 10	0 8	8 3	....	..	....	32,562	5·903	8·402	3,273

In Darrang the main portion of the season's work consisted in the cadastral survey of an area amounting to 547·02 square miles in the miles in the Mangaldai sub-division. This area, it will be seen from the following statement, largely exceeds that accomplished in any preceding year :—

Year.	District.	No. of villages.	No. of fields.	Area in square miles.	Average area of field.	Average size of village in square miles.
1883-84	Kamrúp	334	148,438	228·16	0·98	0·68
1884-85	,,	400	287,169	478·05	1·06	1·19
1885-86	,,	323	147,818	468·18	2·02	1·45
1886-87	Darrang	630	241,617	547·02	1·44	0·86

The tract surveyed formed one compact block in the centre of the sub-division, and included nearly all the cultivation within its borders. The only areas left out were the submontane tract of Tarai land on the north, the belt of uncultivated jungle on the east, and the strip of alluvial waste mingled with *pam* cultivation on the south. Only four mauzas were altogether omitted from survey. The most troublesome part of the work was in the eleven mauzas which form the Hindughopa tahsil. These lie to the south of the sub-division, and are inhabited mainly by Hindus and Muhammadans. The fields are much smaller than those found further north, and the hamlets older and more thickly surrounded by bamboo clumps. This portion of the work caused very serious delay, and it was at one time doubtful whether the area originally marked out could be accomplished within the time. Once, however, that the amins emerged from the southern mauzas and entered the Kachari villages lying to the north, a marked improvement in rapidity was noticed. Here the fields were found to be large, and the most willing assistance was rendered by the Kachari population. Survey, in consequence, proceeded so fast that the testing work could hardly keep pace with it, and not only was the whole original area completed in full, but an addition of 70·80 square miles was added to the portion demarcated by the boundary camp in 1885-86.

The advance boundary camp was engaged during the greater part of the cold weather of 1886-87 in laying down traverses in Nowgong. A total area of 385·65 square miles, involving 424 villages, was surveyed in that district in boundary, and traverse sheets prepared during the recess. In addition to this, an area of 70·80 square miles, involving 74 villages, was surveyed in boundary in Mangaldai towards the close of the field season, as it was found that certain villages well worth surveying cadastrally had been omitted from the area originally marked out in 1885-86.

71. Total settlement expenditure. The total settlement expenditure from 1st October 1886 to 30th September 1887 was Rs. 31,448-7-7. The amount expended on prisms was Rs. 3,409-14-2, and, as this is recoverable, the amount is to be deducted. This leaves Rs. 28,038-9-5 as the cost debitable to Government.

The following statement gives the total expenditure of the settlement office for each survey year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To end of September 1884	17,127	9	5
Ditto ditto 1885	29,497	10	7
Ditto ditto 1886	28,698	0	3
Ditto ditto 1887	28,038	9	5
Total...	1,03,361	13	8

SECTION 2.—SETTLEMENTS.

Settlements in progress.

72. Except the ordinary settlements in the Assam Valley districts, which are treated of in Section 1, Land Revenue, of Chapter V., and those of waste land grants which are described in Section 3 of this chapter, all other settlements in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, and special settlements in the districts of the Assam Valley are dealt with in this section.

Settlements in Sylhet.

73. The different kinds of settlements now going on in the Sylhet district were described in paragraph 40 of last year's Report. The following statement shows the settlement work done during the past year:—

	Jaintia.		Ilam.		Other estates.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885 86.	1886-87.
Applications pending when year began	.....	.....	26	16	34	29
Ditto made during the year	729	368	75	64	18	15
Number of estates settled.....	729	368	77	35	21	12
Area in acres	5,534	5,815	15,314	2,800	515	49
Revenue assessed ..... Rs.	1,451	1,243	1,541	815	253	49
Number of estates transferred to *khás* tahsil ..	.....	.....	5	32	2	.....
Applications pending when year closed	.....	.....	16	13	29	32

Owing to the floods, a smaller number of *khás maháls* was settled during the year. This was most marked in the case of the *ilám* waste lands, where the area settled fell from 15,314 to 2,800 acres. The Jaintia settlements show a slight increase in area, but a diminution in number. The settlement of the Jaintia estates expires on the 31st March 1894, and that of the *ilám* estates on various dates between. 1890 and 1897. These latter have been arranged by parganas, all the estates in one pargana falling in together. The settlement of the 12 miscellaneous estates mentioned will expire in 1907.

The compilation of the settlement abstract for Jaintia has been given up, as it was found that only in eight out of 4,280 *maháls* were errors exceeding 20 per cent. discovered. The copying of the Jaintia maps on tracing cloth for the use of the tahsildárs and inspecting officers has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,401.

The difficulty anticipated by the Deputy-Commissioner last year in the matter of realising revenue from the Hákáluki Háor in Karimganj has necessitated the appointment of a small collecting establishment in the shape of a tahsildár and two peons. The holders of permanently-settled land in the neighbourhood raised claims to a considerable portion of the Háor, and it became necessary to take the whole block under direct management.

Settlement of waste lands in Cachar.

74. The settlement of waste lands during the year in Cachar was effected under the *Jangalburi* Rules. There were no applications for land for special cultivation under the Rules of 1876. The number of applications under the *Jangalburi* Rules was 969, of which 8 were made by tea-planters, and there were 183 applications pending from the previous year. There were thus 1,152 applications for disposal, against 505 in the preceding year. Of these 811 were disposed of, the area settled being 8,493 acres, which will hereafter become liable to a maximum revenue of Rs. 3,532. Thirteen estates were settled with tea-planters, comprising an area of 1,303 acres.

The survey of the waste lands applied for was carried on by a staff of 12 amíns under the supervision of the Government surveyor. The area surveyed by the staff during the cold season up to the 15th May was 6,915 acres, giving an average of 576 acres to each amín, at a cost of Rs. 1,665. The cost per acre is still high, but the work is reported to have been satisfactorily done.

SECTION 3.—WASTE LANDS.

Rules under which lands are taken up for special cultivation.

75. No change was made during the year in the rules under which waste lands taken up for the cultivation of tea, coffee, or timber are settled in this Province.

With reference to the erection of boundary marks on waste land grants, the Chief Commissioner decided during the year to await the initiative of the grantees, and to recognise, under certain conditions, the re-survey of grants by private surveyors employed by the grantees at their own cost to demarcate their grants, and to put up the necessary permanent marks.

Disposal of applications for waste land under the Lease Rules of 1876.

76. Twenty-nine applications under the special Waste Land Lease Rules of 1876 were registered during the year, and 32 remained pending at the close of 1885-86, thus making 61 applications for disposal in 1886-87, which were disposed of as follows :—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	No.	Area in acres.	No.	Area in acres.
Rejected, withdrawn, and struck off	10	5,393	19	4,889
Settled	15	6,285	13*	4,613*
Advertised, but not sold	3	745	5	1,612
Pending	29	11,796	24	5,966
Total	57	24,219	61	17,080

*13 applications cover 19 leases, of which two leases in Sylhet were not executed during the year.

Twenty-four applications (3 in Sylhet and 21 in the Assam Valley districts) were left for disposal when the year closed. Of the three cases in Sylhet, one has since been advertised for sale, in one case survey is being made, and the third case is under enquiry. The oldest application in the Assam Valley is dated 29th November 1884.

Leases settled under the Rules of 1876.

77. The following statement shows the particulars of leases of waste land grants settled under the Waste Land Rules of 1876 during the years 1885-86 an 1886-87 :—

Districts.	1885-86.		1886-87.		Altogether to the end of 1886-87, excluding leases resumed and cancelled.	
	No.	Area in acres.	No.	Area in acres.	No.	Area in acres.
Cachar	..	.....	..	.....	1	69
Sylhet	7	3,151	3	2,958	98	65,322
Goálpára	...	.....	...	.....	1	295
Kámrúp	...	.....	...	.....	25	5,400
Darrang	6	2,618	7	1,158	124	38,508
Nowgong	...	.. ...	...	.....	102	35,942
Sibságar	1	309	...	.....	138	48,021
Lakhimpur	1	207	2	497	93	34,624
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	...	.....	...	.....	1	80
Total	15	6,285	12	4,613	583	228,261

There were only 12 grants settled during the year under review, with an area of 4,613 acres, as against 15 grants in 1885-86 with an area of 6,285 acres. The average area settled each year during the 11 years ending 1886-87 was 20,751 acres; there has, therefore, been a considerable falling off in the opening out of waste lands. This is mainly due to the depression which has characterised the tea industry for the last few years.

Resignation and resumption of leases.

78. In the Nowgong district four grants, comprising 2,192 acres, were resigned. One grant in Kámrúp was revised on resurvey, and the area was reduced by 62 acres. In Darrang the area of five grants has been revised, 302 acres have been deducted, and 56 acres have been added. The increase of 179 acres in Lakhimpur is due to Messrs. Kinney and Anderson's re-survey of waste land grants. In Sylhet one grant (subsequently re-settled under two leases) was cancelled during the year.

Leases brought under assessment.

79. The total number of leases settled under the Waste Land Rules of 1876 up to the end of 1886-87, is 583; and of these, 553 leases, containing an area of 219,456 acres, have come under assessment, as detailed below :—

Districts.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Revenue. Rs.
Cachar	1	69	26
Sylhet	93	62,268	25,728
Goálpára	1	295	55
Kámrúp	23	4,938	1,852
Darrang	107	34,241	12,445
Nowgong.....	99	35,726	13,451
Sibságar	137	47,712	17,449
Lakhimpur	91	34,127	12,630
Khási and Jaintia Hills.....	1	80	30
Total	553	219,456	83,666

As compared with 1885-86, there has been a net increase of Rs. 7,379 in the revenue. In some cases the land revenue has been revised as the result of survey, but generally the increase is due to the expiration of the revenue-free term and the grants coming under enhanced rates of assessment.

Auction price realised by the sale of leases.

80. Leases under the Rules of 1876 are disposed of at auction, but only persons who happen to have applied for the land before the intention of Government to lease it is advertised in the *Gazette* are allowed to bid. Competition is, therefore, very rare. In the year under report, in no case was there any competition at the auction, and the land was sold at the upset price of Re. 1 an acre.

81. The following statement shows the demand, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the price of timber on waste lands settled during the year :—

Price of timber.

Districts.	Demands.		Collections.		Remissions.	Balances.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Sylhet	3,446	.....	2,564	.....	882	.....	.....
Darrang	210	3,752	210	2,281	.....	.....	1,471
Lakhimpur	960	191	960	191	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,616	3,943	3,734	2,472	882	.....	1,471

The remission of Rs. 882 in Sylhet was granted as a set-off against the right reserved by Government to use the garden water-channels for floating out timber. Time has been allowed for payment of the outstanding balance in the district of Darrang.

82. The following table shows lands taken up under the Assam Settlement Rules by tea-planters, on which it is assumed they propose to cultivate tea :—

Waste land taken up under the Assam Settlement Rules.

Districts.	1885-86.				1886-87.				Existing at the end of 1886-87.			
	Number of fresh leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number of fresh leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.	Total number of leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.
	Decennial.	Annual.			Decennial.	Annual.			Decennial.	Annual.		
				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
Goálpára	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	192	319
Kámrúp	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	81	...	2,941	4,453
Darrang	68	3	3,999	8,131	8	2	567	1,245	176	4	13,258	19,244
Nowgong	25	1	1,967	3,025	5	...	116	175	46	...	2,717	4,157
Sibságar	212	8	17,372	26,057	41	2	1,638	2,478	402	5	46,116	70,342
Lakhimpur	...	...	.....	.....	18	...	3,796	7,721	192	6	19,816	31,826
Total	305	12	23,338	37,213	72	4	6,117	11,619	898	15	85,040	1,30,341

The periodic leases issued are not generally new leases, but annual leases converted into decennial. The two annual leases issued in Darrang are for land the cultivation on which is likely to be of a fluctuating character, and two of the four annual leases existing at the end of the year in that district are for roadside lands.

In the Sibságar district there were 22 annual leases at the close of 1885-86. The number has now been reduced to five, of which four are for roadside lands, and one has not been converted into decennial, because the holder has refused to accept a decennial lease. The land is held for burning charcoal, and will shortly be resigned. Of the six annual leases in the Lakhimpur district, two are for lands within the limits of the old Jaipur town, one falls within the Dibrugarh Municipality, and three are for reserved lands on the margin of roads.

83. In Cachar 13 estates, comprising an area of 1,303 acres, were settled during the year with tea-planters for the cultivation of tea under the reclamation Lease Rules of 1875. The total number of such leases existing on the 1st April 1887 in this district was 239, with an area of 86,154 acres, and paying an annual revenue of Rs. 54,346.

Waste land taken up under the ordinary reclamation leases in Cachar.

84. No settlement was made during the year under the modified *Ilám* Rules in the district of Sylhet. The total number of grants under these rules remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 62 leases, covering an area of 27,771 acres, and paying a revenue of Rs. 13,835.

Waste land taken up under the modified *Ilám* Rules in Sylhet.

85. The number and area of grants under the rules of 1838, remain as in previous reports. But there has been an increase in the revenue, due to re-assessment of certain grants at the close of the term (45 years) of settlement. The assessment is, as usual, at 10 annas per *bígha* (the ordinary rate for *rupit* land). Owners prefer this to paying one-fourth of the market value of the annual produce.

Grants under the Rules of 1838.

	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.
			Rs.
Kámrúp	2	39	55
Sibságar	16	5,494	7,159
	18	5,533	7,214

Grants under the Rules of 1854.

86. The table below shows grants under the Rules of 1854 still held under the original terms :—

Districts.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	23	26,005	5,893	7,314
Sylhet	4	6,997	1,883	1,968
Kámrúp	4	1,019	222	310
Darrang	1	293	83	83
Nowgong	2	465	65	131
Sibságar	4	1,839	445	517
Lakhimpur	3	592	112	666
Total	41	37,210	8,703	10,989

In Kámrúp three grants were re-settled during the year on the results of a survey made of them. The increase in revenue in Sibságar and Lakhimpur is due to two grants having come under assessment at enhanced rates.

Commutation of Old Rule grants to fee-simple.

87. The following table shows the Old Rule (1854) grants commuted to fee-simple, and the amount of purchase-money realised and remaining to be realised on account of such grants in each district :—

Districts.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at the time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid, including part-payments for grants sold for arrears.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	67	136,207	6,660	4,61,812	18,044
Sylhet	1	2,340	.....	7,924	.....
Kámrúp	23	13,178	80	39,818	3,612
Darrang	15	6,758	347	27,500	.....
Nowgong	13	6,103	294	24,262	.....
Sibságar	109	92,516	2,156	3,35,354	.....
Lakhimpur	41	30,556	1,229	37,908	.....
Total	269	287,658	10,766	9,34,578	21,656

The number of grants in the Lakhimpur district given in the report of 1885-86 was 42. Th number now shown is 41. The decrease of one grant, covering an area of 488 acres, is due to a fee-simple grant having been erroneously treated as an Old Rule grant. The decrease in area is due to the above cause and to the survey of waste land grants by Messrs. Kinney and Anderson.

Fee-simple grants.

88. The subjoined table shows the particulars of fee-simple grants, and the amount of purchase-money realised and remaining to be realised on account of such grants in each district :—

Districts.	Number of grants sold.	Area in acres.	Price realised.		Price remaining to be realised.
			Up to the close of 1885-86.	In 1886-87.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	23	9,587	60,150	.....	.....
Kámrúp	17	4,456	17,612	2,100	.....
Darrang	87	45,556	1,53,024	.....	.....
Nowgong	42	15,391	74,215	.....	.....
Sibságar	51	31,373	3,27,292	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	101	87,172	3,48,734	.....	1,300
Total	321	1,93,535	9,81,027	2,100	1,300

The Dampur grant in the Kámrúp district has been extended by 840 acres, from 160 acres to 1,000 acres. Rs. 2,100, realised in the year, is the purchase-money of the 840 acres to which area the grantee is entitled under the Chief Commissioner's orders.

The number of grants, 95; in the Lakhimpur district, shown in the report for 1885-86, has increased by 6 to 101. One grant, formerly treated as an Old Rule grant, has been found to be a fee-simple grant. Six grants, which were omitted in the previous year's report, have been discovered in the year under report, while one grant, which is not traceable on the ground, has been struck off The increase in the Dibrugarh sub-division is due to the discovery of the above six grants, the area of the grant struck off having been deducted. The decrease of 1,835 acres in the North Lakhimpur sub-division is owing to Messrs. Kinney and Anderson's survey.

89. The table below shows the particulars of waste lands taken up for the cultivation of tea during the past five years and of grants existing at the end of the year under report, under the different tenures:—

Waste land taken up during the past five years and altogether up to the end of 1886-87.

Nature of tenure.	Number and area of grants taken up in										Total on the 1st April 1887.	
	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.			
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
I.—Thirty years' Lease Rules of 1876.	15	4,456	12	2,222	19	8,286	15	6,285	12	4,613	583	228,261
II.—Leases under the ordinary Settlement Rules of Assam Proper.	76	9,449	284	32,258	213	20,298	317	23,338	76	6,117	913	85,040
III.—Ordinary reclamation leases taken for tea-planting in Cachar and Sylhet.	5	906	3	575	2	608	....	.....	13	1,303	245	96,635
IV.—Leases under the modified Ilám Rules (Sylhet.)	2	1,486	3	1,657	1	32½	2	2,159	....	....	62	27,771
V.—Grants under the Old Rules of 1838.	....	....	....	....	.. .	.....	....	.....	....	....	18	5,533
VI.—Ditto ditto of 1854	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	41	37,210
VII.—Grants redeemed	3	5,687	3	1,430	4	2,160	1	1,046	...	....	269	287,658
VIII.—Fee-simple grants	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	321	193,535
Total.....	101	22,934	305	38,142	239	31,385½	335	32,828	101	12,033	2,452	961,643

SECTION 4.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

90. The petty estates in Sylhet and Goálpára, which have not been settled regularly for a term of years, and the revenue of which is collected direct from the tenants, are treated of in this section.

On the 1st April 1887 there were 411 of these estates, *viz.*, 99 in Sylhet and 312 in Goálpára, as compared with 92 and 270 respectively in 1885-86. The increase in Sylhet is due to the addition of certain estates bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, and that in Goálpára to the settlement of some unoccupied Government land in Dhubri town.

The total current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 1,644, against Rs. 1,025 in 1885-86, showing an increase of Rs. 619, *viz.*, Rs. 515 in Sylhet and Rs. 104 in Goálpára. The increase in Sylhet is due to the increase in the number of estates as well as to the increased assets of certain estates, and that in Goálpára to the increased number of estates.

The arrear demand on 1st April 1886 was Rs. 131, all in the district of Sylhet. During the year under report Rs. 583 was added to the above amount owing to increase of assets of certain estates, raising the total to Rs. 714. Of this amount Rs. 15 have been found irrecoverable, Rs. 582 represent the arrears of an estate against the assessment of which objections have been taken, and the balance is in course of recovery.

The following table shows the total demands, collections, remissions, and balances on account of Government petty estates in Sylhet and Goálpára during the year 1886-87:—

Districts.	Number of estates.	Demands.			Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sylhet	99	818	714	1,532	535	119	654	..	..	..	283	595	878
Goálpára	312	826	....	826	826	....	826	.	..	..	....	....	....
Total	411	1,644	714	2,358	1,361	119	1,480	..	..	..	283	595	878

SECTION 5.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

91. There were no wards' or attached estates under the management of the revenue authorities during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION 1.—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

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SECTION 2.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

92. During the year under report the following Regulation came into force in the Province:—

Regulation I. of 1886 (The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation).—It came into force in all the plains districts of the Province, except the sub-division of North Cachar in the district of Cachar, on the 1st July 1886. (*Vide* Revenue Department Notification, No. 12, dated the 14th April 1886, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th April 1886.)

93. The following legislative enactments, or portions thereof, were extended to the Province during the year under report:—

(1) The provisions of Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of Police) were extended to the station of Karimganj in the district of Sylhet by Judicial Department Notification No. 31, dated the 13th April 1886.

(2) The provisions of Chapters I., II., and V. of the Municipal Act, V. (B.C.) of 1876, were extended to the town of Barpeta in the district of Kámrúp, by Judicial Department Notification No. 76, dated the 25th August 1886.

(3) Bengal Regulation III. of 1818 (a Regulation for the confinement of State prisoners), Act XXXIV. of 1850 (an Act for the better custody of State prisoners), and Act III. of 1858 (an Act to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of State prisoners) were declared to be in force in the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Gáro Hills, Khási and Jaintia Hills, Nága Hills, Cachar, and Goálpára, by Judicial Department Notification No. 7, dated the 3rd February 1887.

94. The following Acts of the Government of India came into operation in the Province of Assam during the year 1886-87:—

Act II. of 1886 (an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture).
„ XIII. of 1886 (the Indian Securities Act).
„ I. of 1887 (the General Clauses Act).
„ II. of 1887 (an Act to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Excise Act, 1881, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882).
„ III. of 1887 (an Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872).
„ V. of 1887 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882).
„ VI. of 1887 (an Act to amend the Indian Companies' Act, 1882).

SECTION 3.—POLICE.

Total police force.

95. The total police force of the Province, as it stood on the last day of the past two years, was as follows:—

	Sanctioned force of all ranks.		Actual force of all ranks.		Cost.		
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885. Rs.	1886. Rs.	
Frontier Police ...	2,579	2,579	2,445	2,388	4,93,258	4,71,584	
Civil „ (including Armed Civil and Municipal)	2,021	2,024	1,980	1,986	3,95,932	4,06,473	
Union	27	31	27	31	2,084	2,238	
Rural	6,959	6,947	6,959	6,947	2,80,858	2,89,628	(estimated.)

The Frontier and Civil (including Municipal) Police are paid for from provincial revenues, and the Union Police from the proceeds of the house-tax raised in each Union. The Rural Police in Goálpára, Cachar, and Sylhet are paid from rates assessed on the owners and occupiers of houses under the Bengal Chaukidári Act of 1870 and the Assam Rural Police Regulation of 1883.

Frontier Police.

93. The actual strength of the Frontier Police at the close of the year was lower than it has been for some time past, being short of the sanctioned strength of 2,579 officers and men by one Subadár, two jemadárs, seven havildárs, and 181 sipahis. This is due in a great measure to many men from the Surma battalion having volunteered for Burma. Since the close of the year there have been more volunteers for the Kubo Police battalion, and the Chief Commissioner has felt himself compelled to place a limit on the number of men that can be spared from the Assam battalions for Burma. The Inspector-General refers to the numerical insufficiency of the force for all the work required of it. The Chief Commissioner had hoped to be able to increase next year the strength of the Lakhimpur battalion, but the recent accounts he has received from the Inspector-General of the condemnation by the Civil Armourer of Bengal of nearly all the rifles in the Nága Hills battalion show that any money he may have to spare for increased police expenditure must first go to re-arming this battalion. The total cost of re-arming is roughly estimated at about Rs. 20,000, and the Inspector-General has already been authorised to incur this expenditure, to be spread over the current and ensuing three years.

The police detachment in the Darrang district is reported to be weak, but the Chief Commissioner thinks that the district officer exaggerates matters. Neither Akas nor Daflas frequent the district in the rains, and to speak of the district being at any time of the year overrun with Daflas is an abuse of language. During the cold season, when the hill tribes are most active, there is a military detachment of 55 men at Udalguri, and another detachment of 50 men at Tezpur. These, with the 67 Frontier Police attached to the Darrang district, ought to be sufficient to keep both Daflas and Akas in order. In the case of any sudden emergency, the Frontier Police at Dibrugarh can always at short notice give relief until the arrival of the military, should the assistance of the military be needed.

As to the efficiency of the force, there can be no doubt that improvement is taking place every year. A great advance has been made in shooting. The new rules which have been recently issued will doubtless result in further improvement, though the Chief Commissioner fully recognises the fact that the multifarious duties of the Frontier Police, which interfere so much with practice, must operate to prevent their reaching the standard of an ordinary native regiment. The military operations of the year, though they did not involve any serious fighting, testify to the fitness of the Frontier Police to move quickly and at short notice, and to endure hard work without falling sick. Special credit is due to the officers and men of the Surma Valley battalion, who, under the command of Lieutenant Harris, of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry, pursued the pretender, Bara Chauba, into Manipur territory, and succeeded by forced marches in preventing him from reaching Manipur.

There was a large number of resignations in the Frontier Police last year. This shows that the service is unpopular with the men. Orders for the amalgamation of the Sibságar and Darrang detachments with the battalions at Lakhimpur and in the Gáro Hills will shortly issue, and proposals to improve the leave rules have been submitted to the Government of India since the close of the year. It is hoped that, if the Government of India sanctions these proposals, the effect will be to make the men more contended with their lot. It is, of course, difficult to keep them satisfied if they find the position of their military neighbours in the same station so much better than their own. The formation of the Kubo Valley battalion has also had a disturbing influence, the pay offered to the men of the battalion being far above that given in Assam.

Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police.

97. Details of the sanctioned strength of the Civil, Municipal, and Armed Civil Police are given below for the past two years:—

	1885.	1886.
Civil Police	1,562	1,563
Armed Civil Police	347	349
Municipal, including Station Police	112	112
Total ...	2,021	2,024

There has been no material alteration in the distribution of the Civil and Municipal Police between the several districts as noticed in paragraphs 64 and 71 of last year's Report. Taking all the districts together, there is one police officer to every 26 square miles, the number of square miles that a police officer has to look after varying in each district from 14 in Sylhet to 74 in the Khási Hills. The number of police to population is as 1 to 3,612 for the whole Province, and varies from 1 in 5,307 in Sylhet to 1 in 2,040 in the Khási Hills. The Inspector-General states that the number of Civil Police in Nowgong and Darrang is smaller than it should be, but the Chief Commissioner is not aware that anything has occurred in these two sparsely-populated districts of late to justify an increase in the number of men, even if funds were forthcoming to meet the extra cost. If any increase is really called for, the extra cost might be met by reductions under the heads of Boat establishments, River Police, and Road-patrolling.

Resignations and deaths.

98. As in the Frontier, so in the Civil Police, the resignations are more numerous than they should be. The percentage of resignations was 8·1, as compared with 5·6 in Bengal. In 1885 it was 8·79. In the district of

Goálpára 64 men resigned; but this is attributed mainly to recruitments for the Burma Police Force, the pay offered in Burma being just double that given in Assam. *Kála azár* also accounts for some of the resignations in this district; as the male members of a family are carried off by this disease, the men are compelled to resign with a view to return home in order to cultivate their fields for the maintenance of the remaining members of the family.

It is satisfactory to notice that the general health of the Civil Police force was good in all districts, except in fever-stricken Goálpára. The number of deaths also was only 34, as compared with 42 in the previous year.

Discipline.

98.A. Both departmental and judicial punishments were very high among the Civil Police, the proportion to actual strength being 25·9 and 5·2 respectively, as compared with 21·9 and 3·2 in 1885. The increase in departmental punishments is probably not real, as in one district it is put down to the fact that in the returns of the past year "the most trivial offences" were included for the first time. A large percentage of departmental punishments cannot be accepted altogether as an indication of well-directed energy on the part of the punishing officer. Where punishments are incurred frequently for trivial offences, they cease to be felt, and serve only to make the Police discontented and ready to resign.

In some districts it appears that the rules relating to good-conduct allowances have been ignored. It is not surprising that service in the Police is unpopular when rules and orders are disregarded in such a way as to make the service more unpopular than it need be. The Inspector-General has been directed to bring to notice any district in which standing orders, whether referring to this or to any other subject connected with the Police, are disregarded.

Routine duty done by the Civil Police.

99. The number of processes served by the Civil Police in the past three years is shown below:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Warrants	2,616	2,279	3,428
Summonses	15,371	13,923	15,677
Other orders	14,275	92,752	45,453
Total ...	32,282	1,08,954	64,558

The decrease in other orders made over to the Police for service is satisfactory. Last year the Chief Commissioner noticed the enormous increase of other orders served by the Police in Sylhet, which was attributed to the service of notices on defaulting rate-payers under the Rural Police Regulation, and it was pointed out that the duty of serving such notices devolved on the Rural Police, not on the Civil Police. It is doubtful whether these orders have been attended to at all; for, although there has been a decrease in the number of other orders or processes served by the Police in Sylhet, it would appear that the Police in that district are still being employed in serving notices for realising the arrear pay of chaukidárs. The Inspector-General has been requested to see that the orders of last year are not overlooked.

Fines.

100. Last year the Chief Commissioner noticed the large proportion which the remission of fines bore to the amount of fines imposed; there has been a considerable improvement in this respect in the past year, as the following statement shows:—

Year.	Imposed. Rs.	Realised. Rs.	Remitted. Rs.	Outstanding. Rs.
1885	70,466	64,669	7,468	27,539
1886	76,492	71,550	5,918	26,564

The Police realised altogether Rs. 9,315, as compared with Rs. 7,398 and Rs. 7,125 realised in 1885 and 1884 respectively; the rest of the realisations were paid into court without the intervention of the Police. It is noticed that it often happens that heavy fines are imposed on persons who are afterwards found to have no property. In future action will be taken to prevent Magistrates fining offenders indiscriminately, and without regard to their means of paying the fines imposed upon them.

Rural Police.

101. The total number of chaukidárs employed in the three districts of Sylhet, Cachar, and Goálpára was 6,947, as compared with 6,959 in the previous year. In Goálpára the average number of houses in each beat is 121, in Sylhet 65, and in Cachar 72. The average pay of a chaukidár is Rs. 45 in Goálpára and Cachar and Rs. 41 in Sylhet. The income of the chaukidári fund is derived from fines and process-fees, and amounted last year to Rs. 4,195, out of which Rs. 3,834 was derived from Sylhet alone. The expenditure from the fund consists mainly of rewards to chaukidárs, and amounted to Rs. 502 only, so that there was a large balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 3,693. It is satisfactory to notice that the Rural Police are favourably reported on by the district officers.

Cost of the department.

102. Excluding the expenditure of the Public Works Department on Police buildings, but including all construction and repairs executed by the Police Department, the total expenditure on the Police of the Province in each of the past three years is shown below:—

1884.	1885.	1886.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,27,046	9,19,797	9,11,800

Taking the expenditure incurred on Police buildings both by the Public Works Department and by the Police Department, the figures stand thus:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department	10,419	10,002	3,387
Police Department	22,063	19,164	21,641
	32,482	29,166	25,028

The reduction in the total expenditure on Police buildings which has taken place in the past two years is a satisfactory feature of the report. During the past year also the Chief Commissioner's orders, directing that the Police Department should execute all repairs that did not require professional skill, have been attended to. Now that the Province has entered upon the period of a new provincial contract, the terms of which compel the Chief Commissioner to insist upon the most rigid economy being exercised in all departments of the Administration, the Inspector-General has been directed to scrutinise all proposed expenditure on Police buildings most carefully. If any increased expenditure is to be incurred in the Police Department during the next five years, it will be directed, not so much to Police buildings, as to the strengthening of the Frontier Police force and the improvement of the position of the men. As has already been noted, the re-arming of the Nága Hills battalion has also to be provided for. Orders have also recently issued that armourers and armourers' shops must be supplied to each battalion in order that the rifles may be more carefully attended to than they are at present.

Reported and true cognisable crime.

103. The statement below summarises the reported and true crime in the plains and hill districts of the Province in the past two years:—

Year.	Cognisable cases.				Non-cognisable cases.	
	Reported.		True.		Cases instituted or taken up by Magistrate.	
	Plains districts.	Hill districts.	Plains districts.	Hill districts.	Plains districts.	Hill districts.
1885	9,801	230	8,726	225	15,130	113
1886	11,386	216	10,371	193	16,240	138

There was an increase of reported cognisable cases in every plains district except Lakhimpur and Nowgong. In Kámrúp the increase amounts to 81 per cent., which is said to be almost entirely confined to petition cases brought before the Magistrates, and which the Deputy-Commissioner, strange to say, is unable to explain satisfactorily. The Inspector-General thinks the true explanation is that the Police refuse to take up petty cases, and so drive complainants to the Magistrate. A special report on this matter has been called for. There is also a large increase of reported cognisable crime in Sylhet, due to petty thefts which followed on the heavy floods of last year. The increase in Cachar and Goálpára was due almost entirely to local nuisance and municipal cases.

Cases in which Police enquiry was refused.

104. The proportion of cognisable cases reported to the Police in which enquiry was refused was much the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 3·3 per cent. It may here be noticed that this proportion has, in the last two years, been lower in Kámrúp than in any other district; last year it was 1·5, and in 1885 it was only 5 per cent. It is, therefore, not very clear how the Inspector-General's explanation that people complain to the Magistrate because the Police refuse enquiry can be correct.

False cases.

105. The percentage of false to total cognisable cases reported continues to vary in an extraordinary degree in each district, leaving no doubt, as the Inspector-General observes, that the number of false cases, and, therefore, necessarily also the figures representing true crime, in each district, are not to be relied upon for purposes of comparison, as they depend to a great degree upon the "idiosyncracies of individual Magistrates." It is necessary, however, that these idiosyncracies should be checked by the controlling authority, and the Chief Commissioner thinks that authority should be the Commissioner. It is difficult to believe that the tendency of the people to bring false cases in the different plains districts really varies from 4 per cent. in Lakhimpur to 20 per cent. in Kámrúp and Goálpára. In these two latter districts the percentage was in 1885 as high as 31 and 27 per cent. respectively, and the improvement in 1886 is only due to an increase in cases under Chapter VI., the large majority of which no magisterial idiosyncracies can possibly make false. In his

remarks on the Police Report of 1884 the Chief Commissioner noticed that in Kámrúp the proportion of false cases was as high as 52 per cent., and in 1883, as well as in previous reports, the Chief Commissioner drew special attention to the carelessness of Magistrates in stigmatising as false cases regarding the truth of which they only had doubts. The Chief Commissioner has now requested the Commissioner to make special enquiry into this matter. The proportion of false cognisable cases to total cases reported in the plains was last year 13 per cent.; in 1885 it was 15 per cent.; in 1884 it was 18 per cent. This steady decrease of late years is no doubt satisfactory, but the proportion is still far too high. In Bengal it was in 1885 only 6 per cent.

Statistics of true crime.

106. The statistics of true crime do not call for special remarks. As noted above, there was an increase of 1,645 cases, as compared with the previous year. Of this increase, 828 are due to minor offences against property and 547 to cases under Class VI. ("Other offences"), which includes breaches of municipal bye-laws. There were 29 cases of murder, 9 of attempt to murder, 36 of culpable homicide, 407 cases of rioting, 24 of rape, 42 of attempt at suicide, 90 of grievous hurt, 7 of dacoity (in none of which was a conviction obtained), 12 cases of robbery, and 1,070 cases of aggravated lurking house-trespass and house-breaking. Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, there has not been any increase to speak of in serious crime. Under "Minor offences against the person" there has been an increase of 74 cases, and under "Minor offences against property" an increase of 828 cases, which is almost entirely due to an increase in petty thefts.

Result of Police action in cognisable cases.

107. The proportion of convictions to persons sent up for trial was 64·2 per cent., as compared with 60·1 per cent. in 1885. Kámrúp, with nearly 80 per cent., and Goálpára, with 70 per cent., show the best results in this respect, and Nowgong with 57·5, and Sibságar with 59·2 per cent., are at the bottom of the list. But for the large percentage of convictions which must always be expected in Class-VI. cases as well as in cases coming under special laws, Police action would not show so favourably. In cases falling under Class IV. (Minor offences against the person) the proportion is only 40·4, under Class III. (Serious offences against person and property) it is 49·2, and in Class II. (Serious offences against the person) 51·5. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that, whether the proportion be taken of convictions to arrests or that of convictions to persons sent up for trial, there is a distinct improvement under every class of crime. The percentage of cases in which conviction of one or more of the accused was obtained to cases decided was 70·6, as compared with 67·3 in the previous year. The result of trials in the sessions court also shows an improvement; 82 cases were committed, against 93 in 1885, and convictions were obtained in 56 cases, the percentage to cases sent up being 68, as compared with 63 in the previous year.

Non-cognisable crime.

108. More than half the increase in reported non-cognisable crime occurred under special laws. There was also an increase of 329 cases under Class IV. ("Minor offences against the person"). Out of the total number of cases instituted in the past year, more than 48 per cent. belonged to this class. The percentage of persons convicted to the number who appeared before the Magistrate shows a falling off, as compared with the previous year, being only 58·1 per cent., against 60 per cent. in 1885.

Recovery of stolen property.

109. The Police appear to have been somewhat more successful in recovering stolen property than they were in 1885, the percentage recovered being 35, against 32·3 in the previous year. The percentages fluctuate considerably in the different plains districts, from 79·6 in Kámrúp to 14·7 in Lakhimpur. In 1885 Lakhimpur was able to recover over 50 per cent. and Kámrúp only 30 per cent.

Cognizable crime in hill districts.

110. Cognisable crime in the hill districts of the Province calls for very few special remarks. 193 cases were reported, against 225 in the previous year. By far the largest number of these cases come under Class V. (Minor offences against property). In the Gáro Hills district there was an increase of such cases, while the Khási Hills show a decrease of 12 cases under this class. There were four cases of murder in the hill districts during the year: 2 in the Khási Hills and 2 in the Gáro Hills. None of these cases contained any features of a special nature calling for separate notice. As in previous years, a good deal of the crime in these hill districts consists of petty thefts at the sadr stations, and the number of true cases under the class reported was nearly the same in the year under report as in the previous year, *viz.*,—

1885	96
1886	97

The results of the trials were not satisfactory, and the recovery of stolen property was poor in the Gáro and the Nága Hills districts.

The political cases decided numbered 12, in which 29 persons were arrested and 25 convicted. None of these cases call for any special remark, except one case of raiding in the Nága Hills. In this case a large number of Angámi Nágas from Khonoma and other villages collected, and raided on the village of Shipvomi in revenge for the murder of three traders of Khonoma (as noticed in paragraph 28 of the Report for 1885-86). Twenty-seven men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on account of this raid, and all the villages concerned were heavily fined for participation in the outrage.

Twenty-nine cases were disposed of by the dollois, sardárs, and village authorities in the Khási Hills, against 17 in the year before. Eighty persons were concerned in these cases, and all were convicted, against 44 convicted in 1885. Out of a fine of Rs. 228 imposed, Rs. 180 were realised.

Non-cognisable crime in hill districts.

111. There were 138 cases of non-cognisable crime in the hill districts, as compared with 113 in the previous year.

SECTION 4.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General statistics.

112. The subjoined table shows the most important statistics of the year, as compared with those of the two preceding years, 1884 and 1885:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of offences reported	27,277	26,007	27,995
Proportion to population	1 in 164	1 in 172	1 in 159
Number accepted as true	17,608	17,306	19,024
Percentage of cases rejected	35·5	33·4	32·0
Number of cases brought to trial	10,971	10,208	11,621
„ of persons under trial	17,947	16,614	18,750
„ „ convicted	10,959	9,881	11,487
Proportion to population	1 in 408	1 in 453	1 in 389
Number of persons acquitted or discharged ...	6,269	6,116	6,546
Percentage of convictions	63·6	61·7	63·7
Number of cases decided by District Magistrates ...	674	446	644
Average number per District Magistrate ...	84	55	80
Number of witnesses examined by District Magistrates	1,759 or 219 each.	1,381 or 172 each.	1,853 or 231 each.
„ cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates (54 in 1884, 51 in 1885, and 55 in 1886).	8,571 „ 158 „	8,364 „ 164 „	„ 9,408 or 171 each.
Witnesses examined	35,420 „ 655 „	34,953 „ 685 „	„ 41,005 or 745 each.
Number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates (30 in 1884, 27 in 1885, and 26 in 1886) ...	1,656 „ 55 „	1,368 „ 50 „	„ 1,498 or 57 each.
Witnesses examined	7,879 „ 262 „	5,926 „ 220 „	„ 6,563 or 252 each.
Total number of witnesses appearing before courts ...	57,426	53,946	62,187
„ „ „ examined	46,173	43,037	50,135
Number detained more than one day	7,959	8,023	8,439
Percentage thus detained	15	14	13
Amount of fines imposed	Rs. 78,725	Rs. 64,442	Rs. 74,063
„ „ „ realised	„ 70,222	„ 60,621	„ 68,216
Percentage of realisations	89	94	92
Number of persons imprisoned	3,402	3,121	3,446
„ „ „ fined	7,679	6,810	7,986
„ „ „ flogged	289	226	358
Number of persons who appealed to District Magistrate or Courts of Session ...	1,198	1,213	1,213
„ „ „ in whose case decision appealed against was upheld ...	814	846	813
Percentage of confirmation	68·5	67·03	67·4

Offences reported.

113. The number of offences reported during the year increased by 7·6 per cent., as compared with 1885. The increase was common to all districts, the highest ratio being in Goálpára (23·4 per cent.) and the lowest in Cachar (3·5 per cent.). The increase in Goálpára is attributed to a larger number of prosecutions under the Police and Municipal Acts in 1886 than in the previous year. The increase in the remaining six districts varied from 4·2 to 12·3 per cent. The increase in Sylhet (where there were 562 more offences reported in 1886 than in 1885) is ascribed to petty thefts which followed on the heavy floods of the year.

Ratio of reported crime to population.

114. The following table compares the ratio of reported crime in each district per 10,000 of the population during the past three years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Goálpára	25	21	26
Kámrúp	34	33	37
Darrang	75	74	81
Nowgong	72	70	78
Sibságar	95	105	109
Lakhimpur	123	125	140
Cachar...	113	112	116
Sylhet...	54	47	50

Lakhimpur, Cachar, and Sibságar, which have the largest immigrant population, continue to show the highest ratio of reported crime.

Offences accepted as true.

115. Of the total number of offences reported during the year, 19,024, or 67·9 per cent., were accepted as true, against 17,306, or 66·5 per cent., in 1885, and 8,971, or 32 per cent., against 33·5 in 1885, were rejected or struck off as false. Except in Kámrúp and Sibságar, the variations have been slight. In Kámrúp the percentage of true cases has risen from 58·8 in 1885 to 68·3 in 1886, and in Sibságar from 62·3 to 68·9. In the former district it has, undoubtedly, been the practice in previous years to enter cases as false which were not proved to be so, and the better results of 1886 are satisfactory. The increase in the number of cases returned as true was contributed by all classes of offences except those affecting the human body, under which head there was a decrease. The number of cases brought to trial, as compared with the preceding year, has increased by 13·8 per cent. The increase has occurred more or less in all the districts.

Offences under the Penal Code.

116. The total number of offences under the Penal Code reported during the year was 22,901, of which 14,661 were returned as true. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 21,989 and 13,877 respectively. Of the number of persons concerned in the cases accepted as true, 7,515 were convicted, as against 6,842 in 1885. The following table compares the number of cases returned as true, and the number of persons convicted, during the past two years under some of the chief heads of crime under the Penal Code:—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Offences against public tranquillity ...	380	415	925	1,068
Simple hurt	867	814	501	441
Assault...	4,566	4,445	1,885	1,995
Theft	2,598	3,132	1,147	1,334
Mischief (serious)	219	265	59	73
House-trespass and burglary	915	1,009	133	177
Offences relating to marriage	257	240	29	26

Offences under special and local laws.

117. Under special and local laws 4,673 offences were reported during the year. Out of these, 4,127 were returned as true, against 3,255 in 1885. The following comparative statement shows the details of the cases accepted as true during the past five years:—

Acts.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Arms Act	150	217	264	286	282
Cattle-trespass Act	451	721	768	803	856
Breach of contract (Act XIII. of 1859)...	614	360	195	176	225
Inland Emigration	411	645	708	730	700
Excise	129	147	233	163	178
Ferries	87	63	123	97	130
Forests	66	29	35	36	71
Gambling	15	13	9	25	34
Municipality	148	93	129	244	536
Opium	121	149	180	113	155
Police (Act V. of 1861)	337	334	437	363	585
Police, Rural (Regulation I. of 1883) ...	...	...	...	9	70
Stamps	43	68	85	107	115
Registration of births and deaths ...	9	72	3	30	77
Vaccination	...	...	...	5	31
Other Acts	96	87	45	68	82
Total	2,676	2,998	3,324	3,255	4,127
Persons.					
Security to keep the peace... ...	377	466	471	366	351
„ for good behaviour ...	48	34	24	33	30

Prosecutions under the Municipal and the District Police Acts have almost doubled in 1886. Cases under the former Act have increased everywhere except in Sibságar. In cases under the Police Act there was a falling off in Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpure, and a very large increase of 223 cases in Cachar. The increase in the number of cases returned as true under the Act for the registration of births and deaths and under the Vaccination Act shows that some attempt has been made during the year seriously to enforce the provisions of these laws. There was a slight falling off in the number of persons required to give security to keep the peace, the figures being 351 in 1886, against 366 in 1885. Proceedings calling for security to keep the peace are rare in the Assam Valley; the district of Sylhet is mainly responsible for them.

Duration of cases decided by Magistrates.

118. The following table shows the average duration of cases decided by the Magistrates of each class in each of the past two years:—

	Average number of days each case lasted.					
	Assam Valley districts.		Sylhet.		Cachar.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Honorary Magistrates	3·5	3·8	25·8	20·53	1·2	·75
Stipendiary „	7·0	5·1	12·5	13·06	11·4	9·4
District „	6·9	5·05	10·0	10·0	6·9	1·72

Except in the courts of Honorary Magistrates in the Assam Valley districts and Stipendiary Magistrates in Sylhet, which show a slight increase, cases were decided with greater expedition in 1886 than in 1885. The marked improvement in the court of the District Magistrate of Cachar is satisfactory.

Witnesses examined.

119. The number of witnesses examined in the courts of Magistrates of all classes was 49,447, against 42,308 in the previous year, showing an increase of 16·8 per cent. The increase, which naturally followed on the greater number of cases tried, was common to all districts. It was largest in Lakhimpur and Darrang, 70·4 per cent. in the former and 59·4 in the latter district. 86·8 per cent. of the total number of witnesses in attendance in the courts of the Magistrates were discharged on the first day, 11·5 per cent. on the second day, and 1·5 per cent. on the third day, as compared with 85, 11, and 1·9 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. There has been a satisfactory reduction, from 211 in 1885 to only 88 in 1886, in the number of witnesses detained over three days. The explanations of long detentions of witnesses given by some of the subordinate magisterial officers in Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, were found unsatisfactory by the Honourable Judges of the High Court; their remarks were communicated to the officers concerned. The amount paid as expenses to witnesses in Magistrates' courts was Rs. 1,230, against Rs. 1,011 in 1885. The most marked increase in witnesses' expenses occurred in Goálpára, and is due to the transfer of two cases to Dinajpur in Bengal for trial.

Duration of cases committed to Courts of Sessions.

120. The average duration of cases of persons committed for trial to the courts of the Sessions Judges in the Province during the past two years was as follows:—

	1885.	1886.
	Days.	Days.
Assam Valley districts	46·1	46·1
Sylhet	40·0	41·97
Cachar	48·3	54·7

The 40 days shown against Sylhet in 1885 is exclusive of a long pending case which came on for trial in that year.

Ratio of persons convicted by Courts of Sessions.

121. The ratio of persons convicted to persons committed for trial before the Courts of Sessions has increased from 58·6 per cent. in 1885 to 70·06 per cent. in the past year. The lowest proportion of convictions was in Cachar (45 per cent.), and the highest in Sibságar, where all the persons committed for trial were convicted. There were no committals to the Sessions Court from Darrang.

Fines.

122. The total amount of fines imposed during the year by the criminal courts throughout the Province was Rs. 74,063, against Rs. 64,442 in 1885. Over 92 per cent. of the fines is shown as realised, against 94 in the previous year; but these amounts include arrears of fines outstanding from previous years. The increase in the amount of fines imposed was contributed by all districts except Nowgong, where there was a decrease. The proportion of fines realised to fines imposed was satisfactory. It varied from 105 per cent. in Kámrúp to 83·8 per cent. in Goálpára.

Whipping.

123. The number of cases in which whipping was awarded as a punishment has risen from 226 in 1885 to 358 in 1886. Except Lakhimpur and Sibságar, all districts show an increase. In Sylhet (where the prevalence of petty thefts has already been noticed) the number was double that of 1885, and in Kámrúp nearly quadruple. The proportion of persons sentenced to whipping to those who might have been so sentenced was 18·25 per cent., against 14·32 per cent. in 1885.

Receipts and expenditure.

124. The following table exhibits the receipts and expenditure of the criminal courts in the Province during the past two years:—

	1885.			1886.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess of charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess of charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	5,652	11,567	5,915	7,457	13,077	5,620
Kámrúp	7,282	20,154	12,872	13,917	25,581	11,664
Nowgong	8,307	9,364	1,057	8,116	11,359	3,243
Darrang	7,467	16,310	8,843	7,552	13,900	6,348
Sibságar	11,597	23,063	11,466	14,643	21,689	7,046
Lakhimpur	8,119	15,089	6,970	10,911	18,077	7,166
Sylhet	45,099	60,913	15,814	45,926	60,390	14,464
Cachar	12,132	27,454	15,322	12,371	26,304	13,933
Total of Magistrates' Courts	1,03,405	1,60,853	57,448	1,19,813	1,67,005	47,192
Total Courts of Sessions ...	2,250	23,061	20,811	1,080	23,372	22,292
Grand Total	1,05,655	1,83,914	78,259	1,20,893	1,90,377	69,484

The receipts and charges of the year have both increased as compared with 1885, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 8,775 in the excess of charges over receipts. There was an increase under all heads of receipt and in all districts except Nowgong. Fines and miscellaneous receipts alone contributed over Rs. 13,000 of the whole increase. In the expenditure also there was a general rise under all heads except that of process-servers, which shows a very slight falling off. The largest increase in expenditure was under the head of establishments, the amount spent being Rs. 41,376 in the past year, against Rs. 36,826 in the year preceding.

SECTION 5.—PRISONS.

Number of jails.

125. The number of permanent jails and lock-ups remained the same as it has been in the last three years, *viz.*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. The system of having temporary branch Public Works jails for giving employment to prisoners on large public works continued in force during the year. There were three such jails this year, one at Telikhal in the Surma Valley, about 20 miles from Sylhet, another at Disangmukh about 7 miles from Sibságar, and one at Cherra Punji in the Khási Hills. In the two former, the prisoners were employed in heavy earth-work required for the construction of two important roads, the one connecting the Companyganj railway station with Sylhet, and the other leading from Sibságar to the steamer ghát on the Brahmaputra. The Disangmukh Jail was open from the 1st January to the 3rd June, and from the 7th November to the close of the year. The Telikhal Jail was open up to the 9th June, when it was closed, and some of the prisoners were transferred to Cherra Punji to complete work which remained to be done on the Mountain Railway. It was re-opened on the 8th November, when the Cherra Jail was finally closed, and remained open till the close of the year.

Prison and convict population.

126. The total jail population at the commencement of the year was 1,366, and at the close of the year had increased to 1,487; but there was a decrease in the daily average of all classes from 1,378 to 1,352. There has been a steady decrease in the daily average of all classes, and also of the convict population, during the past three years. The following statement gives the most important figures referring to the convict population for the past six years:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of prisoners in jails and lock-ups on the last day of previous year.	1,321	1,357	1,466	1,338	1,303	1,212
Admitted direct during the year.	3,427	3,503	3,592	3,537	3,212	3,603
Total ...	4,748	4,860	5,058	4,875	4,515	4,815
Admitted by transfer ...	815	758	708	1,050	1,188	1,102
Total ...	5,563	5,618	5,766	5,925	5,703	5,917
Deduct transferred ...	830	767	644	1,040	1,166	1,108
„ released	3,307	3,333	3,707	3,479	3,240	3,559
„ escaped	6	7	14	15	4	15
„ died	58	44	60	80	77	81
„ executed	5	3	3	8	4	7
Total discharged ...	4,206	4,154	4,428	4,622	4,491	4,570
Balance at the end of the year.	1,357	1,464	1,338	1,303	1,212	1,347
Daily average number of prisoners.	1,356·66	1,360·66	1,388·09	1,327·75	1,276·50	1,226·78

The number of direct admissions of convicts was greater than in any of the preceding five years, and is no doubt sufficiently explained by the large increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The increase of admissions is largest in the jails of Tezpur (109), Gauhâti (82), Nowgong (70), and Dhubri (64), and in the lock-ups of Habiganj (93), and South Sylhet (53). On the other hand, there is a large decrease (119) in the jail of Silchar. It appears that the increases and decreases in admissions of convicts depend in a great measure upon the number of prosecutions by planters of tea-coolies under the Emigration Act, I. of 1882; but the floods in Sylhet contributed, no doubt, last year to some increase in petty crime.

Juvenile convicts.

127. The number of juvenile convicts admitted during the year was unusually large, being 18, against 6 in 1885. The numbers in 1883 and 1884 were 12 and 13 respectively. There is no need, having regard to these small numbers, for a reformatory in Assam.

Female convicts. Civil prisoners. Under-trial prisoners.

128. Of the 3,603 convicts admitted during the year, only 176 were females, against 168 in the previous year, the proportion to convict admissions being 4·9 per cent., as compared with 5·2 in 1885, 4·04 in 1884, and 3·84 in 1883.

There were 264 civil prisoners admitted direct. The figures have varied very little in the past four years. It is curious to notice that in the Assam Valley there was an increase of 31, and in the Surma Valley a decrease of 28 admissions, as compared with 1885. The increase in the Assam Valley has occurred chiefly in Dibrugarh and Sibsâgar. In the latter district the Assam Tea Company are said to have taken unusually active steps to recover advances made by them.

The number of direct admissions, as well as the daily average of under-trial prisoners, was larger last year than it has been in any of the previous four years, the figures being 2,915 and 108·45 respectively, against 2,574 and 86·72 in the preceding year. The Chief Commissioner, during his tour, came across one or two instances in which Magistrates allowed prisoners to remain confined in the under-trial ward on totally insufficient grounds, the law being altogether disregarded which requires that no prisoner can be remanded to custody for more than fifteen days. There was reason also to suspect that not unfrequently a Magistrate, while observing the fifteen-days rule, remanded an accused on no other ground than that the police were continuing their enquiries and anticipated sending in more accused in the same case. The police accordingly delayed sending in their final report, although the evidence against many of the accused was complete; and the Magistrate took advantage of this, by assuming that the evidence against all the accused, many of whom may have been confined in the under-trial ward for two months or more, was incomplete. The Chief Commissioner has warned the Magistrates against continuing any such irregular practice.

Foreign convicts.

129. Out of a total number of 3,603 convicts admitted, no less than 1,123 were foreigners from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and other Provinces; 878 of these were immigrant tea-coolies, of whom 519 were convicted under the Inland Emigration Act, I. of 1882 (against 504 in the previous year), and 24 under XIII., 1859, relating to fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen. Silchar heads the list, as it did last year, with the number of 96 imprisonments under the Emigration Act, but Dibrugarh (90) and Tezpur (88) run it very close. It is gratifying to find that very few imprisonments take place under Act XIII., 1859, an Act which is almost exclusively applied in Assam to proceedings by tea-planters against labourers on their tea estates who have not been imported under the Emigration Act. The best argument that can be put forward in favour of the Act as applicable to the ordinary tea-garden labourer is that it is not harshly worked against the labourer.

Habitual offenders.

130. The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted increased from 322 in 1885 to 361, the proportion being in both years 10 per cent. on the total number of convicts admitted. Deducting from the total number of re-convictions 36 prisoners who confessed to previous conviction, there were 282 who were identified by the police prior to the conviction, and whose previous convictions appeared on the record of proceedings at the trial, and 43 who were not so identified, but were identified by the jail authorities after conviction. In the previous year the police and jail identifications were 245 and 35 respectively. So far, therefore, as absolute numbers afford any criterion, there has been a slight improvement in the work of identification by jail officials. The Dibrugarh Jail shows the best results in this respect, having identified 9 out of 291 convicts admitted during the year. The Chief Commissioner, however, is not disposed to attach much importance to these figures or to draw any general conclusions from them, as the failure of the jail authorities to identify may often result either from the small number of previously-convicted convicts admitted during the year, or from the police having already identified before admission to jail.

Sentences.

131. Out of the total number of convicts admitted, no less than 1,783, or 49·5 per cent., received sentences not exceeding one month, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 1,461 and 45·5 per cent.; in 1884 the percentage was 45·3. Taking the prisoners sentenced to six months and under, the numbers are 2,954, against 2,649 in 1885, the proportion in both years to total admissions being 82 per cent. In Bengal the proportions were 79·3 and 77·89 in 1886 and 1885 respectively. These figures are interesting, and serve to illustrate the well-known fact that serious crime is less frequent in Assam than in other provinces. If the foreign population were eliminated, the figures would be still more favourable to this Province. Only 14 convicts were sentenced to solitary confinement. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General in considering this to be a most suitable form of punishment in the case of second convictions.

Guards and escapes.

132. The number of escapes during the past five years is given below:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
From jails	16	21	29	16	19
„ lock-ups	12	8	10	10	21
Total	28	29	39	26	40

There were, therefore, more escapes last year than in any of the previous four years. The escapes from lock-ups have more than doubled.

The Inspector-General was directed to issue orders that neither from jails nor lock-ups are prisoners ordinarily to be sent out for extramural employment, unless a gang of at least eight men is required for work in one place. If a smaller gang than this is wanted to work at any one place, it should only be sent on the understanding that a warder or police officer is available to keep proper guard over it. There is too much reason to fear that single prisoners are sent out in different directions to do odd jobs for private parties or municipalities. If such is the existing system anywhere, it must be stopped at once, as guards cannot be provided to guard single prisoners.

Only 25 out of the 40 escaped prisoners were re-captured within the year, and only 6 re-captures were made of escapes in previous years, the result being that at the close of the year there were 118 prisoners at large of those who had escaped in the previous 10 years, against 109 at the close of 1885. These figures are far from creditable. The lock-ups of Goálpára, Mangaldai, and Golághát are chiefly responsible for these bad results.

Punishments by criminal courts and jail officers.

133. There were only 32 punishments of convicts by criminal courts for criminal offences and 772 punishments by jail officers for breaches of jail rules. There has been a steady decrease in both classes of punishments since 1884. The decrease in punishments by jail officers would have been larger, had the figures for the previous year correctly shown all punishments for petty offences affecting discipline. The number of corporal punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail discipline was 183, being slightly in excess of the number (169) in the previous year, but less than the number (196) in 1884.

The ratio of total punishments to daily average strength was 65·54, as compared with 67·52 in 1885, while the ratio of corporal to total punishments by the jail authorities was 23·25, against 19·25 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convicts whipped to total number of male convicts was 2·59. The jails and lock-ups in which the ratio of corporal punishments was high are all small prisons, where ratios are materially affected by the addition of a single punishment. There was a satisfactory decrease in punishments under the head of reduced diet from 134, or 16·5 per cent., in 1885, to 17, or 2·2 per cent. As noticed in last year's report, this form of punishment requires to be resorted to very cautiously while the sickness and mortality in Assam jails continue at their present high rate.

The number of stripes from 5 to 10 was unnecessarily large, *viz.*, 66 out of a total of 183 whippings. Nowgong, Barpeta, and Dhubri are the worst delinquents in this respect. The frequent change of sub-divisional officers and of the head-constables in charge of lock-ups accounts for this to some extent.

Remissions of sentences under the mark rules.

134. Out of 196 convicts released who were eligible for remission, all but one obtained remission. In 1885 all but two gained remission. The average remissions were 52 days in a two-years' sentence, and 81, 110, and 149 in sentences not exceeding three, four, and five years respectively. These figures do not materially differ from those of previous years. After five years, as noticed last year, the average remissions vary considerably from year to year. The largest average remission is 300 days on sentence not exceeding 10 years.

Sickness and mortality.

135. It is satisfactory to find that there has been some improvement in the health of the jail population during the past year. The ratio of daily average sick per mille of daily average strength of prisoners of all classes was 60·9, as compared with 74·7 in 1885, and 63·8 in 1884, while the ratio of deaths per mille was 54·6, as compared with 61·6 and 58·2 in 1885 and 1884, respectively. But for a large increase in the number of deaths from cholera, the number being 23 in the past year, as compared with 8 only in the previous year, the figures would have been still more satisfactory, the death-rate from other causes than cholera being only 40 per mille, as compared with 55·8 in 1885, and 51·3 in 1884. There was a considerable decrease in sickness in the Gauháti, Shillong, and Sibságar (including Disangmukh) Jails, and in the lock-up of Jorhát. Among convicts there has been a slight increase in admissions to hospital under the heads of "Dysentery and diarrhœa" and "Anœmia and general debility," and a considerable increase under "Cholera;" under all other heads of disease there has been a decrease. Out of 45 admissions from cholera of all classes of prisoners, 13 were due to the Public Works Jail of Telikhal, 12 to the lock-up at Lakhimpur, and 9 to the Gauháti Jail. Out of the 23 deaths from cholera, 9 occurred in the Gauháti Jail, and 7 in the Telikhal Public Works Jail. Thus, in the Gauháti Jail every case of admission from cholera proved fatal, while only 2 of the 12 cholera admissions in Lakhimpur terminated fatally. Both in the case of Gauháti and Lakhimpur cholera was widely prevalent among the free population. It is worthy of notice that out of the 9 fatal cases in Gauháti, only 3 occurred among prisoners extramurally employed. The mortality from cholera at Telikhal was doubtless due, as the Inspector-General points out, to the prisoners drinking foul water.

Taking the jails individually, the figures for the past year giving the rate of mortality vary very considerably, *viz.*, from 21·82 per mille in Sibságar to 124 per mille in Sylhet; but in the majority of the jails the figures are so small that the addition of a single death adds materially to the ratio. Nor, as explained below, is the Sylhet Jail responsible for all the deaths that occurred within its

walls. Taking separately the jails, the lock-ups, and the Public Works temporary jails, the death-rate among convicts for the past two years stands thus:—

	Death-rate per mille of average strength	
	1885.	1886.
Jails	82·60	85·01
Lock-ups	48·01	62·01
Public Works Jails	19·48	14·58
Total...	60·32	55·83

These figures require correction with reference to the fact that when prisoners fall seriously ill in a Public Works jail they are immediately transferred to the head-quarters jail of which the Public Works jail is a branch. Thus, during the past year, 8 out of the 22 deaths which occurred at Sylhet are distinctly debitable to the Public Works jail at Telikhal. Only 55 deaths, therefore, out of 63 are fairly debitable to regular jails, thus reducing the ratio per mille for regular jails from 85·01 to 74·2 and increasing the ratio in Public Works jails from 14·58 to 29·16. The rate for Public Works jails in 1885, similarly corrected, was 58·5 per mille, so that there has been a vast improvement in the year under report in this class of jails in spite of the excessive mortality from cholera at Telikhal. Not a single death occurred at the jails at Cherra Punji and Desangmukh. The Chief Commissioner cannot but view these results of the working of Public Works jails in this Province with considerable satisfaction. Not only do these jails afford remunerative labour to our prisoners where it is difficult to find work for them, but they enable us at the same time to keep our prisoners in sound health, which experience has shown they do not enjoy when kept confined within jail walls. In addition to this, the Public Works Department has through these jails an amount of labour supplied to it at fair rates which it would have great difficulty in securing locally. At the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that the low death-rate in Public Works jails and the high death-rate in jails is in some measure due to the fact that all the strong and healthy prisoners are drafted from the latter to the former.

The three most important jails of the Province are those of Gauhâti, Tezpur, and Sylhet. In Gauhâti the high death-rate of 80·91 is partly due to the large number of deaths from cholera, and partly to the cause above stated, that this jail supplied large drafts to the Public Works jail at Disangmukh from November to May, retaining only the weakly prisoners during this period. It has also been ascertained that when the Disangmukh Jail was closed the prisoners there employed did not return to Gauhâti, but were sent to Tezpur, so that practically for the whole year the Gauhâti Jail was for the most part composed of invalids. It is observed that deaths in this jail from other causes than cholera did not exceed 33 per mille. Sylhet shows the enormously high death-rate of 124·38 per mille; but, if the 8 deaths due to Telikhal be deducted, as they should be, the death-rate is reduced to 79·3, as compared with 54 per mille in the previous year after similar corrections. There having been no cholera in the Sylhet Jail, its death-rate for the past year is unquestionably high, even after making the above deductions. Here, again, however, the fact must not be lost sight of that all the able-bodied and healthy prisoners of this jail were sent for seven months in the year to Telikhal, while a considerable number were also employed during the remaining five months at Cherra Punji. It is also observed that Dr. Macnamara, the Superintendent of the Jail, attributes seven deaths "either to the accident of bad health on admission, or to causes unconnected with the sadr jail," and there is no doubt that the death-rate in individuals does vary considerably from year to year, owing to such accidents. The Tezpur Jail continues to show a satisfactory bill of health, as evidenced by a death-rate of only 48·52, as compared with 54·09 in 1885. Tezpur is undoubtedly the healthiest jail in Assam, but its small death-rate, as compared with other jails, must be partly attributed to the fact, above stated, that it took in all the able-bodied prisoners from Disangmukh, when that jail was closed at the commencement of the rains.

It is observed that out of 2,750 prisoners discharged from the jails during the year, 1,367 gained weight, 515 kept their weight unchanged, and 868 lost weight. Of those who lost weight, only 58 lost over 10 lbs. These figures are decidedly satisfactory.

On the whole, no conclusion can, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be drawn from the high death-rates in individual jails, and, even taking all jails together, exclusive of Public Works jails, deductions have to be made on account of deaths due to the latter, and further allowance has also to be made for the fact that the Public Works jails absorb nearly all the strongest prisoners, leaving only a population of invalids at head-quarters. Further allowance has also to be made for many deaths which result from the accident of bad health on admission.

Employment of convicts.

136. The average number of working days of prisoners sentenced to labour was 1,206, of whom 622 were employed extramurally on Public Works and 130 only on manufactures. The figures are much the same as they were in the previous year. In Bengal the percentage last year of prisoners employed on working days on manufactures to daily average sentenced to labour was as high as 44·76, whereas in Assam, owing to the difficulty of finding profitable intramural work for the prisoners, the percentage was only 10·79.

The total cash earnings of the year, as distinguished from book credits, of prisoners employed both on manufactures and extramurally, amounted to Rs. 16,104, the average earnings per head of convicts sentenced to labour being Rs. 13-5, as compared with Rs. 19 in the jails and sub-divisional jails of Bengal. If the credits and debits of the manufactory department be taken into consideration, the result is a profit of Rs. 13,333 on the year's working, as compared with Rs. 15,579 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease in profits in the manufactory department, notwithstanding an increase in the average daily number of convicts employed on manufactures from 126·14 to 130·20. There was, on the other hand, an increase of Rs. 1,650 in the total net earnings from extramural

labour, the figures being Rs. 44,809 in the past year, as compared with Rs. 43,159 in the preceding year. The earnings of convicts employed extramurally by the Public Works Department, and the special expenditure incurred in constructing and keeping in repair the Public Works jails, are adjusted entirely by book credits and debits. Deducting the special expenditure from the earnings, the net profit per head of the average number of convicts employed on extramural labour by the Public Works Department was Rs. 42-7-11, as compared with Rs. 42-5-8 in the previous year.

On the whole, the results of the employment of prisoners on manufactures and extramurally are satisfactory.

Buildings.

137. During the year, sub-divisional lock-ups were Local, and were supposed to be maintained by the Local Boards, while the jails at head-quarters were Provincial, and the cost of their maintenance was met from Provincial revenues. This distinction has since been done away with, all jails and lock-ups in the Province being made Provincial. The expenditure incurred last year by the Public Works Department (Provincial and Local) and the Jail Department in the construction and repairs of jails amounted to Rs. 10,560 and Rs. 3,223 respectively, giving a total expenditure of Rs. 13,783, as compared with Rs. 15,535 in 1885. This expenditure cannot be called extravagant, but, under the new Provincial contract, which will compel the Chief Commissioner to reduce considerably his expenditure under the head of Civil Works, there will be need for further economy in future years. The Chief Commissioner has recently issued orders, requiring that the ordinary repairs to prisons, such as thatching, white-washing, plastering, &c., shall be carried out departmentally, whenever it is possible to do so, by the prisoners themselves. It is believed that expenditure will be economised if these orders are adhered to.

Expenditure.

138. The following statement gives the expenditure on the jails of this Province during the year under report, as compared with the preceding six years:—

Average number of prisoners of all classes.	1,431	1,461	1,485·43	1,510·16	1,441·11	1,378·30	1,412·54	Total cost per head of average strength during 1886.
Year.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
General supervision	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,622 0 0	2,435 0 0	2,582 0 0	4,949 0 0	5,999 0 0	4 3 11
Dieting	4,602 0 0	42,882 0 0	52,806 0 0	59,173 0 0	59,923 0 0	52,782 0 0	52,252 0 0	36 15 10
Establishment	17,821 0 0	20,092 0 0	22,718 0 0	23,477 0 0	24,264 0 0	23,304 0 0	24,133 0 0	17 1 4
Police-guard	27,263 0 0	24,412 0 0	29,167 0 0	30,473 0 0	30,438 0 0	29,991 0 0	29,051 0 0	20 9 0
Hospital charges	1,854 0 0	1,759 0 0	3,685 0 0	5,287 0 0	5,174 0 0	3,699 0 0	3,189 0 0	2 4 1
Clothing	4,308 0 0	9,528 0 0	8,129 0 0	8,990 0 0	7,997 0 0	8,193 0 0	7,570 0 0	5 6 9
Miscellaneous contingencies	6,871 0 0	6,935 0 0	8,377 0 0	7,878 0 0	9,546 0 0	7,884 0 0	8,297 0 0	5 14 0
Construction and repairs ..	48,096 0 0	93,209 0 0	45,432 0 0	22,445 0 0	18,434 0 0	15,535 0 0	13,783 0 0	9 12 1
Total.....	1,55,215 0 0	2,01,727 0 0	1,71,936 0 0	1,60,158 0 0	1,58,358 0 0	1,46,337 0 0	1,44,274 0 0	102 2 2
Average expenditure per prisoner.	108 7 5	138 1 2	115 11 11	106 0 10	109 14 2	106 2 9	102 2 2	.....

The total expenditure for the past year amounted to Rs. 1,44,274, as compared with Rs. 1,46,337 in the previous year. In 1881 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,01,727, and each succeeding year has shown a steady decrease. This decrease has occurred mainly under the head of Construction and repairs. There has also been a slight decrease, as compared with 1885, in the cost of dieting, police guards, hospital charges, and clothing. The total expenditure per head of average daily strength was Rs. 102-2-2, as compared with Rs. 106-2-9 in 1885.

The following statement shows what the cost has been per head of average strength of guarding and maintaining prisoners in the prisons of Assam for the past six years. The cost of supervision and of buildings is excluded from the statement. In the earlier years much building had to be done which is now no longer needed, and the cost of supervision varies from year to year according to the pay drawn by the officer who happens to fill the post of Inspector-General of Jails:—

Average cost per head of convict population.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Dieting ...	29 5	35 9	39 3	41 9	38 5	37 0
Establishment ...	13 11	15 5	15 9	16 13	16 14	17 1
Police guard ...	16 12	19 10	20 3	21 2	21 12	20 9
Hospital charges ...	1 3	2 8	3 8	3 9	2 11	2 4
Clothing ...	6 8	5 8	5 15	5 9	5 15	5 6
Miscellaneous contingencies.	4 12	5 10	5 3	6 10	5 12	5 14
Total ...	72 3	84 2	89 9	95 4	91 5	88 2

The total average cost has decreased from Rs. 95-4 per head in 1884 to Rs. 91-5 in 1885 and Rs. 88-2 in 1886. The average cost per head of dieting has decreased from Rs. 41-9 in 1884 and Rs. 38-5 in 1885 to Rs. 37 in 1886. These figures are satisfactory, but the cost is still above what it was in 1881 and 1882. This is perhaps due to the Public Works jails, where, the work being much harder, an extra allowance of rations is given to the prisoners.

There has been a decrease in the average cost per head under Police guards, Hospital charges and clothing, and a slight increase under establishment and miscellaneous contingencies. The system of Public Works jails has necessitated of late years a larger expenditure per head under Police guard and Establishment.

Net cost of Jail Department.

139. The gross expenditure of the year, including cash drawn from the treasury on manufacturing account, came to Rs. 1,60,286, and the gross earnings of the prisoners in cash and book credits, including the value of goods supplied from the manufacture department to other jails and Government departments, amounted to Rs. 90,553. The net cost of the Jail Department thus amounted to Rs. 90,553, or Rs. 49 per head of average strength.

The only prison which was worked at a profit was the lock-up at Mangaldai. Sibságar very nearly showed a profit, owing to the value of the labour done by prisoners at the branch Public Works Jail at Disangmukh, the total expenditure on this and the Sibságar Jail taken together amounting only to Rs. 15,498. On the other hand, notwithstanding the work done by the prisoners at Telikhal and Cherra Punji, the Sylhet Jail shows a deficit of Rs. 28,017, and an expenditure of Rs. 64-6 per head. This large deficit is due to the very large expenditure (Rs. 48,764) incurred on the Sylhet Jail, including the Public Works Jails at Cherra Punji and Telikhal. This expenditure is probably due to one or other of the two Public Works Jails having been open throughout the year; but it is not clear why the earnings of the prisoners should not, for the same reason, have been larger.

SECTION 6.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

General statistics.

140. The following are the most important details of the administration of civil justice in Assam during the year 1886, as compared with those of the previous two years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of cases instituted	26,192	25,611	25,052
Proportion of cases instituted to population	1 in 170	1 in 174	1 in 178
Number of cases disposed of	26,970	26,833	25,795
Percentage of cases contested... ...	27·0	29·4	27·7
Ditto ditto decided in plaintiff's favour	59·61	59·67	61·27
Ditto ditto decided in defendant's favour ...	29·71	30·79	29·02
Ditto ditto compromised ...	10·72	9·54	9·71
Value of suits instituted (Rs.) ...	23,52,793	21,72,572	58,27,629
Average value of each suit (Rs.) ...	89	84	232
Proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value...	66·3	78·3	78·1
Ditto ditto Rs. 100...	84·2	84·6	83·6
Average duration of ordinary cases before munsifs—			
In uncontested cases, days ...	32	33	30
In contested ditto ...	81	64	62
Number of suits pending for more than one year	3	4	2
Number of appeals filed	1,125	1,161	1,043
Percentage of appeals to appealable orders	23·50	23·78	22·62
Number of appeals disposed of ...	1,048	1,267	1,102
Ditto ditto on merits ...	1,001	1,211	1,023
Ditto ditto in which decision of lower court was upheld ...	636	812	685
Percentage of ditto ditto ...	63·3	67	67

Suits instituted.

141. There has been a small decrease in the number of suits instituted during the year under review. The decrease occurs both in suits for money or moveables and in title suits, and is distributed over five out of the eight districts, *viz.*, Cachar 402, Nowgong 285, Kámrúp 241, Sylhet 211, and Lakhimpur, 152. The decrease in Cachar is the largest, and is attributed to the impoverished state of the people in consequence of severe floods. The same cause is alleged in Sylhet. Of the remaining three districts, in Sibságar and Goálpára the number of institutions has increased by 414 and 154 respectively, and in Darrang it has continued to be stationary.

Value of suits.

142. The decrease in the number of suits instituted has not produced a similar result in their value, which has, on the contrary, increased by Rs. 36,55,057. This large increase is almost entirely due to two exceptionally heavy suits in Sylhet, to which the Mahárája of Hill Tipperah was a party, and the value of which amounted to over Rs. 36,02,000. Leaving Sylhet out of account, the value of suits would appear to have decreased by 14 per cent. in Cachar and the Assam Valley districts. This is generally due to decrease in the number of suits of higher value. The following table shows the average values of suits in the Assam Valley districts, Sylhet, and Cachar during the past three years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Assam Valley Districts	74·4	86·5	73·9
Sylhet	108·3	89·6	409·1
Cachar	69·1	55·6	55·9

Suits disposed of.

143. The total number of suits disposed of in the Province during the year was 25,795, or 1,038 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Goálpára and Sibságar, which show an increase.

The ratio of cases decided after contest to the number of cases disposed of has fallen from 29·4

in 1885 to 27·7 in 1886, while that of the cases decided *ex parte* has correspondingly risen. Taking the two valleys separately, the percentage of contested suits in the Assam Valley districts was 33·2, against 35·5 in 1885, and in the Surma Valley 24·6, against 23·8. As remarked in previous years, the district of Nowgong in the Assam Valley still continues to show the largest number of contested cases: the percentage in the year under review was 52·6, as compared with 51·1 in 1885 and 44·3 in 1884.

Execution of decrees.

144. The figures below exhibit the result of applications for the execution of decrees during the past three years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
The number of applications dealt with ...	17,899	18,115	17,750
Ditto in which satisfaction was obtained in full.	3,271	3,315	3,076
Ditto ditto in part ...	2,333	2,618	2,563
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount realised	4,67,372	4,47,662	4,77,612

Of the 17,750 applications for disposal during the year, in the cases of 5,639 satisfaction was obtained either wholly or partially, as compared with 5,933 in 1885, and in 9,598 cases, against 10,174, the applications were wholly unsuccessful. The decrease in the number of unsuccessful applications is satisfactory. The amount realised was largely in excess of that in the previous year: the excess occurred entirely in the Assam Valley districts, the Surma Valley showing a decrease of Rs. 22,527.

In procuring satisfaction of the decrees obtained, in 229 cases the judgment-debtors were imprisoned, in 680 the amount was realised by the sale of moveable property, and in 680 by the sale of immoveable property, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 212, 676, and 777 respectively.

Duration of suits.

145. The following table shows the average time taken in disposing of suits by the courts of different grades during the past three years:—

	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1884 ...	132	97	81	127	42	32
1885 ...	94	96	64	101	44	33
1886 ...	118	135	62	62	43	30

The above figures show that, while the average duration of suits in contested cases has considerably increased in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges as compared with 1885, that of uncontested suits has diminished in the courts of all classes of officers. The increased delay to suitors in contested cases is, however, less serious than the above figures by themselves indicate, for out of 25,795 original cases disposed of by all courts during the year, the District Judges disposed of only 24 and the Subordinate Judges of only 458, the bulk of the cases having been decided by the Munsifs. The average duration of cases disposed of by the latter class of officers has improved during the year, as compared with the preceding year, throughout the Province.

Appeals.

146. There was a decrease in the number of appeals preferred during the year. The number of appealable decisions in contested cases was 4,609 in 1886, against 4,882 in 1885. Against 1,043 of these decisions appeals were filed, as compared with 1,211 in the previous year, giving a ratio of 22·62 per cent., against 23·78. The table below exhibits the ratio of appeals to appealable decisions in the two valleys during the past three years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Assam Valley districts	18·91	23·06	19·28
Sylhet	28·15	26·28	27·09
Cachar	27·87	16·36	21·52

The percentage of appeals to appealable decisions in the Assam Valley districts is far below that of 1885, but differs little from that of 1884. Lakhimpur has continued to keep up its reputation of having the smallest ratio of appeals to appealable decisions, and Darrang has considerably improved the ratio, having fallen from 36·09 in 1885 to 20 in 1886. The highest ratio (27·09) in the Province is exhibited by Sylhet.

Out of the 1,102 appeals disposed of during the year, 1,023 were decided on the merits, and, of this latter number, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 685, against 812 in 1884. The general percentage of unsuccessful appeals remained unaltered. The following figures compare separately the results in the two valleys during the past three years:—

	Percentage of decisions confirmed in appeal.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
Assam Valley districts	52·4	62·1	61·7
Sylhet	68·6	67·7	62·5
Cachar	48·6	53·0	61·9

The improvement in Cachar is satisfactory.

147. The financial results of the civil courts continue to be favourable. The following table shows the surplus of receipts over expenditure during the past five years :—

Financial results

	Rs.
1882	1 39,709
1883	1,32,609
1884	1,57,175
1885	1,44,726
1886	1,65,257

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,95,837, against Rs. 3,84,402 in 1885, showing an increase of Rs. 11,435, or 2·9 per cent., chiefly under the head "Other fees" paid in stamps, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,30,580, against Rs. 2,39,676, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,096, or 3·7 per cent. This decrease occurred in the salaries of judicial officers, process-servers, and clerks. The surplus of receipts over charges is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Assam Valley districts	50,939
Sylhet	1,03,442
Cachar	10,876

SECTION 7.—REGISTRATION.

148. The main features of the year may be summarised as follows: The number of registrations increased by 13·93 per cent., and the receipts by 5·30 per cent., the figures in each case being the highest yet attained, and the rate of progress slightly less than that recorded last year. Expenditure at the same time increased by 17·20 per cent., and the surplus was less than in 1885-86, having fallen from Rs. 15,378 to Rs. 13,906. The number of offices remained unchanged; three special Sub-Registrars were appointed in the Sylhet district from the beginning of the year in place of the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars hitherto employed, and the increase in expenditure is due to their salaries and to the raising of that of the Sylhet Sadr Sub-Registrar. The appointment of these officers was in accordance with the frequently repeated injunctions of the Government of India, that greater facilities should be given for registration, and that the surplus receipts of the department should be spent in extending its operations.

General statistics.

149. The total number of registrations increased from 21,213 to 24,169. Of these, 21,015 were effected in the Surma Valley. The bulk of the increase is due to so-called optional registrations affecting immoveable property. It has lately been pointed out that these registrations are not really optional, as the Transfer of Property Act makes them compulsory. Amended forms of statements have since been prescribed, which will be adopted in future reports.

Registrations in 1886-87.

The increase in the number of deeds registered in the Surma Valley in the last five years has been 84·92 per cent., and in the Assam Valley only 7·39 per cent. In the hill districts registration is little resorted to, and in the Nága Hills it is unknown.

The increase is due to a better appreciation of the Transfer of Property Act, consequent on the introduction of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, and the necessity of producing registered proofs of title in mutation cases. In the Surma Valley a secondary cause alleged was the distress caused by the floods, which led to more numerous transfers of property.

150. The aggregate value of the property affected by registration decreased from Rs. 44,75,258 to Rs. 40,80,007, and the average value of the property in each case from Rs. 215 to Rs. 173. As the number of transactions increases, the average value of each falls steadily.

Value of property registered.

151. The improvement in the despatch of business at registration offices continues. The average duration of each transaction for the twenty offices has fallen from 2·7 to 2·3 days, which is well below the limit of four days. This is no doubt due partly to the appointment of three special Sub-Registrars in Sylhet and of a clerk at Hailákándi. The improvement at Hailákándi, which was the most dilatory office in the Province, is marked. At Sunámganj and Habiganj, with special Sub-Registrars, the time taken to complete registration has increased slightly. Twelve offices show a decrease, seven an increase, and one remains unchanged.

Average time taken to complete registration.

152. 154 documents were impounded, as against 74 in the previous year, chiefly in Sylhet. Further inquiry was ordered as to the cause of the suspiciously small number impounded by the Sub-Registrars of South Sylhet and Habiganj noticed by the Registrar. The number of deeds of dower registered fell from 1,754 to 1,667, so that it would appear that the exemption from stamp duty has not had the effect of increasing he number of registrations. Executants still continue to stamp these documents, as it is considered respectable. The number of deeds of divorce registered increased from 36 to 67. On the other hand, the miscellaneous operations of the department were lighter than in the previous year. Applications for copies decreased in number owing to the discontinuance of the High Court's rule requiring search in registration offices. Refusals to register were twice as many, owing to the stricter enforcement of a period of limitation for the acceptance of documents. There were 35 appeals under Section 72, in all but 2 of which the order of the Sub-Registrar refusing registration was confirmed, and 41 applications under Section 73, in 30 of which registration was ordered.

Documents impounded.

153. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 36,415, and tallied very nearly with the revised estimate. The increase was chiefly under the heads of fees for optional and miscellaneous registrations, visits, miscellaneous receipts, and penalties. Sylhet contributed 75 per cent. of the whole receipts. On the other hand, the expenditure, as already noticed, increased by 17·20 per cent. The appointment of three special

Receipts and expenditure.

Sub-Registrars may be expected in time to produce a corresponding increase in the receipts. Three offices show a deficit,—Sibságar, North Lakhimpur, and Mangaldai; in Sylhet and Cachar complaints are made of insufficient accommodation. As regards South Sylhet and Karimganj, the Chief Commissioner believes that the cause of complaint has already been removed by the opening of new offices, and at Sunámganj the building of a new office has been begun, if not completed.

Muhammadans marriag registration.

154. The Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act continues to have little effect, as parties prefer the common form of registration before Sub-Registrars. The number of registrations increased slightly, from 220 to 236. *Khula* divorces decreased, while marriages and other forms of divorce increased.

SECTION 8.—MUNICIPALITIES.

Number of municipalities.

155. The number of municipal bodies of different classes at the close of the year was fourteen, against thirteen in the previous year. They were all constituted under Act V. (B.C.) of 1876, and are as follows:—

First-class Municipality (one)—
Gauháti.
Second-class Municipalities (five)—
Dhubri. | Dibrugarh.
Goálpára. | Sylhet.
Barpeta.
Stations (three)—
Sibságar | Shillong.
Silchar.
Unions (five)—
Jorhát. | Habiganj.
Golághát. | Bálághanj.
Sunámganj.

Barpeta was added to the number of second-class municipalities during the year. The figures for this municipality, not being for a complete year, have been excluded from the present report.

Total income.

156. The income of the thirteen municipal bodies, excluding the opening balances, amounted to Rs. 1,13,612-4-10, against Rs. 1,22,699-12-10 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 9,087-8-0, as detailed below:—

Heads.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Tax on houses and land	30,746 8 10	29,318 7 5	.....	1,428 1 5
„ vehicles	1,193 5 0	1,472 1 8	278 12 8	.....
„ animals	688 12 9	585 8 0	.....	103 4 9
Tolls and ferries	21,967 6 0	17,896 9 6	.....	4,070 12 6
Tax on water	2,455 14 4	1,936 1 4	.....	519 13 0
Total income from taxation ...	57,051 14 11	51,208 11 11	278 12 8	6,121 15 8
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.				
Realisations under special Acts	17,756 12 7	16,966 6 0	.....	790 6 7
Proceeds of lands, &c.	6,040 15 7	6,686 9 6	645 9 11	.....
Income from markets	11,439 8 3	12,378 3 6	938 11 3	.....
Conservancy and road-cleaning	1,064 7 3	1,189 6 0	124 14 9	.....
Municipal fines	528 8 6	1,307 4 9	778 12 3	.....
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals.	1,640 14 9	1,000 13 0	.....	640 1 9
Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds ...	17,992 0 0	17,990 0 0	.....	2 0 0
Sundries (rents of municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.)	8,846 7 0	1,472 7 1	.....	7,373 15 11
Total miscellaneous receipts...	65,309 9 11	58,991 1 10	2,488 0 2	8,806 8 3
DEBTS.				
Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, &c.)	277 2 0	1,490 4 3	1,213 2 3	.....
Advances	61 2 0	1,922 2 10	1,861 0 10	.....
Total income of year, excluding balances ...	1,22,699 12 10	1,13,612 4 10	5,840 15 11	14,928 7 11
		Net decrease ...	9,087 8 0	

Taxation and sundries are chiefly responsible for the falling off in receipts. The large decrease under the latter head is due to the exceptional realisations of 1885-86, which were explained in

paragraph 130 of last year's report to be owing to Rs. 3,000 having been collected by local subscriptions in the Habiganj Union and to a refund of Rs. 3,915 received back by the Sylhet Municipality from the Public Works Department.

Under the head of taxation there was a large falling off in ferry receipts, attributable to the Sylhet Municipality, where the ferryman's loss of income caused by floods necessitated a remission of Rs. 500 and a suspension of Rs. 1,932 out of the amount payable under his lease, and to the Silchar station, where the decrease of Rs. 1,177 is owing to part of the year's receipts having been paid in advance in 1885-86. The decrease under house-tax is also mainly due to the Sylhet Municipality.

Incidence of taxation.

157. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation, as compared with the figures of 1885-86:—

Municipality.	Incidence per head of total income from taxation	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dhubri	0 6 10	0 7 7
Goálpára	0 6 4	0 7 5
Gauháti	1 1 10	1 1 2
Sibságar Station	0 4 6	0 4 10
Jorhát Union	0 5 3	0 5 9
Golághát „	0 5 6	0 7 0
Dibrugarh	0 13 8	0 8 11
Sylhet	0 15 11	0 11 7
Habiganj Union	0 9 1	0 7 4
Balaganj „	0 8 2	0 8 0
Sunámganj „	0 2 4	0 3 2
Silchar Station	1 2 0	1 1 2
Shillong „	3 3 4	2 10 11

The above statement includes taxation derived from ferries and also the house-tax on Government buildings, which is paid from provincial revenues. The incidence is calculated, moreover, not on the current taxation demand of the year, but on the total current and arrear collections, and is therefore misleading.

The following statement compares, what it is important to know, the incidence of the current taxation demand in each municipality on houses and lands per head of population and per holding, both excluding and including Government buildings:—

Name of Municipality, Station or Union.	Population.	Number of holdings.			Current demand of the year 1886-87 on holdings.			Incidence of demand.			
								Per holding.		Per head.	
		Government.	Private.	Total.	On Government buildings.	On private buildings.	Total demand.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.	Including Government buildings.	Excluding Government buildings.
I.—MUNICIPALITIES—					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gauháti	11,695	14	2,354	2,368	897 2 0	5,773 2 0	6,670 4 0	3 13 0	2 7 0	0 9 1	0 7 10
Dhubri	2,893	17	339	356	502 2 1	793 11 5	1,295 13 6	3 10 2	2 5 5	0 7 2	0 4 4
Goálpára	6,697	10	615	625	295 8 0	2,004 8 0	2,300 0 0	3 10 19	3 4 1	0 5 5	0 4 9
Dibrugarh	7,348	22	1,055	1,077	434 0 0	2,851 0 0	3,285 0 0	3 0 9	2 11 2	0 7 10	0 5 11
Sylhet	14,407	14	2,455	2,469	1,331 8 0	5,187 11 0	6,519 3 0	2 10 2	2 1 9	0 7 3	0 5 9
II.—STATIONS—											
Sibságar	5,868	27	868	895	551 12 0	1,846 6 0	2,398 2 0	2 10 10	2 2 0	0 6 6	0 5 0
Shillong	2,185	17	513	530	1,323 0 0	3,206 7 3	4,529 7 3	8 8 8	6 4 0	2 1 2	1 7 5
Silchar	6,567	101	1,189	1,290	651 7 0	2,736 4 0	3,387 11 0	2 10 0	2 4 9	0 8 3	0 6 8
III.—UNIONS—											
Jorhát	1,978	43	471	514	123 8 0	611 12 0	735 4 0	1 6 10	1 8 11	0 5 11	0 4 11
Golághát	2,141	39	526	565	182 9 0	663 7 0	846 0 0	1 7 11	1 2 9	0 6 3	0 4 11
Habiganj	4,061	10	946	956	18 12 0	1,407 3 0	1,425 15 0	1 7 10	1 7 9	0 5 7	0 5 6
Bálaganj	1,384	3	314	317	0 12 0	691 5 0	692 1 0	2 2 11	2 3 2	0 8 0	0 8 1
Sunámganj	2,794	6	449	455	29 4 0	485 12 0	515 0 0	1 2 1	1 1 3	0 2 11	0 2 9

The variations shown in the last column of this statement are remarkable. Shillong is of course exceptional; elsewhere, excluding Government buildings, the taxation per head is highest in the Gauháti Municipality (7 annas 10 pie) and lowest in the Sunámganj Union (2 annas 9 pie). Gauháti is the only first-class municipality in the Province, and is the only municipality that assesses a rate on the annual value of holdings. The holdings in the Sylhet Municipality are much under-assessed, as the Chief Commissioner ascertained after local enquiry made by him when he last visited Sylhet.

This is the largest municipality in the Province both in respect of area (7 square miles) and population (14,407). It was constituted a second-class municipality under Section 3 of the Bengal Municipal Act of 1876, and cannot be converted into a municipality of the first class, owing to its not satisfying the conditions laid down in Section 12 of the Bengal Act. On the other hand, the smaller municipality of Gauhâti became a first-class municipality when the Bengal Act was extended to it, because the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, was in force there at that time. The law leaves it to the discretion of the Commissioners, both in first and second-class municipalities, to assess either a rate on the annual value of holdings or a tax upon persons according to their circumstances and property within municipal limits. The Sylhet Commissioners have declined to accept the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner that they should, in order to find the funds which they allege they are so much in need of to meet their necessary expenditure, assess a rate on the annual value of holdings. Such a rate would considerably enhance their income from house-tax. On the other hand, in assessing a tax on persons, the Commissioners plead that the law does not allow them to assess more than an average of Rs. 2-4 per holding, the present average, excluding Government buildings, being, as shown above, Rs. 2-1-9. This provision of the law is, as the statement given above shows, practically disregarded by other municipalities. There is no doubt that it interferes with the proper assessment of holdings in municipalities. It has been omitted from the Bengal Act, III. of 1884 (Section 85), the extension of which to Sylhet, Gauhâti, and Dibrugarh, has been sanctioned since the close of the year by the Government of India.

158. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,754-13-4, against Rs. 1,32,476-9-1 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,721-11-9. The statement below compares the expenditure for the past two years under the several heads:—

Total expenditure.

	1885-86. Rs.	A.	P.	1886-87. Rs.	A.	P.
Office establishment	5,991	9	7	6,332	2	0
Collection of taxes	9,812	4	4	9,948	8	0
Fire	472	10	0	50	13	0
Lighting	995	13	9	1,642	4	10
Police and pounds	9,949	11	5	10,377	9	7
Registration of births and deaths ...	.....			.....		
Buildings and other works	3,133	2	3	2,267	0	4
Repairs to markets, &c.	1,815	11	0	958	6	0
Maintenance of medical institutions (including repairs to dispensaries).	4,182	5	8	4,908	8	0
Vaccination	987	2	8	700	6	7
Waterworks	6,830	14	1	6,488	10	9
Road-watering	483	12	2	433	1	3
Road-cleaning	2,686	13	11	2,825	4	4
Conservancy	17,200	2	4	19,996	9	4
Refunds, &c., of fines or overassessments ...	396	10	0	237	11	0
Drainage works	7,118	15	6	5,589	9	11
Markets and slaughter-houses	120	4	0	84	0	0
Public gardens	283	11	0	456	5	6
Contributions to schools (including repairs to school buildings).	4,667	11	0	5,291	5	0
Public Works establishment	3,344	1	3	3,655	4	11
Construction and maintenance of roads ...	31,883	4	6	25,473	7	5
Other (new) works	6,469	7	7	2,058	1	6
Other repairs	2,159	15	3	3,486	2	3
Survey of land	72	0	9	240	13	0
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.) ...	1,478	6	5	4,046	0	2
Contributions to Local or Provincial funds ...	314	4	10	600	0	0
Loans (instalments paid during the year) ...	697	3	10	519	13	10
Interest paid on debt	762	1	0	733	7	0
Deposits	1,573	4	0	474	0	0
Advance on account of departmental works, &c.	627	3	1	823	0	2
Miscellaneous	5,965	15	11	3,056	7	0
Total	1,32,476	9	1	1,23,754	13	4
Net decrease				8,721	11	9

The decrease in expenditure is the necessary consequence of a decrease in municipal income, and has occurred chiefly under construction and maintenance of roads. The figures under this head and "Other (new) works" for the year 1885-86 have been altered from those shown in last year's report, which were incorrect.

159. The total balance to the credit of the municipalities on the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 12,715-12-9, against Rs. 22,858-4-3 on the 31st March preceding. At the close of 1884-85, the balances amounted to Rs. 32,635-0-6, so there has been a considerable improvement in this direction since the Government of India drew attention to the inadvisability of allowing such comparatively large amounts to lie unused

Balances.

Registration of vital statistics.

160. The following statement shows the returns furnished through the compulsory registration of vital statistics in all the municipal areas in the Province:—

Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of births.		Number of deaths		Birth-rate per mille.		Death-rate per mille.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87
Dhubri	2,893	27	23	77	105	9·3	7·9	26·6	36·2
Goálpára	6,697	61	134	221	296	9·1	20·0	32·9	44·1
Gauháti	11,695	165	274	202	533	14·1	23·4	17·2	45·5
Sibságar	5,868	206	287	179	245	35·1	48·8	30·5	41·7
Jorhát	1,978	29	20	40	58	14·6	10·1	20·2	29·3
Golághát	2,141	49	27	71	84	27·9	12·6	40·4	39·23
Dibrugarh	7,348	224	256	323	325	41·3	34·8	59·6	44·2
Sylhet	14,407	277	249	335	300	19·2	17·2	23·2	20·8
Habiganj	4,061	56	76	206	105	13·7	18·7	50·7	25·8
Bálágani	1,384	20	23	35	46	14·4	16·6	25·3	33·2
Sunámganj	2,794	129	99	105	83	46·1	35·4	37·5	29·7
Silchar	6,567	79	81	94	102	12·0	12·3	14·3	15·5
Shillong	2,185	55	58	35	48	25·2	26·5	16·1	21·9

Gauháti, Shillong, and Sunámganj alone show a birth-rate exceeding the death-rate.

There has been considerable improvement in registration in Goálpára and Gauháti. In Goálpára there were two prosecutions for neglect to comply with the provisions of the Act, and in Gauháti there were 57 people similarly punished. The Sibságar figures have always been comparatively trustworthy, and this year the arrangements carried out under the personal supervision of the Vice-Chairman are said to have rendered concealment and evasion impossible. A large number of prosecutions were instituted in this station, and Rs. 167 were realised in fines therefrom. In Dibrugarh an informal census, taken within municipal limits, led to an increase in the recorded population from 5,417 to 7,348. Last year's ratio, a very high one, was calculated on the old census figures. In the figures of 1886-87 the death-rate was swelled by the entry of 160 moribund garden coolies and others not natives of the municipality who died in the charitable dispensary. The Sunámganj figures appear somewhat low, but a careful house-to-house enquiry was conducted, with the result that only 15 unreported births and 9 deaths were detected. In Silchar the figures are very unsatisfactory, and the existing system of a member of the Station Committee supervising the registration in each of the four circles has been consequently abandoned, and the town Sub-Inspector appointed sole registrar. There were 6 prosecutions in this station.

Vaccination.

161. The following statement exhibits the results of vaccination operations performed in municipalities during the year 1886-87, as compared with the previous year:—

Municipal areas.	Population.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Number of vaccinations.	Successful.	Number of vaccinations.	Successful.
Dhubri	2,893	300	290	65	58
Goálpára	6,697	36	33	16	15
Gauháti	11,695	774	704	664	545
Sibságar	5,868	894	792	247	241
Jorhát	1,978	307	275	98	83
Golághát	2,141	347	316	65	62
Dibrugarh	7,348	511	360	445	252
Sylhet	14,407	298	270	317	301
Habiganj	4,061	166	141	65	58
Bálágani	1,384	8	8	2	2
Sunámganj	2,794	44	37	205	193
Silchar	6,567	380	326	572	406
Shillong	2,185	322	261	265	209

From Gauháti it is reported that the Mahápurushiyá sect, who have hitherto strenuously opposed any attempts to introduce vaccination among their children, have at last withdrawn their objection. This is the only municipality in which proceedings were taken under the Act. Twenty notices were issued to parents of children, of whom all, except four, who were prosecuted, consented to have their children vaccinated, and those four were eventually discharged on complying with the conditions of the Act. In Sibságar and Jorhát the large falling off in the number of operations is attributed to the thorough manner in which the work was carried out last year. In Jorhát the Márwáris continue to object. In Sylhet the system is said to be appreciated by the people. During the year the post of Superintendent of Vaccination in that municipality was abolished, and the work is now carried out by a single vaccinator under the superintendence of a Hospital-Assistant.

Contributions for educational and medical purposes.

162. The contributions of the municipalities for educational and medical purposes during the last four years are shown below:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Education ...	3,844 6 7	4,222 1 11	4,667 11 0	5,291 5 0
Dispensary (including repairs).	2,939 13 4	4,270 7 6	4,182 5 8	4,908 8 8
Vaccination ...	579 7 3	906 12 11	987 2 8	700 6 7
Total ...	7,363 11 2	9,399 6 4	9,837 3 4	10,900 4 3

The ratio of the contributions to the gross income of each municipality during the past year is exhibited in the following table:—

Name of municipality.	Total receipts of each municipality in 1886-87 (excluding balances.)	Expenditure in 1886-87.				Percentage of expenditure to receipts on	
		Education.	Medical.				
			Dispensary.	Vaccination.	Total.	Education.	Medical.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Dhubri ...	5,359	72	360	.....	360	1·3	6·7
Goálpára ...	3,543	300	132	.....	132	8·7	3·7
Gauháti ...	20,711	1,506	1,657	120	1,777	7·2	8·6
Sibságar ...	9,026	338	270	50	320	3·7	3·5
Jorhát ...	4,986	120	180	50	230	2·4	4·6
Golághát ...	7,509	325	201	54	255	4·3	3·3
Dibrugarh ...	19,301	505	180	82	262	2·6	1·3
Sylhet ...	16,450	931	1,229	136	1,365	5·6	8·2
Habiganj ...	2,870	45	110	1	111	1·5	4·3
Bálágani ...	1,595	48	180	.....	180	3·0	11·2
Sunámganj ...	1,102	117	60	.....	60	10·5	5·4
Silchar ...	11,668	444	200	57	257	3·8	2·2
Shillong ...	9,493	540	150	150	300	5·6	3·1
Total ...	1,13,613	5,291	4,909	700	5,609	4·6	4·9

The Gauháti Municipality has considerably increased its contributions since last year, when the percentages of expenditure on education and medical were 5·0 and 2·4 respectively. There is but little variation in the figures of the other municipal bodies.

Constitution of Municipal Committees.

163. With the exception of a few bye-elections, there was no change in the constitution of the various Municipal Committees during the year.

SECTION 9.—MILITARY.

Command.

164. The Eastern Frontier District was commanded by Brigadier-General J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., from the 1st April 1886 to the 23rd March 1887, on which date he was relieved by Brigadier-General Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B.

Arrival of troops.

165. The 6th Bengal Light Infantry arrived at Shillong from Alipur in two detachments, the first arriving on the 8th and the second on the 26th April.

Field service and movements of troops.

166. On the 11th May, Major W. F. Trotter, Political Agent, Manipur, escorted by 100 men of the 4th Bengal Infantry, under Major W. Hailes, marched from Tummoo for Kendat. The detachment was quartered for the night in the village of Pantha. The inhabitants received it in a friendly manner, clearing out houses for the accommodation of men and officers. Neither Major Trotter nor Major Hailes appear to have had the slightest suspicion of danger. Early the following morning, however, the place was suddenly attacked by a large body of Burmese, and the detachment was compelled to return to Tummoo with heavy loss, Major Trotter receiving a severe wound, from the effects of which he died at Manipur on the 13th July. Directly intelligence of the disaster at Pantha was received, a detachment of 100 men, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, was ordered from Kohima to Tummoo. It was commanded by Captain H. Fitz G. Stevens, and reached Tummoo on the 11th June. It was followed by a second detachment of the same strength which arrived at Tummoo on the 14th June. The enemy had in the meanwhile strongly stockaded themselves at Chanyone, three miles distant from Tummoo. Major Hailes attacked this position on the 19th June, but was beaten back, and he himself was severely wounded. The command of the troops at Tummoo now devolved on Captain Stevens. The head-quarters, 4th Bengal Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Eliot, left Silchar for Manipur on the 27th May, and reached the latter place on the 6th June. Towards the end of July, it being considered necessary to reinforce the troops at Tummoo, and as it was not deemed prudent for troops to march through the Nambar forest at that time of year, two companies, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, were ordered to proceed by steamer from Dibrugarh to Silchar. This detachment left Dibrugarh on the 30th July. On arrival at Gauháti it took over two mountain guns which had been sent from Shillong, and reached Silchar on the 24th August. Heavy rain had rendered many parts of the road between Silchar and Manipur almost impassable. There were, moreover, great difficulties in arranging for carriage and supplies. The two companies, therefore, were divided into three detachments, and marching from Silchar at intervals of two or three days, all three detachments arrived at Tummoo by the end of the first week in October. After the repulse at Chanyone on the 19th June, heavy rain set in, and there was much sickness in the garrison of Tummoo. Captain Stevens therefore found himself unable to do more than threaten the enemy and prevent his assuming the offensive. Early in June, Captain Willcocks, with some transport from Golághát, reached Manipur, and at once organised weekly convoys of supplies from that place to Tummoo. On the 10th October, Captain Stevens attacked the Burmese position at Chanyone, and captured it, after an hour's fighting. He quickly followed up this success by visiting all the strongest stockaded villages in the Kubo Valley. The Burmese fled, arms were given up and the villagers resumed their usual avocations. The whole of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry was shortly after ordered to Tummoo. The head-quarters of that regiment, with two mountain guns, proceeded from Dibrugarh to Golághát by steamer, and marching from thence *viâ* Kohima, the whole regiment was concentrated at Tummoo on the 13th December, a wing of the 6th Bengal Light Infantry from Shillong replacing the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry at Dibrugarh. On the 19th December the head-quarters, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, 400 strong, under Colonel D. Robertson, left Tummoo for Kendat, and, marching *viâ* Oktong in the Kubo Valley and the Minthemi route, reached Kendat on the 25th December. Brigadier-General Gordon accompanied the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry to Kendat. On the 28th December a detachment of the regiment was posted at Poung Byin on the Chindwin, sixty miles north of Kendat. Brigadier-General Gordon, after a careful examination of the two routes from Tummoo to the Chindwin, known as the Minthemi and the Sweja, decided in favour of the latter, and a military post was established at Sittoung, where this road strikes the Chindwin. Sittoung is situated midway between Kendat and Sumjok, and the river is said to be navigable for light draught steamers up to this point all the year round.

The head-quarters, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, having been relieved at Kendat by the 18th B. I. marched from thence on the 2nd March, and reached Manipur on the 15th March. The head-quarters of the 4th B. I. had previously returned to Silchar, leaving 175 men inclusive of the Resident's escort at Manipur. The detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry also returned to Kohima.

Distribution.

167. The following table shows the distribution of the troops and volunteers in the command on the 31st March 1887:—

Troops.	Stations.	Strength.			Mountain guns.
		British Officers.	Volunteers.	Native ranks.	
Staff	Shillong	2	.....	.....	.....
Shillong Volunteers ...	Ditto	1	32	.....	.....
6th Bengal Light Infantry.	Ditto	6	.....	265	.....
	Dibrugarh	4	.....	192	.....
	Sadiya	.....	.....	103	.....
	Tezpur	.....	.....	59	.....
	Jowai	.....	.....	26	.....
Gauháti Volunteers ...	Gauháti	3	34	.....	.....
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	Kohima	5	.....	623	2
	Khonoma	.....	.....	113	.....
	Manipur	2	.....	24	.....
	Golághát	.....	.....	20	.....
Lakhimpur Volunteers ...	Dibrugarh	12	221	.....	.....
4th Bengal Infantry ...	Silchar	6	.....	317	.....
	Manipur	2	.....	173	.....
	Udalguri	.....	.....	55	.....
	Diwangiri	.....	.....	55	.....
Surma Valley Light Horse..	Silchar	20	255	.....	.....
Sibságar Mounted Infantry..	Sibságar District ...	6	105	.....	.....
44th Gurkha Light Infantry.	Manipur	3	.....	167	1
	Tummoo	3	.....	175	1
	Oktong in Kubo ...	2	.....	152	1
	Poung Byin* ...	1	.....	150	1
	Sitteung*	.....	.....	52	.....

* These two detachments are under Burma.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION 1.—WEATHER, CROPS, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND PRICES.

168. Rainfall. The following table shows the rainfall in the principal stations of the Province during the past three years, as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87:—

Stations.	Five years ending 1886-87.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Silchar	131·69	117·15	131·64	140·56
Hailákándi	110·40	107·66	103·83	133·77
North Cachar	54·27	48·52	56·13	61·99
Sylhet	*160·66	139·42	173·62	177·84
Habiganj	90·66	90·37	91·38	107·12
Sunámganj	202·26	164·02	196·04	220·93
Karimganj	156·48	121·05	170·97	188·07
South Sylhet	87·34	100·34	99·04	112·53
Dhubrí	84·32	64·00	89·16	83·96
Goálpára	82·76	69·54	79·87	98·47
Barpeta	81·79	59·77	86·24	84·97
Gauháti	62·11	51·05	66·07	70·29
Mangaldai	65·34	56·90	84·81	82·25
Tezpur	73·30	50·90	66·30	77·25
Nowgong	73·15	64·58	71·37	89·80
Golághát	71·81	74·50	82·59	72·32
Jorhát	75·80	66·07	91·48	74·05
Sibságar	84·93	77·25	97·64	82·59
Dibrugarh	99·27	86·35	98·44	109·32
North Lakhimpur	127·84	122·52	124·43	125·48
Shillong	78·63	67·44	74·01	96·86
Jowai	270·94	196·96	313·62	658·33
Kohima	71·28	65·58	76·33	77·75
Wokha	105·65*	100·00	102·28	112·57
Tura	116·13	88·18	116·91	119·15
Average	104·75	66·05	109·81	119·04

* Average of three years.

The rainfall of the year in the Assam Valley districts was rather above than below the average, and the distribution was fairly favourable to the crops. In Lower Assam the fall was generally above the average of the previous five years, while in Upper Assam, especially at Jorhát and Sibságar, it was somewhat deficient. The cold season was unusually wet, as compared with previous years. At Mangaldai and Golághát the registered fall between 1st November and 31st March was 10·25 and 12·41 inches, as against 1·80 and 4·07 inches during the corresponding period of 1885-86.

In the districts of the Surma Valley the rainfall was excessive, and the distribution of it unfavourable to agricultural operations.

The following is a summary of the Deputy-Commissioners' remarks on the subject of rainfall:—

Cachar.—The rainfall in the plains portion of the district was not only injuriously excessive, but was distributed badly for cultivation. The months of July, August, and September were remarkable for heavy floods, submerging the low-lying rice lands, and occasioning considerable distress, while November and December were unusually dry.

Sylhet.—The weather during 1886-87 was, on the whole, decidedly unfavourable to agricultural operations, as the rain was excessive not only in the district itself, but also in the hills which surround it. In every sub-division, except South Sylhet, the rainfall of the year under review exceeded that of each of the three preceding seasons.

Goálpára.—The rainfall was, on the whole, well distributed and abundant for the requirements of the various crops.

Kámrúp.—The distribution during the agricultural months was, on the whole, pretty good. The fall in September in the Gauháti sub-division was rather too little for *sáli* rice, but the supply of the previous months sufficed to meet the requirements of the growing crop.

Darrang.—The rainfall in the Tezpur sub-division was beneficial both to early and late crops. The scanty fall in October in Mangaldai did not injure any crop. Tea was benefited by it.

Nowgong.—The rainfall was not so well distributed during the year as it was in the previous year. The heavy rainfall in August and September injuriously affected the late rice crop, especially in the *chapari* mauzas. The cold-weather crops were also affected to some extent by the excessive rain in September and October.

Sibságar.—The distribution of the rainfall suited tea very well.

Lakhimpur.—On the whole, the rainfall in the district was ample and well distributed.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The rainfall in the past year throughout the hills was everywhere considerably over the average of the previous seven years.

Nága Hills.—The rainfall registered at Kohima in 1886-87 was 77·75 inches, nearly the same fall as in the preceding year, when 76·33 inches were registered. At Wokha, on the other hand, the figures rose from 102·3 inches in 1885-86 to 112·57 in 1886-87.

Gáro Hills.—The average rainfall of the ten years ending in 1883 was 126·37 inches; in 1884 it fell to 90·43, in 1885 it rose again to 117·18, and in 1886 to 137·65. In August and September alone 66 inches fell, with the result that the cotton crop was greatly damaged, the bolls rotting off owing to the damp.

Harvests.

169. The outturn of crops was unprecedentedly bad in the Surma Valley districts. In the Brahmaputra Valley the crops, though not particularly good, were, on the whole, up to the average. The mustard was not a success, owing probably to the damp of the cold weather, but the transplanted rice yielded a rich harvest in most districts. Sugarcane and *matikalai* were fairly good. The results in the hill districts were on the whole good.

In the following paragraphs the substance of the report from each district is summarised:—

Cachar.—The total outturn of rice was estimated at one-third of an average crop. Suspensions of revenue were granted, and loans were made by Government to relieve distress, while the Bengal Chamber of Commerce generously offered Rs. 500, of which Rs. 117 were distributed in loans, Rs. 197 given away in urgent cases of need, and the balance returned. In the North Cachar Hills the crops were above the average. Hill rice did well, and cotton still better.

Sylhet.—In the matter of crops the season of 1886 will long be remembered in Sylhet. It was the worst of three successive bad years, and the loss caused by the floods resulted in some places in acute, though temporary, distress. Taking 16 annas as representing a full average crop, Mr. Stevenson estimates that no single rice crop produced a higher average outturn than 7 annas, with the exception of *boro dhan*, which is estimated at 9 annas. The floods ruined most of the rice in the nurseries, and injured seriously what the ryots succeeded in transplanting. The damage done was more or less general, but in the south of the district, along the Hill Tipperah boundary, excellent crops were obtained. The difficulties of communication were so great during the height of the floods that prices rose in some places considerably, and it was found necessary to give relief in some places in both money and rice. A total of Rs. 2,981-0-10 was expended in this way, of which Rs. 2,000 was obtained from the Secretary to the Inundations Distress Relief Fund, Calcutta, Rs. 902 raised by private subscriptions, and the rest contributed by Government. The advent of the cold weather, however, soon relieved the distress. Abundance of imported rice was available for sale at the different bázárs as soon as communications were re-opened, and plenty of labour was offered to the people on both gardens and on the district roads whenever they stood in need of money to enable them to purchase what they required. The failure of the *sáil* and *áman* led to an increased cultivation of *boro*, a broadcast rice which is sown in *bils* and river-beds as the water goes down, and ripens in April and May. Mr. Stevenson's action in refusing advances to agriculturists was justified by subsequent events, as the difficulty in procuring sufficient local labour for tea-gardens and roads proved that the distress was neither widespread nor severe. Difficulty was undoubtedly experienced by many landholders in meeting their revenue engagements, as it was not always possible to realise from the ryots; but the Deputy-Commissioner was authorised by the Chief Commissioner to postpone sales of estates liable to auction for non-payment of the spring instalments of revenue, as well as to grant relief in the matter of process-fees and stamps on petitions. These measures were a decided boon to the people, and appear to have been much appreciated.

Goálpára.—The early and late rice yielded a full crop. The mustard and other cold-weather crops were below the average, jute produced an average crop.

Kámrúp.—Both *áhu* and *sáli* rice crops yielded rich harvests. Mustard suffered from dry weather and insects in the Gauháti sub-division. In Barpeta the outturn was an average one. Sugarcane and *matikalai* crops were fairly good.

Darrang.—Much paddy, both *áhu and sáli*, was destroyed by floods in some mauzas. In Mahabhairab and Pethakhawa it is estimated that three-fourths of the *sáli* paddy was destroyed. The crops which escaped the floods were generally good. *Matikalai* was above the average in most mauzas of the district. The outturn of mustard, which was damaged in some mauzas to a small extent by insects, varied considerably. In some parts it was an eight-anna crop.

Nowgong.—The *áhu* or early rice crop was good, and the yield was an average one. The late rice crops (*sáli* and *bao*) were injured by the heavy rains of July and the unusual floods that followed. On the whole, about ten annas of the late rice crop was gathered. The cold-weather crops in the *chapari mahál*s and the sugarcane suffered from flood.

Sibságar.—The precarious cultivation in the Majuli and between the Brahmaputra and the Trunk Road suffered much from flood. The inland mauzas, especially where the soil is light, had a very poor *sáli* crop, owing to deficient rainfall. In the stiff tenacious soil about the town of Sibságar the crop was an excellent one. In the sadr sub-division, the yield of *matikalai* was below the average. The sugarcane was good. The distribution of the rainfall suited tea very well.

Lakhimpur.—There was a good outturn of all crops except *áhu*, which suffered from heavy flood. Tea did better than last year. The outturn of sugarcane was plentiful. In both the sub-divisions *matikalai* and other pulses yielded an average harvest. Mustard was also an average crop in the North Lakhimpur sub-division. In the sadr sub-division it is grown to a very small extent. Dhakwakhana and its neighbourhood, that is, half of the North Lakhimpur sub-division, suffered severely from floods.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The rice crop was considered to be an average one. The potato crop failed completely, owing to the excessive rainfall. Cotton, of which the Deputy-Commissioner estimates that there are about 6,000 acres under cultivation, did well, but the orange harvest is said to have been indifferent.

Nága Hills.—All the food crops gave a good outturn, and the cotton crop is reported to have been an average one. The little potato planting that exists gave exceptionally good results. In addition to the Gurkha colonies round the station, a Kuki settlement near Kohima has commenced cultivating the tuber for purposes of sale, and it is to be hoped that it may rapidly become established as one of the staples of the district.

Gáro Hills.—The cotton crop was greatly damaged, the bolls rotting off, owing to the damp. The previous year's crop had been a poor one, but this year's was much worse. The distribution of the rain, however, was eminently favourable to the rice crops, both in the hills and plains, and the people were well supplied with their chief article of food. Of the other staples regularly cultivated, jute was an average crop and hill pepper an indifferent one.

Storms and floods.

170. There were no unusual storms during the year. As noticed above, the floods in Sylhet, which lasted practically from July to September, caused not only serious injury to the crops, but considerable distress amongst the cattle from want of fodder and exposure. In some places the country resembled a sea for weeks together, many village sites being submerged. At one time the court-house at Habiganj was under water, and the ordinary business of the sub-division had to be transacted in boats.

The floods of 1883 in the Cachar district were considered to be severe, but those of 1886 averaged nine inches higher, and took longer to subside.

The highest flood point reached by the Brahmaputra at Gauháti in 1886 was 28·70 above zero in the third week (16th) of August. In 1885 it was 27·00 on the 16th July. The river did not rise abnormally high, but, as stated above, it was abnormally high in the critical months of September and October, and damaged standing crops. The lowest point registered was 2·70 below zero in the fourth week of February 1886. In 1885 it was 4·55 on the 18th and 19th March. In the first three months of 1887 the lowest point registered was 2·10 below zero, on 20th to 25th February.

Public health.

171. Registration of vital statistics in Assam is still imperfect, and until the gaonburas of the five upper districts of the Assam Valley become a paid agency, like the chaukidárs of Goálpára, Sylhet, and Cachar, much improvement in those districts is not to be looked for. The subject of the remuneration of gaonburas is still under consideration.

There were 124,743 births and 125,726 deaths registered in the Province, the ratio of births and deaths per mille of population being much the same as in 1885-86, *viz.*, births 27·55 and deaths 27·77.

The year was remarkable for the large number of deaths from cholera; 20,188 persons died of this disease out of a total registered mortality of 125,726, the figures of 1885 being 7,753 deaths out of a total mortality of 126,344. The average death-rate from cholera in the five years preceding 1886 was 14,199. The past year was nearly as fatal from cholera as 1882 and 1884. The disease was epidemically severe in the Assam Valley, and the three districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Darrang suffered the most. In the town of Gauháti the mortality from this disease alone reached the unprecedented proportion of 22·74 per mille. In the Surma Valley the disease did not show itself to any severe extent. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox and fever, as compared with 1885. In Goálpára, where the peculiar endemic fever known as *kála-azár* has been so prevalent of recent years, it is noticeable that 748 fewer fever deaths were registered than in the previous year, while the rate of mortality from this disease has fallen from 38·03 per 1,000 in 1884 to 34·79 per 1,000 in 1886.

The following table gives the mortality in 1885 and 1886 in the several districts of the Province:—

Districts.	1885.						1886.					
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries and other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries and other causes.	Total.
Cachar.....	513	36	3,042	1,537	2,616	7,744	599	2	3,069	1,879	2,959	8,508
Sylhet	3,763	683	25,864	9,637	13,597	53,544	3,706	98	20,302	7,729	12,824	44,659
Goálpára	517	436	16,275	408	1,621	19,257	2,169	60	15,527	398	1,422	19,576
Kámrúp	1,567	116	12,399	1,942	1,771	17,795	5,687	67	10,364	1,149	1,552	18,819
Darrang	181	180	4,679	981	1,225	7,246	2,276	168	4,794	1,057	1,172	9,467
Nowgong.....	189	15	4,266	1,377	861	6,708	3,160	11	3,440	809	874	8,294
Sibságar	546	135	4,025	2,342	1,328	8,376	1,552	28	4,201	2,401	1,445	9,627
Lakhimpur...	411	54	1,697	1,031	1,086	4,279	1,031	19	1,979	1,309	1,375	5,713
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	66	325	236	141	628	1,395	8	111	181	182	581	1,063
Total ...	7,753	1,980	72,482	19,396	24,733	126,344	20,188	564	63,857	16,913	24,204	125,726

NOTE.—Vital statistics are not registered in the Gáro and Nága Hills, and only in part of the Khási and Jaintia Hills district.

In Sylhet the year is reported to have been a very healthy one, while in Cachar the public health in the plains was indifferent, which is attributed to bad and insufficient food and to foul water in consequence of the floods; in the hills small-pox was prevalent among the Mikir, Cachari, and Nága villages to the south and south-east of the North Cachar sub-division.

In the Assam Valley the mortality, as noticed above, increased in all districts. Public health was good in the Khási and Jaintia Hills. In the Nága Hills the year was marked by a disastrous, though very local, outbreak of cholera, a disease which has not visited these hills since 1880. Its introduction was traced to a body of coolies who had been impressed to carry the baggage of a detachment of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry to Manipur in the month of June, and who brought the infection back with them. Nearly all these coolies, 160 in number, succumbed on their return to their villages, from which altogether 350 deaths were reported. The epidemic was limited to a group of villages near the Manipur frontier and to the village of Kohima itself. In the latter 367 deaths were reported, out of an estimated total population of 2,012 souls, a rate of 182 per mille. Five cases occurred in the station itself, of which one only proved fatal. The general health of the district was indifferent. Though there was no small-pox, there was more fever than usual; Nága sores showed signs of disappearing; but goitre is exceedingly prevalent in the lower ranges and among the Lhotas.

In the Gáro Hills there was complete immunity from small-pox during the year, but there were two outbreaks of cholera in June and December, to which 150 people are reported to have succumbed. *Kála-azár*, or persistent malarial cachexia with enlarged spleen, was as prevalent in 1886-87 as in former years. The Deputy-Commissioner notes its presence in three of the four hill mauzas, where many persons, including several lashkars and two mauzadárs, fell victims to it. The only tract which escaped its ravages was mauza No. 4, lying south of the Tura range, where the air is stirred by the strong winds which sweep over the Bengal Delta. The Deputy-Commissioner reports that he endeavoured to induce the inhabitants of the worst tracts to migrate to higher ground during the unhealthy season, and that this practice had been spontaneously adopted by several villages which he visited, with good effects. It is certain that it is only by settlement on higher and healthier sites (which was secured in former days by the need of occupying a position defensible against attack, but has become less customary since the establishment of the British Peace) that this disease can be successfully combated, and the Deputy-Commissioner has been instructed to use his best endeavours to induce the Gáros to revert to their ancient practice in this respect.

But the tract most afflicted by this scourge is the submontane region bordering on Goálpára, and including a large part of the plains portion of the district. Here, in spite of special dispensaries along the Trunk Road (to which the Gáros cannot be induced to resort at a sufficiently early stage) and the itinerating ministrations of Native Doctors, no impression has been made upon the disease, and depopulation is proceeding at an alarming rate. The Chief Commissioner regrets that he can see no prospect of successfully combating the disease in this deadly Terai, which is at present apparently passing through a cycle of special unhealthiness. The only hope for the inhabitants appears to be emigration, and in Upper Assam there is awaiting them an almost boundless extent of excellent land, and a healthy climate. Several colonies of Gáros have already, in fact, established themselves in the Sibságar district, and the more who follow their example the better.

It is in the Gáro Hills and the Eastern Duárs of Goálpára that sickness and mortality most affect the expansion of the revenue.

Cattle-disease.

172. Cattle-disease prevailed to a great extent throughout the year in the district of Cachar. It was particularly severe at Katigora and in Hailákandi. In Sylhet the mortality amongst cattle was small, as compared with that of the previous year. The number of cattle reported to have died from various diseases or scarcity of fodder was 26,285, against 72,758 in 1885-86. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from cow-pox and other diseases and a considerable increase in those attributed to scarcity of fodder. The unusually heavy and long-continued floods of the year, by submerging the grazing-grounds, diminished the quantity of fodder available. Cattle-disease was chiefly prevalent during the months of February and August and in October The effects of the floods were felt from July to the end of October. In the Assam Valley districts the number of deaths among cattle was 141,475 in 1886-87, against 162,330 in the previous year, as detailed below:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Goálpára	51,537	55,037
Kámrúp	54,338	30,113
Darrang	9,476	10,758
Nowgong	23,188	18,406
Sibságar	17,524	21,910
Lakhimpur	6,267	5,251
Total	1,62,330	141,475

Of the total deaths, 87,628 were from cattle-disease, 14,392 were caused by wild beasts, and 39,455 by other causes. The death-rate reported from Goálpára continues to be enormous. The decrease in Kámrúp and Nowgong is satisfactory. No cattle-disease was reported in the Khási and Jaintia Hills during the year, and the loss caused by it in the Gáro Hills was trifling.

Prices.

173. In Cachar the price of plains rice rose to Rs. 4-14 for the best and Rs. 3-6 for common, as compared with Rs. 4-5 and Rs. 2-13 in the previous year. In 1884-85 it was Rs. 2-15 and Rs. 2-10 respectively; but the rise in 1885-86 was due to external influences, and the people, having secured an abundant harvest, profited by it. In 1886-87, the rise was due to scarcity within the district, and further added to the distressed condition of the population. In the hills, prices remained the same as in the previous year, the only differences quoted being a slight rise in the price of raw cotton and a fall in the price of the cleaned commodity.

In consequence of the failure of crops in Sylhet the average price of common rice in this district during the year was in marked contrast to that of 1882-83. In that year the rate was nowhere less than 30 seers to the rupee, and in some places 55 seers were procurable, whereas in 1886-87 the purchaser could only obtain 15, and sometimes he had to be content with 10 seers the rupee.

In the Assam Valley districts prices, on the whole, fell somewhat, as compared with the previous year, owing, no doubt, to the excessive abundance of that year's rice harvest. The difference in the price of common rice at Dhubri and Serajganj is curious. When the year under review opened, it was Re. 1-12-6 per maund at Serajganj and Rs. 2-8 at Dhubri, although freights by steamer between the two places are only 6 annas a maund and by country boat much less. In other sub-divisions the price has remained stationary, or has fallen in the course of the year, although the rice harvest of 1886-87 was not a specially good one. In Nowgong and North Lakhimpur the harvest was below the average, but not so bad as to cause a rise of price while it was falling in neighbouring sub-divisions.

The following statement, furnished by the Commissioner, gives the mean prices current in the different bázárs and stations during the last five years of common rice and of *matikalai*, the commonest pulse of these parts:—

Stations.	Common rice.					*Matikalai.*				
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Dhubri	20 5	16 13	11 13	17 0	19 0	19 11	18 7	19 14	21 8	20 0
Goálpára	21 9	17 4	14 8	16 0	18 0	20 5	16 13	17 13	21 0	19 0
Barpeta	20 5	17 8	17 12	17 8	23 1	18 12	17 5	18 12	19 5	21 2
Gauháti	18 11	16 13	15 5	16 0	21 4	16 7	15 11	16 12	18 3	22 13
Mangaldai	20 0	22 12	16 5	16 3	18 3	13 5	8 0	12 7	13 3	16 1
Tezpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 15	10 4	11 11	13 3	14 15
„ (Bindakuri)	.....	.....	14 0	16 0	18 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong	16 0	15 12	13 14	13 4	14 14	16 12	13 6	14 0	16 9	19 6
Golághát	14 2	16 2	13 7	12 13	13 0	11 8	11 7	10 15	12 14	13
Jorhát	14 1	13 9	12 7	11 2	13 0	13 3	12 0	12 1	13 12	14 10
Sibságar	16 3	15 15	13 10	13 8	15 15	10 13	10 9	13 5	13 5	13 8
North Lakhimpur	15 6	12 8	15 1	13 6	14 0	11 8	11 3	18 10	11 9	12 9
Dibrugarh	15 0	11 7	11 5	13 0	14 2	13 6	11 14	12 10	15 3	15 11

In the Khási and Jaintia Hills district prices generally remained steady throughout the year; rice was dearer at Shillong and Bholaganj than in the previous year, but there was no rise in its price at Cherra Punji or Jowai. The Deputy-Commissioner is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the Cherra statistics, as they do not follow those of Bholaganj. The following figures compare the lowest prices in Shillong and Cherra Punji for certain staples in 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

	Shillong.				Cherra Punji.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Common rice per maund	4	0	5	0	3	2	3	4
Salt ditto	4	0	5	0	4	2	4	2
Oil ditto	13	0	14	8	13	0	14	12
Potatoes ditto	0	12	1	0	1	8	1	8

Traffic stations are kept up at Mahadeo, on the road to Cherra Punji, and Sandai, on the road to Jowai, for registering imports and exports, but there are other routes in use between the plains and the hills. So far as the trade statistics go, which are registered at Sandai or Mahadeo, they show a decrease in the import of rice to the extent of 12,202 maunds *viâ* Mahadeo and 5,471 maunds *viâ* Sandai, the total imports of this staple by these two routes being 60,080 maunds and 9,292 maunds respectively. The decrease is accounted for by the excellent outturn of the hills crop. On the other hand, the failure of the potato crop caused a decrease in exports by way of Mahadeo of 52,507 maunds, the total potato export by this route being only 67,351 maunds.

In the Gáro Hills, locally-grown rice is not to be found for sale in the Tura bázár, but the rates for the lowest-priced imported rice, which is, however, only purchased by the residents of the station and a few outsiders, ruled lower throughout this year than in either of the two previous ones. *Matikalai* and gram imported from the plains, where two good harvests in succession had been raised, were also cheaper. The price of salt, which is the only article regularly bought at Tura by outside Gáros, remained unchanged at 8 seers the rupee.

The Deputy-Commissioner of the Nága Hills has given a table, comparing the prices of most of the common articles of consumption in 1886-87 with their prices in 1883-84. It shows that many articles have decreased materially in price, while, with the exception of tobacco, none have got dearer. The most noticeable changes are in articles of local production, such as potatoes, milk, and dried fish. Potatoes were shown in 1883-84 as costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 a maund, while now they are sold at from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. The rates of wages remained unchanged throughout the year. In the Angámi country 8 annas is the regular price for a day's work; among the Lhotas and Kacha Nágas 4 annas only is paid, while from Nichuguard to Kohima the rate charged for carriage remains at Rs. 4 per maund. The latter rate is undoubtedly high, but it has had the effect of inducing up-country contractors with droves of ponies to carry for Government, and thus lightened the burden of impressment on the Angámi villages round about. Large numbers of Manipuri Nágas and Kukis were also attracted to the route by the high rates.

SECTION 2.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

Summer rice—Surma Valley.

174. This crop in the Surma Valley is of two kinds, one known as *aus*, sown in February and March and cut in July and August, the other, called *boro*, sown in December and January and cut in April and May. Both are sown broadcast, the former on high lands, the latter in *bils* or river-beds as the water goes down.

Experiments in Surma Valley.

175. The usual experiments in the outturn of unhusked grain were made during the year. The result of these is given below, and compared with the figures of the past five years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Grand Total.
Number of experiments ...	27	54	56	87	76	36	336
Total area cut in acres ...	6·50	14·09	14·	22·75	21·25	9·	87·59
„ crop reaped in lbs ...	9,210	14,040	18,048	29,727	27,847	16,142	115,014
Maximum per acre „ ...	...	...	2,560	3,280	2,520	5,336	5,336
Minimum „ „ „ ...	...	...	240	307	240	720	240
Average „ „ „ ...	1,417	996	1,289	1,306	1,310	1,793	1,313

The number of experiments has fallen off considerably, and the average of 1886-87 deduced is not, therefore, as reliable as that of former years. The final average, however, improves in accuracy as the number of experiments increases.

Summer rice—Brahmaputra Valley.

176. The early rice crop is known as *áhu* in the Brahmaputra Valley. It is sometimes transplanted, but, as a rule, it is sown broadcast. In the former case it is called *kharma* or *pharma*.

Experiments in Brahmaputra Valley.

177. The statement below gives details as to the total number of experiments carried out since 1881-82:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Total.
Number of experiments ...	20	...	115	189	241	143	708
Total area cut in acres ...	6·04	...	38·17	69·95	85·46	47·25	246·87
Total crop reaped in lbs ...	5,664	...	52,133	95,896	113,870	58,908	326,471
Maximum per acre in lbs	2,468	...	3,007	2,828	3,205	2,631	3,205
Minimum „ „ ...	139	...	296	241	315	121	121
Average „ „ ...	937	...	1,366	1,370	1,332	1,246	1,322

There was a falling off in the number during the year under report. The average was only 1,246 lbs., against 1,340 in previous years. The final average of 708 experiments shows the produce as 1,322 lbs. of husked paddy per acre.

Winter rice—Surma Valley.

178. The experiments to ascertain the outturn of winter rice in the Surma Valley numbered only 48. This includes the figures for *áman*, or broadcast, as well as for *sáli*, or transplanted, rice. Details for the year are given below, and compared with those of previous years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Total.
Number of experiments ...	86	49	64	152	101	48	500
Total area cut in acres ...	21·5	11·75	16·20	40·83	25·75	12·	128·03
Total crop reaped in lbs ...	40,816	19,094	28,260	74,601	34,997	15,927	213,695
Maximum per acre „ ...	5,764	2,962	3,300	3,550	2,988	3,000	5,764
Minimum „ „ ...	537	131	436	246	224	464	131
Average „ „ ...	1,898	1,625	1,744	1,827	1,359	1,327	1,669

179. In the Brahmaputra Valley experiments to ascertain the outturn of winter rice were nearly as numerous as in 1885-86, but the outturn was more nearly in conformity with the averages of previous years. This is shown below:—

Winter rice—Brahmaputra Valley.

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Total.
Number of experiments...	131	229	390	410	395	341	1,896
Total area cut in acres ...	37·83	69·30	121·31	144·04	140·24	113·95	626·67
Total crop reaped in lbs.	59,853	101,885	183,265	196,756	241,069	165,159	947,987
Maximum per acre in lbs.	3,456	3,173	4,107	4,150	4,368	4,858	4,858
Minimum „ „	352	342	124	108	181	193	108
Average „ „	1,582	1,469	1,510	1,573	1,719	1,449	1,512

The final average deduced from the averages of all the experiments made up to date (1,512 lbs.) differs but slightly from those of previous years.

180. As was the case last year, the experiments in the Surma Valley were too few to be very reliable. Those, however, that were made in the Brahmaputra Valley, as well as the average for the whole Province, amply confirm the truth of the theory, which the Assamese cultivator implicitly believes and invariably acts on, that a mustard field yields a much diminished outturn if cultivated for more than two consecutive years. In 1884-85, the figures showing outturn per acre of winnowed mustard for first, second, and third-year fields were 570 lbs., 484 lbs., and 434 lbs., respectively. In 1885-86 they came to 459 lbs., 439 lbs., and 380 lbs.. For the year under report, they are 644 lbs., 505 lbs., and 330 lbs., while fields under cultivation for over three years yielded only 157 lbs. per acre out of 32 experiments.

Mustard.

181. Altogether 128 experiments were made to test the outturn of sugarcane, as against 93 in 1885-86. The increase was chiefly in Cachar, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and occurred not only amongst experiments tried by inferior officers, but also amongst those carried out by Sub-Deputy-Collectors and officers above that rank. It appears from the experiments that—

Sugarcane.

(1) The weight of *gur* per acre is 1,588 lbs.
(2) Cane yields 46·21 per cent. of its weight of juice, and 7·96 per cent. of its weight of *gur*.
(3) The juice yields 17·24 per cent. of its weight of *gur*.

These results may be accepted as the most reliable obtained up to date.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS.

182. In April 1886, a supply of sorgho-seed was forwarded to Mr. Crowe, of Pathalipam, North Lakhimpur, to the Deputy-Commissioners of Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and to the sub-divisional officer of Mangaldai. At Lakhimpur the seed appears to have been washed away by heavy rain before it had had time to germinate. In Nowgong an area of 3 *kottahs* 4 *lessas* of land (=9,216 square feet) yielded 106 lbs. of grain, 3,242 lbs. of cleaned stalks, and 32 lbs. of *gur*. The outturn per acre is given below, and compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

Sorgho.

	Gur per acre in lbs.	Stripped stalks per acre in lbs.	Grain per acre in lbs.	Yield of *gur* per 100 lbs. of cleaned stalks.
1884	738	16,887	.....	4·37
1885	1,024	22,946	829	4·65
1886	75	15,323	501	0·49

The cost of last year's experiment was Rs. 4-12-0. The grain and *gur* sold for Rs. 6-14-0.

In Mangaldai the experiment failed, as the crop was destroyed by a flood. In Sibságar five experiments were made, in four of which the seeds did not germinate. In the fifth a crop was reaped, but the Extra-Assistant-Commissioner in charge omitted to record statistics. In Darrang an area of 73,780 square feet yielded 392 lbs. of *gur* and 287 lbs. of seed. This was equivalent to an outturn of 231 lbs. *gur* and 169 lbs. seed per acre. Mr. Crowe gave some of his seed to the Daflas and Miris of the hills close to his garden, and states that it was much appreciated by those semi-savages, who have since been asking for more. Arrangements will be made for meeting this demand next cold weather, when the hillmen come down to the plains.

183. Five seers of guinea-grass-seed were distributed amongst various tea-planters, as well as to the Deputy-Commissioner of Sibságar and the sub-divisional officer, Mangaldai. All the experiments were failures, as in some cases the seed did not germinate, and in others the crop was ruined by too much rain.

Guinea-grass-seed.

184. Out of the produce of the summer crop of 1885 in the Shillong Jail garden, 18 maunds of Kumaon seed were reserved for the early sowings of 1886. These yielded 73 maunds 21 seers.

Potatoes.

The Scotch Champion variety yielded 2 maunds 7 seers from the 20 seers put down in February. Of this total, only 31 seers were found available in August, the rest being reported rotten. The Director personally selected seed for the August sowings. At the same time 3 maunds of the best kidney potatoes were obtained from Darjeeling. Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, had at his own cost in 1885 imported a consignment of potatoes of various kinds from England. These had been tried in the Jail garden, and had yielded badly. The balance in hand was planted in August. Several varieties and quantities were put down, all being weighed and most of them planted in the presence of the Director.

Notwithstanding all the care and trouble taken, the result was a total failure. The seed germinated, but, for some reason not understood, when about half a foot high, the crop withered. The disease was not confined to the jail garden, but extended pretty generally all over the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and with it the last relics of the Kumaon and Scotch Champion seed imported in 1882 became extinct.

Aurantiaceæ.

185. In September 1885, a small consignment of seeds of the Malta orange, lemon, and citron was received from Dr. Bonavia, then in charge of the Etawah Jail, North-Western Provinces. These were forwarded to the Deputy-Commissioner, Khási and Jaintia Hills, and under his orders sown at Tharia, near the police-station, in soil (disintegrated trap) similar to that on which the celebrated Sylhet oranges are grown. The seeds germinated freely, and at the end of the year the little plantation contained 305 trees between 1 and 2 feet high.

Onions.

186. In September 1886, 60 tolas of onions of a variety acclimatised at Lucknow, and stated by Dr. Bonavia, Superintendent of the Etawah Jail, to be far superior to the ordinary kind, were distributed to the Deputy-Commissioners of the six Assam Valley districts, ten tolas (about 4oz.) to each. In Nowgong the seeds did not germinate. In Sibságar the produce was 25 lbs., in Kámrúp 184 lbs., in Goálpára 298 lbs., and in Darrang, under Dr. Campbell's care, 701 lbs. In Lakhimpur, though the crop was a heavy one, no weighments were made.

Fodder crops.

187. The two admirable fodder crops, *jowar* and *bajra*, are never grown in Assam, except perhaps occasionally by tea-garden coolies, and yet in almost all parts of the Province there are seasons when the cattle suffer from want of food. It was thought that possibly the people might be induced to grow fodder, and in 1886 a small consignment of one maund of *bajra* and one maund of *jowar* was tried. It was distributed to the Deputy-Commissioners of Sibságar, Darrang, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, and to the sub-divisional officer of Mangaldai. At Lakhimpur, Jorhát, Golághát, Nowgong, and Kámrúp the experiments failed. At Sibságar a poor crop was obtained, at Tezpur the produce was good, at Mangaldai a part of the seed germinated well, and the sub-divisional officer reports that "the experiment has resulted in much good, as it has started the cultivation of these crops, and much is being grown by the coolies this year on their own account."

Gauháti silos.

188. Four silos were opened in 1886. Two were at Gauháti, and two at Shillong. The former consisted of two old lime-burning pits which had been filled in December 1885 with coarse grass from a neighbouring *bhíl*. The contents of one were taken out in July 1886, and fed out to the Gauháti municipal bullocks. The other was opened in May 1887, and the contents utilised in the same way. In neither case did the Deputy-Commissioner of Kámrúp keep any statistics as to the weight of grass put in, the weight of fodder obtained, or the effect on the cattle who used the ensilage. Little is, therefore, to be learned from the Gauháti experiment beyond the fact that *bhíl* grass can be preserved in a pit and utilised as fodder by this means long after it has been cut. There was no doubt that it was appreciated by the cattle who ate it.

Shillong silos.

189. The two Shillong silos were filled early in August 1885. They were opened in April 1886, in presence of the commissariat officer and others interested in the experiment. It was found that the full pressure of the weight above had not been exerted, as the boards had some of them caught in the sides of the pit as the grass sank. The earth, too, on the top had slightly cracked. The grass at the top was black and decomposed, but about 1½ feet below it turned to a greenish grey with a vinegary smell. The blades were quite perfect, and this greenish grey stuff was greedily eaten by cattle.

The cost of the above experiment was excessive, as it was carried out with jail labour, and more convicts were employed than need have been. The fact that the coarse grass of these hills can be preserved for fodder, and used as such several months after being cut, may be accepted as proved. Little else has been learned by the experiment.

Specimens of silkworms.

190. There was a good deal of correspondence during the year with the following gentlemen on the subject of the silkworms of Assam:—

(1) T. Wardle, Esq., of Leek.
(2) M. Natalis Rondot, of Paris.
(3) M. Blair, Esq., of Glasgow.
(4) F. Moore, Esq., of London.
(5) Alfred Wailly, Esq., of Surrey, England.

Living and dead cocoons of the *eri* and *muga* varieties were forwarded to the above. The latter arrived in good order, but the former in all cases were almost useless, as the moths emerged *en route*, and, notwithstanding the fact that the cocoons had been carefully packed in pieces of hollow bamboo, the moths were too much damaged to serve as good specimens. Another attempt will be made later on in the beginning of the cold weather. If it be possible for live cocoons to pass the Red Sea in safety at any time, they ought to do it in December or January. It has been found impossible to obtain specimens of the undomesticated varieties.

Eri silk experiments.

191. For some time back efforts have been made to induce tea-planters to try an experiment in growing *eri* silk. No one in Assam can state definitely what is the cost of growing *eri* silk on a commercial scale. Estimates of all kinds have been made, and, as far as can be ascertained without actual experiment, it is believed that the enterprise would be a very profitable one. But statistics are wanted, and these have not up to date been obtainable. The most favourable terms were offered by the Local Government. It was proposed to several tea-planters that they should grow one or two acres of castor-oil plants, and ascertain by actual experiment the quantity of worms that could be bred upon the leaves. In return for statistics of weight, cost, &c., the Director of Land Records and Agriculture was authorised to pay half the total expenses and to leave any profits resulting from the sale of cocoons with the experimentalist. Several planters agreed to these terms, and some of them even commenced operations. But in no instance was the experiment carried to a conclusion, and no statistics worthy the name have in consequence been collected. Seeing that this plan was a failure, an expenditure of Rs. 1,200 was sanctioned, with a view to carrying out the same experiment. The Deputy-Commissioner of Kámrúp, who had already bred a considerable number of *eri* cocoons in the earlier part of 1886, agreed to make the experiment on behalf of Government. A supply of castor-oil seed was obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, but none of it germinated, and the experiment again fell through. Nevertheless, attention had been attracted to the subject, and a native of Kámrúp has since put down a considerable area with castor-oil-plants, and purposes trying the growing of *eri* silk on a commercial scale. If he succeeds, the time and correspondence that has been expended on the subject will not have been altogether in vain.

Although no statistics were kept of any experiment that was made, still certain ideas are suggested by these abortive attempts, which may prove hereafter to be based on fact. Thus, it would seem that there is difficulty in growing castor-oil except on highly manured land. The Assamese ryot always grows it in the immediate neighbourhood of his house, where the patch with its tall umbrageous trees, serves the purpose of a latrine. Then, again, the worms are undoubtedly liable to a disease, which kills them off in large numbers just as they are about to spin. Specimens of dead worms were sent to Mr. Wood Mason, Superintendent of Indian Museum, Calcutta, and the disease was pronounced pébrine, similar to that which wrought such havoc in France. Mr. Crowe, of Pathalipam, North Lakhimpur, found that the castor-oil-plant was attacked by a species of caterpillar, called in vernacular "Bissa," which consumed the leaves with great rapidity. It was ascertained that 3,400 empty cocoons weighed one seer. When the chrysalis was allowed to remain inside, 400 to 500 cocoons weighed one seer. In Kámrúp nothing had to be paid for extracting the chrysalis, as it was eaten in curry and willingly extracted for its own sake.

Muga silk.

192. It was stated in last year's report that a consignment of *muga* thread had been given for experimental purposes to Mr. Wardle, when that gentleman was in Calcutta in the winter of 1885-86. Mr. Wardle handed the silk over for opinion to Messrs. Anderson and Robertson, of Govan, near Glasgow. The opinion of this firm is given in the letter below:—

"The *muga* silk, after being opened out and examined, turns out to be unfit for any purposes that we know of, except perhaps embroiderings. It is altogether unfit for machine twist organzine or tram. We are proceeding with a sample, 5 lbs., embroiderings from the best portion of it. The silk is very difficult to wind, and quite impossible to clean, and, as we have said, we are quite at a loss to know what to do with the bulk of it."

The main defect in the silk is, according to Mr. Wardle, the coarseness and unevenness of the winding. If reeling appliances were used, he believes that there would be a great future for this kind of silk. But there is at present no lack of a market for *muga* thread. It is readily bought up by the Marwári traders at what are evidently considered sufficiently remunerative prices, and, while this remains the case, there is little chance of the Assamese cultivator's betaking himself to new methods of reeling or purchasing improved appliances for raising the quality of the thread.

Calcutta silk collection.

193. In March 1887 the Director was instructed to forward to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta, specimens of silk-producing Lepidoptera, in accordance with a list prepared by the Government of India. There are four domesticated varieties of silkworms in Assam:—

(1) The *Eri—Philosamia Ricini.*
(2) The *Muga—Antheraœpsis Assama.*
(3) The Univoltine *Pát—Bombyx Textor.*
(4) The Multivoltine *Pát—Bombyx Crœsi.*

Besides these four varieties, the list mentioned ten others, of which the vernacular names of only two were given. The Director was able to make arrangements for forwarding numerous specimens of Nos. 1, 2, and 4, sending chiefly live cocoons and dead caterpillars, and each Deputy-Commissioner was sent a copy of the list of the Government of India as far as it concerned his district, and asked to forward to Calcutta all the specimens he could collect. At the same time, the Superintendent, Indian Museum, was warned that he would probably receive but few specimens of other than domesticated varieties. It remains to be seen what action Deputy-Commissioners will be able to take.

Bihia roller mills.

194. Ten of Messrs. Thompson and Mylne's cane-mills were imported into the Province, and, at experiments made at Palasbári in January 1886, the superiority of the patent machine over the Assamese sugar-crushing appliance was conclusively proved. Notwithstanding this, however, the people did not take to the new mill. They considered that although it turned out more sugar, and required less labour than their own more clumsy contrivance, yet that these advantages were more than counterbalanced by the greater cost of the roller mill, its liability to get out of order, and the difficulties involved in repairing it.

Habiganj Agricultural Show.

195. The usual annual *mela* was held at Habiganj for the fourth time, and lasted from the 31st December 1886 to the 11th January 1887. In connection with the *mela*, an agricultural show was also held, the exhibits being divided into four classes, after the plan adopted last year:—

(1) Live stock.
(2) Agricultural implements.
(3) Agricultural produce.
(4) Local manufactures.

The first class was very poorly filled, owing to a prejudice on the part of the cultivators that cattle exhibited at a show will immediately after die or deteriorate. The other classes were fairly well filled. The exhibitors came chiefly from the interior of the sub-division, and were most of them the actual producers of the articles exhibited. A sum of Rs. 205 was distributed in prizes. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 900, and the total receipts (including Rs. 849-13-6, balance of previous year) to Rs. 1,700. These figures are approximations, as, owing to the death of the Secretary, the accounts are reported not to have been all cleared up.

Cattle-breeding.

196. The three bulls imported in April 1886 were stationed through the year under report at Gauháti, Tezpur, and Nowgong. Instructions were issued in the beginning of the year as to the manner in which the bulls' services were to be distributed, and a register was prescribed as a record of these services. It was found, however, so great was the apathy exhibited by the people in the matter of bringing their cows, that unless the bulls were allowed to roam about with the herds around the station, they would have very few opportunities of covering. This method was accordingly adopted, and the register, therefore, no longer represents the extent to which the bulls were utilised.

SECTION 3.—FORESTS.

Total area of forests.

197. The statement below exhibits the changes which took place during the year in the area of forest lands in Assam:—

Class of forests.	Area in square miles			
	At the beginning of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At end of year.
Reserved forests	2,332	375	...	2,707
Protected „	863	555	193	1,225
Unclassed State forests and waste lands.	6,392	13	278	6,127
Total ...	9,587	943	471	10,059

Reserved forests.

198. Fair progress has been made during the year with the settlement of reserves. The 375 square miles added to the reserved area lie in the Gáro Hills, Goálpára, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, and Sylhet districts; the most considerable addition was in the last, where the Langai and Singla forest, aggregating 170 square miles, which has for many years been a protected forest, was finally gazetted a reserve. Since the close of the year five more forests, three in the Nága Hills district, aggregating 200 square miles, and two in the Lakhimpur district, aggregating 24 square miles, have been added to the reserves, which now extend over 2,931 square miles. Nine other forests in the Lakhimpur, Sibságar, Darrang, and Nowgong districts, covering 422 square miles, are under settlement. When these operations are complete, Assam will have an area of reserved forests amounting to 3,353 square miles, or 570 square miles more than that which Sir Dietrich Brandis, in his "Suggestions regarding Forest Administration in Assam," drawn up in 1879, contemplated as sufficient. Those suggestions took no account of the Gáro Hills, where Government now possesses 120 square miles of reserved forest; in Goálpára the reserves are 127 square miles, in Kámrúp 40 square miles, and in Nowgong they will shortly be 102 square miles, more extensive than Sir Dietrich Brandis anticipated. The only district where reservation has much fallen short of his expectations is Lakhimpur, where only 45 square miles have yet been constituted reserves, and proposals have been made for reserving another 209 square miles.

The Chief Commissioner considers that, in view of the present limited demand for the produce of State forests in Assam, this, with a few additions which have since been proposed, is as large an area of reserved forest as it will be necessary to maintain for many years to come. The operations of forest conservancy must be restricted by the possible income from the forests; and to burden the department with the protection of extensive tracts, where there is as yet no market for forest produce, would result in an expenditure altogether beyond the resources of the Province.

The Rules drawn up for the guidance of forest settlement officers by the Inspector-General of Forests, which have recently been circulated for observance by the Chief Commissioner, should result in greater method and expedition than has been shown in the past in disposing of the preliminaries to settlement. In this Province, where in almost the whole of the forest area no rights adverse to Government exist, forest settlement is generally an exceedingly simple business.

Protected and unclassed forests.

199. There has been a decrease in the area of protected forests, which is due to the constitution of the Langai and Singla forest and some forests in Lakhimpur as reserves, and the surrender of a small portion for cultivation; the additions to the area were caused by the notification of six hilly tracts in the south of Sylhet, aggregating 247 square miles, as protected forests, and the correction of an error of calculation in the area of forest brought under protection in North Cachar, which is not a real increase. The true net increment of the year under this head is 54 square miles. The changes in the area of unclassed forest and waste lands (the total of which is necessarily only an approximation) are accounted for by the land constituted reserved or protected forest, or given up for cultivation, and that surrendered from former reserves or protected tracts.

Boundary work.

200. The following statement shows the work done during the year in clearing boundary-lines, inspecting boundaries, and repairing boundary-marks in each forest division :—

Forest division.	Total length of boundary-marks. (Miles.)	Total length cleared. (Miles.)	Total length inspected by divisional officer. (Miles.)	No. of boundary-marks.	Number repaired.
Gáro Hills	130	130	81	176	176
Goálpára	97	97	97	391	391
Kámrúp	381	379	298	1,757	1,757
Darrang	29	29	11	193	89
Nowgong	72	70	66	628	585
Sibságar	139	87	87	268	129
Lakhimpur	131	88	87	1,076	1,023
Cachar	68	66	65	624	624

The only serious failure shown by the above figures is in the Sibságar division, where it is explained that the money allotted for clearing and boundary work was expended before half was accomplished. In the Gáro Hills the boundaries not inspected by the divisional officer were gone over by the Sub-Assistant-Conservator. In Kámrúp the Deputy-Conservator was hindered by illness from going over all the lines himself, but they were inspected by the forest-ranger. In Darrang the district officer was incapacitated by an accident for three months. In Lakhimpur, 41 miles of line have been ordered by the Conservator to be cleared only once in three years.

Surveys and working plans.

201. The forest surveys of the year were, as in 1885-86, confined to the Gáro Hills, the work there being, from December 1886, in charge of a special trained forest officer from England. Four reserves in this division were surveyed, one of which was begun in 1885-86, and finished in 1886-87; a second was begun and finished in the latter year, and in the remaining two a traverse survey was made and some interior topographical details filled in. The cost of the completed work in the first two was Rs. 446 and Rs. 650 per square mile respectively. A working plan is under preparation for the Dambu forest, that first surveyed. Much money has been spent upon the scientific treatment of this forest, and on the construction of a cart-road from the plains to afford an exit for its timber, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that the eventual results will justify the expenditure.

Fire protection.

202. Fire protection has again been very successful. The Conservator's report omits to notice how far this was due to the character of the season, which during the dangerous months, January to March 1887, was rather unusually rainy. In the four plains divisions to which protection extended, Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Nowgong, an average of 5·16 inches of rain fell in these months, against 1·58 inches in the previous year. The following statement shows the area brought under protective operations, as compared with 1885-86 :—

Year.	Area attempted.	Failures.	Area protected.	Proportion of failure.	Cost.		Proportion under fire-protection to total area of reserves.
					Per square mile protected.	Per acre protected.	
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Per cent.	Rs.	Pies.	Per cent.
1886-87	278	3	275	1	34	10	10
1885-86	234	7	227	3	39	12	10
Increase or decrease in 1886-87.	+44	—4	+48	—2	—5	—2	.....

Although the area protected is but 10 per cent. of the reserved area (the increase in the protected area in 1886-87 being balanced by that in the reserves), there are 1,802 square miles of reserves (out of a total of 2,707) which require no protection from fire, being evergreen forest. Thus, only 627 square miles of reserves, or 23 per cent. of the entire area, which would be improved by protection, did not receive it. It is noticed that fire-protection is not carried out in the valuable *Sâl* forests in the Gáro Hills.

Forest offences.

203. There were 113 prosecutions for breach of forest rules, against 51 in 1885-86. 103 cases were disposed of, in which 286 persons were concerned, of whom 225, or 78 per cent., were convicted. The number of cases compounded has fallen from 79 in the previous year to 50, which resulted in the levy of Rs. 1,374 in fines. These figures are not large, considering the area of the forests.

Plantations.

204. The only plantations of importance in the Province are those of rubber-trees in Darrang and Kámrúp, and out of a total expenditure during the year of Rs. 5,388, Rs. 4,395 were spent on them. Want of funds prevented any extension during 1886-87. From an estimate of expenditure prepared by the Conservator of Forests, it appears that the two plantations in Darrang, which aggregate 1,051 acres, have cost in the past a total sum of Rs. 83,850, and that in Kámrúp (area 148 acres), Rs. 14,885. The cost of future maintenance of the existing areas will decrease annually as the trees grow older and require less attention; the expenditure during the next 20 years (exclusive of extensions) is estimated at Rs. 35,450. As regards the probable income, no sufficient data as yet exist for a trustworthy estimate. The plantations date only from 1873-74, and thus none of the trees have yet attained an age to be fit for tapping. The experimental tappings which have been made of self-sown trees in the forests have been systematically carried on only for four years, and the results are so far inadequate as a basis for induction. The Chief Commissioner, however, sees no reason to doubt that the plantations will eventually prove remunerative to Government.

The plan of endeavouring to induce *jhúm* cultivators to plant up abandoned *jhúms* with valuable timber trees on quitting them for fresh sites, which is found to succeed in Burma, has hitherto proved a failure in Assam. The *jhúmers*, having abundance of land to cultivate elsewhere, have no inducement to enter the reserves (where alone the method could be a success) for the purpose.

Roads and buildings.

205. Roads and buildings cost Rs. 11,780 during the year, against Rs. 28,350 in 1885-86. The department was relieved of the heavy expenditure on the Dambu cart-road in the Gáro Hills, which cost about Rs. 24,000 to complete in the two previous years. As, however, the road is used only for the extraction of timber from the forests, and is not otherwise specially beneficial to the district, the Chief Commissioner has, during the current year, decided that it must be maintained by the Forest, and not by the Public Works Department of the Province. The rest of the expenditure on roads, and the whole of that on buildings, was devoted to ordinary repairs. Most of the forests in the Province are served by district roads, and water carriage plays an important part in the transport of timber. The departmental buildings are the houses of forest officers at the head-quarters of their divisions, and inspection huts in the forests under their charge.

Yield of forests.

206. The following statement exhibits the outturn of the Government forests in Assam in timber, fuel, and bamboos during the year:—

Class of forest.	Timber, selection fellings. Cubic feet.	Firewood and charcoal. Cubic feet.	Bamboos. No.
Reserved forests.			
By Government agency	637	.....	5,204
„ purchasers	678,523	26,245	858,504
Free grants	21,530	65,961	81,550
Total.....	700,690	92,206	945,258
Protected forests.			
By Government agency	.....	.....	.....
„ purchasers	45,847	140	100,250
Free grants	4,160	47,400	463,320
Total.....	50,007	47,540	563,570
Unclassed forests and waste lands.			
By Government agency	29,804	8,200	.....
„ purchasers	426,446	132,532	154,409
Free grants.....	351,633	178,434	199,793
Total.....	807,883	319,166	354,202
Total.			
By Government agency	30,441	8,200	5,204
„ purchasers	1,150,816	158,917	1,113,163
Free grants	377,323	291,795	744,663
Grand Total	1,558,580	458,912	1,863,030
Grand Total 1885-86	1,198,974	419,666	2,405,384
Increase or decrease in 1886-87.	+359,606	+39,246	—542,354

There is a considerable increase in the outturn of timber, the purchases in the reserved forests being double the amount of last year. The increase under fuel is not large; the chief demand for fuel is on the part of tea-planters, and among them the use of Makum coal and coke is steadily extending.

The proportion of the outturn shown in the above statement which is the subject of free grants was much smaller this year than last, and when the matter is further enquired into, it is seen that in point of value the forest produce granted free is far inferior to that sold. The total value of free grants of timber and forest produce is Rs. 58,681. Of this, Rs. 5,560 represents the value of trees granted free to the Assam Railways and Trading Company under their contract with Government; Rs. 4,952 have been granted departmentally in exchange for the assistance given by villagers in Kámrúp and Nowgong in clearing boundaries and protecting the forests from fire free of other charge; and only the balance, Rs. 48,169, is the amount of royalty foregone without consideration by the Forest Department in favour of private persons using forest produce, the property of Government.

The increase under timber is largely due to the extraction of nearly double the quantity of *Sál* exported last year, which the Conservator looks upon as a sign of the revival of the timber trade. This wood is supplied by the Gáro Hills, Goálpára, and Kámrúp divisions, and upon the demand for it the solvency of the Forest Department in Assam largely depends. In Cachar and Sylhet the demand for timber and forest produce for sale shows, and has always shown, a steady increase.

The outturn of the year in minor forest produce does not admit of being exhibited quantitatively as in the statement above. Government received from this source Rs. 53,330, against Rs. 45,752 in the previous year. The chief items were rubber *mahál*s, Rs. 34,938; cane, which brought in Rs. 6,432; and passes for gathering minor produce in the Gáro Hills, Rs. 7,621.

Financial results.

207. The total receipts and expenditure of the year are compared below with those of 1885-86:—

RECEIPTS.

		1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase or decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Departmental timber operations ...	596	386	−210
II.	Produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	1,79,227	1,83,060	+3,833
III.	Drift and waif wood	1,317	2,225	+908
IV.	Forests not managed by Government ...	10,271	10,628	+357
V.	Miscellaneous	5,246	15,711	+10,465
	Total	1,96,657	2,12,011	+15,354

EXPENDITURE.

A.—Conservancy and Works.

I.	Departmental timber operations ...	1,538	2,686	+1,148
II.	Produce removed by purchasers ...	6,595	6,104	−491
III.	Drift and waif wood	63	79	+16
VI.	Live stock, tools, and plant	11,297	12,940	+1,643
VII.	Roads and buildings	28,350	11,780	−16,570
VIII.	Demarcation, surveys, working plans, plantation, fire-protection, and other works.	39,502	40,291	+789
IX.	Miscellaneous	5,139	5,287	+148
	Total A	92,485	79,168	−13,317

B.—Establishments.

I.	Salaries	95,878	1,06,124	+10,246
II.	Travelling allowance	18,178	22,697	+4,519
III.	Contingencies	4,952	4,298	−654
	Total B	1,19,008	1,33,119	+14,111
	Grand Total	2,11,493	2,12,287	+794
	Deficit	14,836	276	−14,560

Receipts.

208. The receipts of the year are larger than they have been since 1882-83, the most prosperous year in the history of the Forest Department in Assam. Heads I. and III. are of little practical importance. Head IV. represents the receipts from duty on timber imported into the Province (an item which will increase now that the Government of India have authorised duty to be levied on foreign timber imported into the Assam Valley) and the proceeds of shared forests in the Native States of the Khási Hills. Under head V. there has been some difference in account-keeping in different years; it represents chiefly pass-fees on timber taken down by river in the Surma Valley, and these have been sometimes shown under head II.

The bulk of the revenue of the department has always been derived from the second head, "Timber, &c., removed by consumers and purchasers," and these receipts make up 86 per cent. of the income of 1886-87. They exceed those of 1885-86 by Rs. 3,833, and those of 1884-85 by Rs. 11,169. On the other hand, they are Rs. 14,216 below the receipts of 1883-84 and Rs. 37,257 below those of 1882-83. An examination of their details during the past five years shows a steady growth in forest revenue* under this head in the Surma Valley, while in the Brahmaputra Valley there have been great fluctuations, but, on the whole, a considerable decrease in all subsequent years compared with 1882. This is due chiefly to two causes: first, and mainly, the failure of the timber trade with Bengal, upon which the revenue of the Gáro Hills, Goálpára, and Kámrúp divisions almost entirely depends; and, secondly, the greatly diminished receipts of late years from land taken up for the extension of tea and other cultivation. Dr. Brandis, writing in 1879, found that these formed the chief income of the Forest Department as then managed, and calculated on a revenue for the whole Province of Rs. 70,000 a year from this source. The highest figure which has been reached under this head during the past five years in the Assam Valley is Rs. 15,479 in 1885-86, and in the year of report it fell to Rs. 4,844. Besides these receipts, the proceeds of the sale of rubber-*mahâls* are the chief item in the forest revenue of Upper Assam. These have been pretty constant during the last five years, averaging about Rs. 32,000 a year, but cannot be relied upon as a permanent source of income. Upon the whole, it is evident that in the Assam Valley the forest income requires careful and assiduous management to enable the department to pay its way, and that its development depends upon the increase of population and consequent demand for forest produce within the Province, and a good market in the neighbouring districts of Bengal, neither of which factors are within the control of the department.

	Rs.
*1882-83	27,178
1883-84	35,8[illegible]9
1884-85	44,303
1885-86	51,151
1886-87	58,328

209. Turning now to the expenditure, the Chief Commissioner observes that it has steadily risen throughout the five years ending 1886-87, which are those of the last provincial contract, during which forest receipts and charges, previously Imperial, have been shared between the Province and the Government of India. The net result of the five years has been a surplus of only Rs. 56,265, and the last three years have shown a deficit. This is almost entirely due to the growth of charges under "B, Establishments," as will be seen from the comparative statement below:—

Expenditure.

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Conservancy and Works ...	75,929	90,642	94,739	92,485	79,168
B.—Establishments	95,894	1,08,920	1,02,960	1,19,008	1,33,119
Total ...	1,71,823	1,99,562	1,97,699	2,11,493	2,12,287

The increase under "A—Conservancy and Works" in the three years 1883-84 to 1885-86 is accounted for chiefly by expenditure on roads and buildings, notably on the Dambu forest road in the Gáro Hills, and on the purchase of elephants to replace those lost by death; under other heads the fluctuations have been small. The increase in establishments is due to an increase in the forest controlling and subordinate staff, and a rise in salaries caused by departmental promotion.

SECTION 4.—MINES AND MINERALS.

210. The lime-quarries in the Khási and Jaintia Hills were fully described in the reports of 1884-85 and 1885-86. The reason assigned for the falling off in the revenue demand is the general depression in the lime trade at Chhátak, where lime was sold last year at a greatly reduced price, the result being that the six quarries marginally noted, which are worked under the permit system, produced only 839,684 maunds of stone, against 929,550 maunds in 1885-86, causing a decrease of Rs. 1,035 in the Government share of the royalty levied. The Chief Commissioner observes that every one of these quarries shows a decrease in output; but in Shella, the largest of all the quarries under the permit system, the decrease is nominal only, the outturn being 661,450 maunds, against 663,075 maunds in 1885-86, while the net profit to Government from this quarry (Rs. 6,234) actually exceeds that realised in 1885-86 (Rs. 6,191). It should have been explained by the Deputy-Commissioner why the alleged depression in the lime trade did not affect the Shella quarry to the same extent as it did the others; some information should also have been given as to the price of lime at Chhátak during the past, as compared with the previous year, and also upon the general working of the permit system. The Chief Commissioner has desired the Deputy-Commissioner to give his special attention to this matter during the current year, and to satisfy himself that under the permit system all stone that passes down to Chhátak is actually brought to book and subjected to the payment of royalty. The Phrangkaru quarry, which was added in 1885-86 to the list of quarries worked under the permit system, has recently been abandoned, experience having shown that it cannot be worked at a profit under the permit system.

Lime-quarries.
Sohbar.
Bairang.
Maolong.
Isámati Maolong.
Shella.
Phrangkaru.

The nominal demand of Rs. 1,450 in the Gáro Hills (Rs. 1,050 arrear and Rs. 400 current) has been remitted.

211. Coal-mines exist only in the district of Lakhimpur, and the increase of Rs. 4,725 under this head over the receipts of the previous year, which amounted to Rs. 10,349, is due to the larger output of coal from the Makum coal-field.

Coal.

SECTION 5.—MANUFACTURES.

212. The only manufacture of importance in the Province is that of tea. The district returns show 883 tea-gardens in existence at the close of 1886, against 941 at the close of 1885. This large decrease is, to a great extent, accounted for by amalgamations of small gardens with the estates to which they are attached. In the Sibságar district alone 47, and in Darrang 5 gardens, shown separately last year, are now joined to others. The real extensions and relinquishments in the Province during 1886 are shown below:—

Gardens closed and opened, extensions and relinquishments.

District.	Opened.	Closed.
Cachar	1	...
Sylhet	3	2
Goálpára	...	2
Darrang	1	...
Nowgong	...	2
Sibságar	3	5
Lakhimpur	2	5
Total	10	16

The following table shows the number of gardens existing in each district in 1885 and 1886, together with the area of tea grants in each district for these two years:—

District.	Number of gardens.		Increase or decrease.	Area of tea grants in acres.		Increase or decrease.
	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.	
Cachar	180	181	+ 1	259,751	258,022	—1,729
Sylhet	115	116	+ 1	142,989	152,406	+9,417
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	1	1	...	80	80	.....
Goálpára	8	6	— 2	1,473	1,337	— 136
Kámrúp	89	89	...	25,361	25,361	.....
Darrang	90	86	— 4	96,376	100,346	+3,970
Nowgong	67	65	— 2	63,005	60,617	—2,388
Sibságar	234	185	—49	194,918	202,525	+7,607
Lakhimpur	157	154	— 3	131,893	133,440	+1,547
Total	941	883	—58	915,846	934,134	+18,288

The increase shown in Sylhet is partly owing to extensions and partly to a revision of figures, those shown in last year's report having been found incorrect. This latter explanation also applies to Sibságar, where there were no such large extensions as the figures show. The increase in Darrang is due to the affiliation of existing waste land grants (apparently not previously returned in the area taken up for tea) to tea grants. The decrease in Nowgong is owing partly to relinquishments and also to a remeasurement of certain lands resulting in a smaller area being returned.

There has been no such general extension throughout the Province as was noticed in last year's report.

213. Out of 883 gardens in the Province, the Managers or Agents of 770 have complied with the request to supply statistics of tea culture; the figures for 100 gardens have been estimated, and no information whatever is available for 13 gardens in Sylhet. The Deputy-Commissioners of Nowgong, Goálpára, and Kámrúp succeeded in obtaining returns from every garden in their districts. The figures for Lakhimpur were nearly the same as last year, the sub-division of North Lakhimpur being chiefly responsible for the failure to obtain complete information. The worst results are exhibited by Cachar, where returns were not supplied for 49 out of 181 gardens. The Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet's explanation of the unsatisfactory figures of his district is that his report was submitted on too early a date, and he states that if it had been held back, information might have been secured from many of the remaining gardens.

Returns and estimates.

214. The statement given below shows the figures for the last six years of the land actually under tea cultivation and also the total area held as tea grants:—

Area taken up for tea cultivation.

Years.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area of land held by tea-planters.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1881	133,293	25,134	706,649
1882	156,707	22,144	783,362
1883	161,707	27,746	923,664
1884	158,158	31,694	913,476
1885	159,876	37,634	915,846
1886	170,138	33,855	934,134

This is the first year in which the definition of a "mature" plant as one of four years old and upwards has been adopted, and in the above table the figures for mature and immature plants must be taken together in order to obtain a true comparison of the area under cultivation in the last two years. It will then be noticed that the increase under mature plants is partly balanced by the decrease under immature plants.

In the Cachar district there was a decrease in the total area held by planters, but an increase in the area under cultivation. In this district there is a tendency to extend the planting of tea upon low-lying lands which formerly grew rice, and to abandon hilly lands on which tea is found to be less profitable.

The large extensions of a few years back in the Balisira tract and Karimganj *Bil* lands in the Sylhet district account for a considerable portion of the increase in the total area under mature plants. In Nowgong there was a slight decrease, and in Darrang a slight increase, in the area of land under both mature and immature plants.

Total area under cultivation.

215. The total area returned as under cultivation is 203,993 acres, against 197,510 shown at the close of 1885. The details according to the different districts are given below:—

Districts.	Total area under mature and immature plants.		Increase or decrease.
	1885.	1886.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	53,205	55,835	+2,630
Sylhet	36,288	34,718	—1,570
Khási and Jaintia Hillls...	30	30	.....
Goálpára	495	394	—101
Kámrúp	6,321	6,412	+91
Darrang	18,125	18,495	+370
Nowgong	11,606	10,840	—766
Sibságar	43,622	46,896	+3,274
Lakhimpur	27,818	30,373	+2,555
Total	197,510	203,993	+6,483

The diminution in Sylhet is partly attributed to incomplete returns. The other three large tea districts, Cachar, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, all show a steady expansion.

Yield of tea.

216. The figures given by district officers for the year under report show a total yield of 61,719,678 lbs., or an increase of 8,097,481 lbs., when compared with the returns of 1885. The Committee of the India Tea Association gives the outturn at 59,330,513 lbs. The outturn for the last five years, according to the district figures, is shown separately for the two valleys:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Brahmaputra Valley ...	28,089,805	34,111,363	32,987,107	32,623,219	37,457,815
Surma Valley ...	17,383,136	18,059,844	18,139,092	20,998,978	24,261,863
Total ...	45,472,941	52,171,207	51,126,199	53,622,197	61,719,678

The year 1884 was generally recognised as a bad one for tea everywhere. Judging by the outturn of past years, the industry barely recovered itself in 1885, but in 1886 the re-action is very evident. The details for the different districts for the past two years are as follows:—

District.	Rate of outturn per acre.		Total yield.		Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cachar	289	310	13,361,883	14,962,601	+11·98
Sylhet	338	380	7,634,695	9,297,662	+21·78
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	80	53	2,400	1,600	—33·33
Goálpára	329	403	93,158	95,075	+2·06
Kámrúp	172	164	961,820	929,217	—3·39
Darrang	309	351	4,302,687	5,327,834	+23·83
Nowgong	314	325	2,805,940	3,107,738	+10·76
Sibságar	338	362	12,854,864	14,602,160	+13·59
Lakhimpur	479	508	11,604,750	13,395,791	+15·43

The general increase in the yield throughout the six large tea districts is satisfactory. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills there is but one garden. The Deputy-Commissioner of Kámrúp, the only other district that shows a decrease in outturn, is very doubtful whether some of the smaller gardens will be able to continue working much longer. In this district tea is chiefly grown on undulating or hilly land, much of which has been long planted, and is now worn out. The Deputy-Commissioner of Goálpára takes an equally despairing view.

Export of tea by steamer.

217. The following table, showing the export of tea from each valley for the last two financial years, has been obtained from the trade statistics furnished by the steamer companies in whose vessels it is carried:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	lbs.	lbs.
Brahmaputra Valley	35,220,014	29,085,778
Surma „	14,543,835	24,154,313
Whole Province	49,763,849	53,240,091

These figures differ considerably from the estimated outturn reported both by district officers and the Tea Association; the truth probably lies between the two, some of the tea exported escaping registration, and some packages, perhaps, being returned as of less than the actual weight, while some allowance must be made for consumption within the Province. On the other hand, the estimates may very possibly be too high. It will be observed, however, that the 770 gardens which reported their actual outturn in 1886 gave 55,855,528 lbs. as their total crop of tea, or 2½ million lbs. more than the amount carried by steamer. Besides these, 113 gardens did not report their outturn. There seems, therefore, little reason to doubt that the steamer returns are wanting in accuracy.

Yield per acre.

218. The following table shows the yield per acre for the Brahmaputra Valley, the Surma Valley, and the whole Province respectively, according to the returns:—

	Yield per acre.	
	1885.	1886.
	lbs.	lbs.
Brahmaputra Valley	359	385
Surma „	305	333
For the whole Province	335	363

The Indian Tea Association shows a slightly less average outturn, and, as was remarked in last year's report, probably a more correct one:—

	Yield per acre.	
	1885.	1886.
	lbs.	lbs.
Brahmaputra Valley	350	366
Surma „	280	326
For the whole Province	320	349

Both statements agree in showing a better average outturn than last year. Obviously, a year's addition must increase the bearing powers of land under young tea. Most Deputy-Commissioners concur in stating that the increase in the yield per acre is due to the extensions of former years coming into full bearing. Absence of blight and coarser plucking are also put forward in explanation.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet writes—

"There is no doubt that bad times have caused more attention to be devoted even to old gardens. Manure is now more freely applied, and gardens are better handled, while the labour force is very generally being augmented, the result being a larger outturn."

The Lakhimpur district again stands first in order of productiveness. The average yield per acre of the gardens which submitted returns was 518lbs., against 483lbs. in 1885, and the Deputy-Commissioner estimates 356lbs. to be the average for the other gardens not sending in returns.

Export and import of tea-seed.

219. The figures in the trade returns for the past two years of the import and export of tea-seed are given below:—

	Imports. Mds.		Exports. Mds.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Brahmaputra Valley	678	144	3,872	2,155
Surma „	712	310	4,825	261
For the whole Province	1,390	454	8,697	2,416

In 1884 the demand for the comparatively new Ceylon market gave a stimulus to the cultivation of seed in this Province. In that year the export amounted to 15,490 maunds. The subsequent rapid decrease shows that there is no regular external market for Assam seed. Nearly all the tea-seed exported from the Brahmaputra Valley (1,986 maunds out of 2,155) came from Nowgong, and was chiefly destined for Ceylon. There is, of course, a large inter-district trade in seed within the Province which is not shown in the above figures.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet says that but little seed is grown in Sylhet, as Cachar supplies most of its demand, and he attributes the fall in prices to less land being planted out. The Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar writes—

"The price of tea-seed also showed a decrease, not that it is in less demand, but that the supply has so much increased. Last year good seed was to be had for about Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a maund. Very few concerns were able to place their crops at Rs. 100 a maund. The price used to range as high as Rs. 200 only a few seasons ago."

Cost of production.

220. It would be of no advantage to quote the unreliable estimates of cost of cultivation and manufacture, which some Deputy-Commissioners have continued to furnish, notwithstanding what was said in last year's report, that the only possible way of arriving at a true estimate was to take the cost of tea as laid down in the sale-room in Calcutta or London. The following averages have been calculated on the figures supplied for a fair number of gardens in each of the districts named:—

	Average cost per lb in Calcutta sale-room.	
	As.	P.
Cachar	6	10
Nowgong	6	11
Lakhimpur	6	0

It seems improbable that the average cost for Lakhimpur should be less than that for Nowgong. The figures for the latter district are taken from those supplied by Calcutta Agents, and may be accepted as correct, while those for Lakhimpur are based on information received from 22 gardens, whose estimates vary from 4 annas to 9 annas 4 pie. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley considers 7 annas to be a fair estimate for the Darrang district. The following figures, which have been kindly furnished by Messrs. Barry and Co., show the average cost per lb., including sale charges, for 18 gardens in the Assam Valley and 23 gardens in the Surma Valley for the past two years:—

		Cost per pound, including sale charges.		
			As.	P.
Brahmaputra Valley	1885	...	8	7
	1886	...	8	1
Surma Valley	1885	...	7	7
	1886	...	6	10

Prices.

221. All the Deputy-Commissioners, and those Managers who have expressed any opinion on the subject, are unanimous in attributing the bad prices of 1886 to the supply being in excess of the demand. The Deputy-Commissioners of Sylhet and Cachar add that coarse plucking in some cases contributed to the fall in prices.

Markets.

222. The Indian Tea Association, in their report on last year's working, allude to an endeavour made to introduce Indian tea into Italy. The only other new market that has been suggested is India itself, and a Company has recently been started in Calcutta for the purpose of promoting the retail sale of tea in this country, where the field for extending the demand appears almost unlimited.

The Deputy-Commissioner, Kámrúp, in his report on his annual visit to Diwangiri, makes the following remarks:—

"A few packages of brick tea are brought by Thibetan traders, who dispose of them in small quantities to Bhutias. From enquiries which I made I am quite satisfied that there is no opening whatever for Indian teas in Bhutan or Thibet, even if made in brick form. In the first place, the method of manufacture is different, and our teas do not suit the Bhutia taste. Secondly, the sale of tea in Thibet is apparently a monopoly; and Indian teas, even if low priced, would meet with no encouragement. Thirdly, carriage is so difficult and the routes are so steep that no trade in the article of any importance could be established. The carriage of four or five hundred pounds worth of brick tea would absorb all the available carriage of the country."

The matter, no doubt, is one only to be decided by experiment.

SECTION 6.—TRADE.

PART I.—FOREIGN TRADE.

Countries and tribes.

223. The foreign trade of Assam is carried on with the following countries:—

(1) Bhutan Proper.
(2) Towang.
(3) Dafla Hills.
(4) Abor, Mishmi, Khámti, Singpho, and Nága Hills.
(5) Manipur.
(6) Lushai Hills.
(7) Hill Tipperah.

The inhabitants of the first four tracts deal with the Brahmaputra Valley, and those of the last three with Cachar and Sylhet. No change occurred during the year in the manner of collecting

statistics of the trade, or in the number of the registering stations, nor was any new outlet discovered on the confines of British territory for the trade of the Province. As has already been more than once remarked, the foreign trade of Assam has not, from the character of the surrounding races and the nature of the physical barriers which hem in the Province on all sides, any potentialities whatever. It is impossible to expect any great development amongst tribes with whom human beings, and occasionally pack-ponies and sheep, are the only means of carriage, or across mountains, where the best roads are the beds of rocky streams and winding paths along the sides of steep declivities. It is, therefore, useless to incur much expenditure in registration, and the rough-and-ready and cheap system whereby statistics as to the foreign trade of the Province are obtained is amply sufficient for ascertaining approximately the character of the traffic and the value of the articles which form its main staples.

Cost of registration.

224. The annual cost of the system is very small. Nothing is paid for the estimates sent in monthly by the mauzadárs and police officers of the Brahmaputra Valley. The trade with Manipur is registered at Lakhipur on the Barak at an annual cost of Rs. 60, paid as an allowance to the head-constable in charge. The products of the Lushai Hills are brought in through Mainadhar on the Barák, Monierkhal on the Sonai, and Jhalnacherra on the Dhaleswari. The annual cost is *nil*, as the trade is registered by the police who occupy these outposts. With Hill Tipperah we carry on a trade more extensive than that with any other bordering non-British territory. The registering stations are Maulvi Bázár on the Manu and Muchikándi on the Khowai, and the annual cost amounts to Rs. 820. Therefore, the total cost of registering the trade amounts annually to Rs. 880. But the average total value for the last five years has been Rs. 9,01,506. Therefore, our expenses in registering are only ·09 per cent. on the value of the trade; certainly not a high percentage.

Total value of trade

225. The following statement gives the total value of the import and export trade of the Province with the neighbouring non-British territories during 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports into Assam from—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhutan	70,686	49,642	.....	21,044
Towang	43,276	55,332	12,056	.....
Dafla Hills	18,576	3,416	.....	15,160
Abor, Mishmi, Khámti, Singpho, and Nága Hills	16,759	41,122	24,363	.....
Manipur	55,233	70,418	15,185	.....
Lushai Hills	39,823	86,944	47,121	.....
Hill Tipperah	3,06,674	2,95,751	.....	10,923
Total	5,51,027	6,02,625	51,598	Net increase.
Exports from Assam into—				
Bhutan	33,867	38,533	4,666	.....
Towang	25,902	23,621	.....	2,281
Dafla Hills	1,620	417	.....	1,203
Abor, Mishmi, Khámti, Singpho, and Nága Hills	11,437	16,940	5,503	.....
Manipur	30,924	10,950	.....	19,974
Lushai Hills	8,018	11,746	3,728	.....
Hill Tipperah	22,589	24,859	2,270	.....
Total	1,34,357	1,27,066	net decrease 7,291	
Grand Total	6,85,384	7,29,691	44,307 net increase.	

Causes of increase.

226. The figures show a rise in the total value of the trade, due mainly to an increase in the imports from the Lushai Hills. There was a quickening of trade, however, with almost all our neighbours, as compared with the operations of the previous year. The only exceptions are to be found in the figures for Bhutan, Manipur, and Hill Tipperah, where there was somewhat of a falling off. The rise on the total value of the trade of the previous year amounted to 6·4 per cent. The falling off last year amounted to 21 per cent.

Main imports.

227. In the following statement details are given as to the main staples which formed the bulk of the import trade during the two years under comparison:—

Names of articles.	Denomination.	1885-86. Quantity.	1885-86. Value.	1885-86. Source of main supply.	1886-87. Quantity.	1886-87. Value.	1886-87. Source of main supply.	Results. Increase. Quantity.	Increase. Value.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Value.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Horses and ponies	Number	164	7,318	Bhutan	150	8,823	Bhutan	....	1,505	14	....
Cattle	"	1,614	53,250	Ditto	926	41,970	Manipur	....	....	688	11,280
Canes and rattans	Maunds	7,986	6,816	Lushai Hills	7,657	7,053	Lushai Hills	....	237	329	.. .
Rubber	"	983	42,516	Dafla Hills	1,597	78,905	Abor Mishmi, &c., Hills.	614	36,389	....	....
Cotton, raw	"	5,693	34,190	Hill Tipperah	3,564	19,879	Hill Tipperah	....	....	2,129	14,311
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	"	384	10,368	Ditto	372	9,973	Ditto	....	..	12	395
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	Yards	13,339	1,782	Manipur	5,312	1,277	Manipur*	....	....	8,027	505
Ivory	Maunds	13	4,808	Lushai Hills	31	13,714	Manipur	18	8,906	....	....
Lac—											
Shell and button	"	81	815	Bhutan	54	545	Bhutan	....	....	27	270
Salt	"	1,201	5,873	Towang	1,526	7,695	Towang	325	1,820	....	....
Seeds— Linseed	"	....	....	....	138	558	Hill Tipperah	138	558	....	....
Seeds— Mustard	"	....	....	....	1,500	3,000	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	1,500	3,000	....	....
Seeds— Til	"	667	4,450	Hill Tipperah	69	345	Hill Tipperah	32	....	....	1,035
Seeds— Tea-seed	"	440	25,176	Manipur	323	22,610	Manipur	....	....	117	2,566
Spices	"	2,212	12,029	Towang	3,302	18,170	Towang	1,090	6,141	....	....
Wax	"	240	8,009	Bhutan	531	16,625	Bhutan	291	8,616	....	....
Timber	Number	7,373	89,844	Hill Tipperah	8,874	86,046	Hill Tipperah	1,501	....	....	3,798
Firewood	Maunds	14,236	4,410	Lushai Hills	15,917	4,805	Lushai Hills	1,681	395	....	....
Bamboos	Number	4,623,170	1,75,961	Hill Tipperah	4,784,388	1,93,919	Hill Tipperah	161,218	17,958	....	....
Blankets	"	13,194	32,377	Bhutan	7,360	17,844	Bhutan	....	....	5,834	14,533
Yak-tails	"	149	141	Ditto	3,304	6,278	Ditto	3,155	6,137	....	....
Gold	Value	....	1,152	Towang	....	625	Towang	....	....	....	527
Silver	"	....	930	Lushai Hills	....	3,240	Manipur	....	2,310	....	....

* In point of weight, Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.

Causes of increase.

228. The increase amounted in all to 9 per cent., and occurred mainly under the heads of rubber and bamboos. Ponies this year were fewer in number, but higher in price than last year, and came chiefly from Bhutan. The returns of this branch of the trade show very clearly the general untrustworthiness of our registering system. Relying on the district returns of ponies registered at Udalguri, an officer of the Transport Department attended that Fair with a view to the purchase of 1,000 ponies. He failed to obtain, it would seem, more than 37. The explanation lies in the fact that all the hill tribes who use pack-ponies bring them down as much to carry up their purchases as to sell. Rice and cotton piece-goods are very bulky commodities, and we exported nearly 11,000 maunds during the year. Human carriage alone would be hard pressed to deal with the total weight of our foreign trade. Again, it is a regular custom with most of the Himalayan hill tribes to establish depôts just outside our frontier, and to store there till the close of the cold weather the goods they have collected in the plains. Therefore, all through the trading season they are engaged in passing backwards and forwards, and it comes naturally to pass that the same ponies are registered as new arrivals several times over. It is impossible to provide against this, and the figures of ponies have therefore to be largely reduced every year in accordance with statistics of actual sales obtained at the various fairs.

Main exports.

229. The table below gives details for the main staples of the export of the year under report, and compares them with those of 1885-86:—

Names of articles.	Denomination.	1885-86. Quantity.	1885-86. Value.	1885-86. Country to which main supply sent.	1886-87. Quantity.	1886-87. Value.	1886-87. Country to which main supply sent.	Results. Increase. Quantity.	Increase. Value.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Value.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European.)	Maunds	122	6,432	Manipur	71	3,196	Lushai Hills	....	....	51	3,236
Cotton piece-goods (European).	Yards	135,406	23,374	Ditto	84,132	15,079	Manipur	....	....	51,274	8,295
Ditto (Indian)	"	6,270	2,525	Towang	7,321	2,006	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	1,051	....	....	519
Rice, husked and unhusked	Maunds	7,902	11,571	Ditto	10,706	16,376	Towang	2,804	4,805	....	....
Metals. Brass and copper	"	365	18,295	Bhutan	300	15,427	Bhutan	....	....	65	2,868
Metals. Iron	"	181	1,944	Towang	219	2,578	Ditto	38	634	....	....
Metals. Other metals	"	61	2,215	Bhutan	16	1,248	Towang	....	....	45	967
Opium	"	4	5,927	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	3	5,278	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	....	....	1	649
Fish (dry)	"	198	2,312	Bhutan	230	1,831	Hill Tipperah	32	....	....	481
Salt	"	2,189	7,922	Lushai Hills	3,139	11,809	Lushai Hills	950	3,887	....	....
Silk, raw	"	16	2,890	Bhutan	62	12,350	Bhutan	46	9,460	....	....
Silk-manufactures	Yards	16,444	23,174	Towang	11,619	15,496	Towang	....	....	4,825	7,678
Betel-nuts	Maunds	465	5,050	Manipur	551	4,291	Hill Tipperah	86	....	....	759
Tobacco	"	227	2,969	Hill Tipperah	268	2,485	Ditto	41	....	....	484

230. The total decrease was small, amounting only to 5 per cent. It occurred mainly in the cotton piece-goods taken by the Manipuris, and the manufactured silk, which generally goes to Towang. To counterbalance this last item, there was a marked rise in the raw silk sent to Bhutan. There was also a slight increase in rice and salt.

Causes of decrease.

PART II.—INTER-PROVINCIAL.

231. An attempt was for the first time made during the year under report to record the statistics of the road traffic between Assam and Bengal passing through Kachugaon on the Northern Trunk Road and Baida on the Southern Trunk Road in the Goálpára district. The traffic was registered through the agency of the police, the figures being furnished quarterly.

Registration of road traffic.

232. The steamer trade of the Brahmaputra is carried by (1) the India General Steam Navigation Company, and (2) the Rivers Steam Navigation Company. The steamers of these two Companies run from Calcutta to Dibrugarh, and each has also a "despatch service" running from Goalundó to Dibrugarh. Quarterly statements of the traffic carried are compiled by clerks of the Statistical Department of the Bengal Secretariat, who go to the Companies' offices. Part of the trade of the Brahmaputra Valley is also carried by the Northern Bengal State Railway to and from Jatrapur, and thence by small steamers to Dhubri. This railway trade is, however, comparatively insignificant, and does not appear in the returns furnished by the Government of Bengal.

Steamer trade.

The steamer traffic on the Megna is at present entirely carried by the India General Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers ply on the Company's own behalf from and to Calcutta and other places, and on behalf of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from and to Goalundo. The State Railway has now no steamers of its own. Returns of the trade are compiled for the State Railway in the office of the Examiner of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Accounts and for the Company by the Bengal Secretariat as in the case of the Brahmaputra traffic.

233. Out of the total river-borne trade of the Province, amounting in value to 630 lakhs during the year under report, as against 700 lakhs in the previous year, 75 per cent., as against 77 per cent. in 1885-86, was carried on with Calcutta. This city took 85 per cent. of our exports, as against 82 per cent. in 1885-86 and sent us 63 per cent. of our imports, as against 70 per cent. in the preceding year. There has been a decrease in the total value of the trade amounting to nearly 13 per cent. The decrease occurred entirely in the Brahmaputra traffic, which fell off by nearly 96 lakhs, or about 28 per cent. This enormous decrease is mainly attributable to the change in the estimated average value of tea, which reduced the value of the exports considerably, and partly also to the system of registration adopted with the steamer traffic returns by which the actual trade of Assam with Calcutta is under-stated. Notwithstanding, however, the reduced valuation of tea, the Surma traffic shows a rise both in imports and exports amounting in the aggregate to over 26½ lakhs, or 13 per cent.

Trade with Calcutta.

234. All the indigo, cutch, opium, and Indian silk piece-goods, and almost all the coal. European cotton yarn, European cotton piece-goods, non-intoxicating drugs, gram, gunny bags, leather (manufactured), liquors, brass, iron, tin and other metals, castor and kerosine oils, ghi, and other provisions, salt, pepper, drained sugar, paints and colours, and blankets, come up from Calcutta. Steamers carried all the indigo, opium, Indian silk giece-goods, and paints and colours, and brought up the greater part of the other imports except cutch, tin, kerosine, salt, and drained sugar, the first two coming up entirely by boat, and the others almost entirely by the same means of conveyance. Of these last five commodities, the Surma Valley took all the cutch, 78 per cent. of the total import of kerosine, 53 per cent. of the salt, and 75 per cent. of the drained sugar imported.

Imports.

235. The exports to Calcutta consisted principally of lac, brass, linseed, mustard, *til*, tea, lime, caoutchouc, oranges, potatoes, tea-seed, and wax. Of these, linseed went down entirely from the Surma Valley, and mainly by boat, and lime, oranges, and potatoes almost entirely from the same valley, oranges being carried entirely and the rest mainly by boat. All other commodities were exported principally from the Brahmaputra Valley, and all but brass, mustard, and *til*, went down chiefly by steamer. Calcutta took 99 per cent. of all the tea and linseed exported, over 75 per cent. of the *til*, lime, and potatoes, 56 per cent. of the mustard and caoutchouc, and 51 per cent. of the oranges and tea-seed.

Exports.

236. The figures given below show the recorded value of the river-borne trade of the Brahmaputra Valley with Bengal during the past two years. The imports and exports of specie have, as usual, been omitted from the totals. They amounted during the year under report to Rs. 8,94,805 and Rs. 2,43,573 respectively:—

Brahmaputra Valley trade.

IMPORTS.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By steamer	1,10,84,714	89,29,829	.....	21,54,885
„ boat	24,23,502	22,82,576	.....	1,40,926
Total	1,35,08,216	1,12,12,405	....	22,95,811

EXPORTS.

By steamer	2,47,68,952	1,74,17,322	.....	73,51,630
„ boat	27,14,870	28,94,937	1,80,067	.....
Total	2,74,83,822	2,03,12,259	Net ...	71,71,563

The above figures indicate a marked decrease in both imports and exports amounting in the aggregate to 23 per cent. It affected both the boat and steamer traffic, except in the case of exports, in which the boat traffic showed a slight improvement.

Steamer *versus* boat.

237. The following table shows the relative values of the steamer and boat traffic (excluding specie) for the last seven years:—

	Steamer. Rs.	Boat. Rs.
1880-81	2,63,77,288	45,57,090
1881-82	2,84,63,518	39,01,322
1882-83	2,63,23,895	44,12,969
1883-84	2,87,04,323	46,11,837
1884-85	3,15,98,909	45,69,995
1885-86	3,58,53,666	51,38,372
1886-87	2,63,47,151	51,77,513

In 1882-83 tea was taken at 2 annas a pound below the price at which it was estimated in the three years following, and in the year under report, it was taken at 1½ annas a pound below the rates of three preceding years. This added to the decrease in the quantity of tea exported during the past year is quite enough to account for the apparent decrease in the steamer traffic in 1882-83 and 1886-87. The boat traffic has, strange to say, made considerable progress during the last two years.

Imports.

238. The following statement shows the principal articles imported into the Brahmaputra Valley during the last two years by steamer and native boat respectively:—

IMPORTS.

Names of articles.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Coal and coke	Maunds.	.....	.....	89,226	21,161	89,226	21,161
Cotton twist and yarn	„	1,670	3,674	8,415	5,023	10,085	8,697
Cotton piece-goods (European)	Rs.	5,200	5,900	17,43,400	11,52,450	17,48,600	11,58,350
Gunny bags and cloths	„	11,492	5,315	19,472	11,151	30,964	16,466
Gram and other pulses	Maunds.	56,498	47,122	194,517	134,919	251,015	182,041
Rice, husked	„	77,590	52,398	382,621	322,179	460,211	374,577
Leather, manufactured	Rs.	.....	.....	57,390	41,611	57,390	41,611
Liquors	„	.....	.....	7,48,537	6,68,967	7,48,537	6,68,967
Brass	„	56,608	90,503	5,49,335	400,840	605,943	491,343
Copper	„	2,000	4,950	7,458	4,550	9,458	9,500
Tin	„	5,887	11,500	.....	.....	5,887	11,500
Iron	„	69,295	44,216	5,10,546	5,39,088	5,79,841	5,83,304
Metals other than the above.	„	15,736	14,513	14,94,296	16,54,445	15,10,032	16,68,958
Kerosine	Maunds.	10,781	29,879	10,477	13,871	21,258	43,750
Oils other than castor and kerosine.	„	41,157	41,254	13,888	7,093	55,045	48,347
Opium	„	.....	.....	1,291-20	1,288-20	1,291-20	1,288-20
Ghi	„	723	389	6,987	6,793	7,710	7,182
Dry fish	„	1,152	1,753	432	500	1,584	2,253
Salt	„	103,775	95,952	1,37,899	1,57,766	2,41,674	2,53,718
Betel-nuts	„	2,745	1,816	2,962	1,353	5,707	3,169
Sugar drained	„	9,418	3,830	14,960	10,378	24,378	14,208
Sugar undrained	„	59,004	41,334	7,453	3,669	66,457	45,003
Tobacco	„	32,282	21,898	5,401	2,994	37,683	24,892
Blankets	Number.	110	400	16,624	14,681	16,734	15,081

239. The following table gives details as to the quantities or values of the more important commodities exported from the Brahmaputra Valley during the year under report, and compares these with those of the preceding twelve months :—

Exports.

Names of articles.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Rubber	Maunds...	.....	.....	6,489	3,803	6,489	3,803
Coal and coke	,, ...	.....	.....	93,797	259,519	93,797	259,519
Cotton, raw	,, ...	28,258	18,640	9,091	9,007	37,349	27,647
Jute, raw	,, ...	66,401	60,357	96,784	34,859	163,185	95,216
Rice (unhusked)	,, ...	47,013	16,571	5	...	47,018	16,571
Hides of cattle	Rupees ...	57,840	46,150	96,240	30,300	1,54,080	76,450
Ivory	Maunds...	1	.....	64	50	65	50
Lac (Shell)	,, ...	1,481	6,285	14,783	17,944	16,264	24,229
Lac (Stick)	,, ...	1,316	396	12,336	3,087	13,652	3,483
Brass	Rupees ...	15,487	29,040	9,921	7,500	25,408	36,540
Mustard	Maunds...	312,327	391,298	446,117	223,090	758,444	614,388
Til	,, ...	13,504	8,689	16,246	4,885	29,750	13,574
Tea-seed	,, ...	.....	.....	4,022	1,701	4,022	1,701
Silk, raw	,, ...	16	2	1,532	946	1,548	948
Tea	,, ...	.....	8	428,021	353,465	428,021	353,473
Wax	,, ...	.....	.....	303	328	303	328
Timber	Number of logs.	361,884	368,741	4,592	31	366,476	368,772

The only articles that exhibited a quickening of the trade are coal, shell-lac, brass, wax, and timber. The increase in the export of shell-lac, which amounted to 49 per cent., was accompanied by a heavy decline in the export of stick-lac. The export of brass, which increased in value by 44 per cent., consisted chiefly of broken articles made of that metal. The increase in the export of wax was only nominal. All other articles exhibited a great falling off in export. The decrease in raw cotton, raw jute, paddy, mustard, and tea has already been noticed. The traffic in rubber declined by 41 per cent. It is curious to find that though the importations from beyond the frontier were higher than in 1885-86, the quantity exported fell off by nearly half. The inference is that the Government rubber-*mahâls* were less productive. The export of hides declined by more than half, cattle-disease having been more prevalent in the valley districts than in the previous year. Like mustard, *til* also exhibited a heavy decline in export, a fact which may be due to the season of 1885-86 being unfavourable to the cold-weather crops of that year. Tea-seed showed a heavy fall. The export of raw silk, though it fell off in quantity, rose considerably in value.

Out of the above list, paddy was carried by boat alone, while the whole of the rubber, coal, ivory, tea-seed, and wax was taken down by steamer. Raw cotton and jute, hides, brass, mustard, *til*, and timber went down mainly by boat, while all but eight maunds of tea and all but two maunds of raw silk found their way by steamer principally to Calcutta. Most of the other articles also went down mainly by steamer.

240. The table below gives the estimated value of the trade of the last two years in the Surma Valley. The imports of specie, amounting last year to Rs. 1,26,800, and in 1885-86 to Rs. 6,49,500, have been omitted :—

Surma Valley trade.

Imports.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By steamer	74,14,356	79,91,590	5,77,234	.....
By boat	63,54,105	88,52,213	24,98,108	.....
Total	1,37,68,461	1,68,43,803	30,75,342	.....
		Exports.		
By steamer	95,05,038	1,13,66,352	18,61,314	.....
By boat	61,01,943	32,21,819	.....	28,80,124
Total	1,56,06,981	1,45,88,171	Net	10,18,810

There was a rise in the total value of the trade amounting in the aggregate to 7 per cent. The increase occurred entirely in the imports, amounting to 22 per cent. and affecting both the boat and steamer traffic. In the exports the steamer traffic rose by 19 lakhs, or nearly 20 per cent., while the boat traffic fell off by 29 lakhs, or 47 per cent., thus showing in the aggregate a fall of nearly 7 per cent.

Imports.

241. The following statement gives particulars as to the imports during the year under report, and compares the figures with those of the preceding year :—

Names of articles.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Cotton piece-goods	Rupees...	4,32,520	6,22,580	47,66,560	47,26,860	51,99,080	53,49,440
Turmeric	Maunds...	7,158	5,855	890	1,020	8,048	6,875
Cocoanuts	Number...	1,351,050	1,007,750	.....	.....	1,351,050	1,007,750
Wheat	Maunds...	14,045	11,690	431	711	14,476	12,401
Gram and other pulses	,, ...	250,600	265,113	9,659	15,828	260,259	280,941
Rice, husked	,, ...	4,120	3,07,070	17	15,557	4,137	3,22,627
,, unhusked	,, ..	.....	4,10,174	2	.....	2	4,10,174
Liquors	Rupees ...	.....	11,10)	4,52,519	4,52,885	4,52,519	4,63,985
Brass	,, ...	76,000	50,200	96,440	86,040	1,72,440	1,36,240
Iron	,, ...	51,270	70,470	1,45,500	2,64,174	1,96,770	3,34,644
Metals other than tin and the above.	,, ...	8,400	4,560	6,13,536	9,21,247	6,21,936	9,25,807
Kerosine	Maunds ...	92,068	124,215	24,180	30,681	116,248	1,54,896
Oils other than castor and kerosine.	,, ...	26,354	32,774	2,936	8,102	29,290	40,876
Oil-cake	,, ...	24,405	14,051	.....	.....	24,405	14,051
Opium	,, ...	... ...	.....	73-20	69	73-20	69
Ghi	,, ...	495	65	424	415	919	480
Provisions, other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts.	,, ...	31,62(	30,080	5,628	8,773	37,255	38,853
Salt	,, ...	238,230	256,165	27,399	33,898	265,629	290,063
Tea-seed	,, ...	152	272	.....	.....	152	272
Betel-nuts	,, ...	19,177	20,491	155	24	19,332	20,515
Spices other than pepper.	,, ...	123,574	124,540	3,566	4,294	127,140	128,834
Sugar, drained	,, ...	34,767	40,762	734	958	35,501	41,720
,, undrained	,, ...	132,799	130,653	909	547	133,708	131,200
Tobacco	,, ...	89,241	105,595	171	163	89,412	105,758

Exports.

242. The table below gives particulars as to the more important exports of the Surma Valley for the past two years :—

Names of articles.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Lime	Maunds.	2,195,185	2,025,340	103,930	6,385	2,299,115	2,031,725
Rubber	,,	77	165	58	240	135	405
Jute, raw	,,	9,500	7,580	.....	.....	9,500	7,580
Oranges	Number.	36,868,000	40,104,800	.....	.....	36,868,000	40,104,800
Potatoes	Maunds.	110,144	104,940	10	.....	110,154	104,940
Rice { husked	,,	41,145	105	2,732	4	43,877	109
Rice { unhusked	,,	2,646,946	488,045	7	.....	2.646,953	488,045
Hides of cattle	Rupees.	3,49,300	2,99,300	1,700	110	351,000	299,410
Mats	,,	93,444	1,39,067	.....	409	93,444	139,476
Ghi	Maunds.	2,909	2,066	.. ...	49	2,909	2,115
Dried fish	,,	25,906	32,320	.....	.....	25,906	32,320
Linseed	,,	40,550	29,925	20,146	12,696	60,696	42,621
Mustard	,,	2,970	10,320	5,670	42	8,640	10,362
Tea-seed	,,	.....	.....	338	360	338	360
Tea	,,	1,350	9,555	175,398	283,987	176,748	293,542
Bamboos	Number.	275,000	527,000	.....	.....	275,000	527,000

Comprehensive form.

243. The following statements show in a comprehensive form the more important features of the river-borne trade of the Province :—

SYNOPSIS OF EXPORTS.

Name of block in order of value of total export trade of the province.	Total value of exports.		Main exports from Brahmaputra Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.	Surma Valley.	
	From Brahmaputra Valley.	From Surma Valley.		Percentage which this forms of total exports to the block from Brahmaputra Valley.	Percentage which this forms of total exports of the commodity from the Brahmaputra Valley.		Percentage which this forms of total exports to, from Surma Valley.	Percentage which this forms of total exports of the commodity from Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	1,72,15,371	1,24,12,599	Tea	89·00	99·99	Tea	91·81	98·29
Chittagong Division	8,57,933	16,79,403	Timber	77·60	60·18	Rice	41·05	92·03
Northern Bengal	12,90,·50	1,56,860	Mustard ..	51·96	36·13	Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts.	63·11	6·36
Eastern ,,	8,88,268	3,32,549	Silk, raw	23·75	89·03	Tea	59·75	1·71
Other districts	637	6,760	Rice	10	2·08	Stone and lime	15·59	·17

SYNOPSIS OF IMPORTS.

Name of block in order of value of total import trade of the Province.	Total value of imports. Into Brahmaputra Valley.	Into Surma Valley.	Main imports into Brahmaputra Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of total imports from, into Brahmaputra Valley.	Percentage which this forms of total imports of the commodity into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main imports into Surma Valley.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of total imports from, into Surma Valley.	Percentage which this forms of total imports of the commodity into the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	76,79,902	99,75,958	Metals other than copper, iron, and tin.	21·20	97·57	Cotton piece-goods (European).	49·59	93·65
Chittagong Division	2,45,993	53,17,961	Rice	11·82	2·98	Rice	18·59	66·81
Eastern Bengal	15,08,851	12,72,310	Ditto.	34·07	53·48	Ditto	30·63	26·59
Northern „	17,59,391	1,77,931	Oils other than castor, and kerosine.	27·06	35·10	Tobacco	49·70	10·15
Other districts	18,768	99,643	Gram	25·66	2·86	Grains other than wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, and garm.	32·78	4·07

PART III.—INTER-DISTRICT TRADE.

General.

244. This is the first year that statistics on the subject of the inter-district trade of the Province have been collected. It has long been the custom for certain police outposts to register the trade that passes them, and to furnish the Deputy-Commissioner annually with figures indicating the nature and extent of the traffic. These figures have been worked up in the annual District Administration Reports, but no attempt, it is believed, has hitherto been made to exhibit separately the comparative features of the traffic of different districts.

Trade posts.

245. Returns are sent regularly from six posts altogether. Those at Sandai, Mahadeo, and Diyungmukh are comparatively long established, but figures have only within the last year or two been compiled in a form in which they could be utilised. That at Jagi, which is considerably the most important, is a new station, and is the only one of the six maintained purely for trade registering purposes.

Value of imports and exports at Jagi.

246. The total values of the imports (traffic up towards Nowgong) and exports (traffic down towards Gauháti) registered at the Jagi registering-station, are given below and compared with the figures for 1885-86 :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	3,06,500	3,31,781	25,281	.....
Exports ...	5,83,084	4,93,767	.....	89,317
Total ...	8,89,584	8,25,548	64,036 Net decrease.	

The total value of the annual trade is, therefore, over 8 lakhs, or greater than that transacted with Assam by all the non-British territories which surround the Province. The annual cost of registration is only 0·07 per cent. There was an increase in the value of the imports and a falling off in that of exports, the result being a net decrease of 7·19 per cent.

Value of imports and exports at Diyungmukh.

247. In the statement below the total value of the imports (traffic from Nowgong) and exports (traffic towards Nowgong) past the Diyungmukh trade post during the year under report is compared with that of the previous twelve months :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	38,850	37,054	.....	1,796
Exports	60,718	62,783	2,065	.....
Total ...	99,568	99,837	269 net increase. ...	

Value of imports and exports at Sandai.

248. The following statement shows the total value of the imports (traffic towards Jowai) and exports (traffic towards Jaintiapur) registered at Sandai during the past year:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	76,871*	4,98,456
Exports	35,535*	91,608
Total ...	1,12,406	5,90,064

* Represents traffic for the last quarter only of the year from which it was first registered.

Value of imports and exports at Mahadeo.

249. The total value of the imports (traffic towards Cherra Punji) and exports (traffic towards Thariaghát) are given in the statement below for 1886-87 and for one quarter of 1885-86:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,04,388*	12,93,125
Exports	57,924*	3,56,715
Total ...	2,62,312*	16,49,840

* Represents the traffic for the last quarter of the year only.

SECTION 7.—PART I.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Number and constitution of Public Works charges.

250. There are eleven divisions of Public Works in this Province, as detailed below, which remain, as before, coterminous with the civil districts, *viz.*:—

Lakhimpur.
Sibságar.
Nowgong.
Tezpúr.
Kámrúp.
Goálpára.
Gáro Hills.
Nága „
Khási and Jaintia Hills.
Sylhet.
Cachar.

For administrative convenience, the first eight divisions comprise the Northern Circle, which is directly supervised by the Superintending Engineer of the Province, and the remaining three districts, *viz.*, Khási and Jaintia Hills, Sylhet, and Cachar, constitute the Southern Circle, which is administered by the Superintendent of Works under the orders of the Superintending Engineer.

Expenditure under detailed budget heads.

251. The expenditure of the year stands thus under the various detailed budget heads:—

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving or excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECTION I.—IMPERIAL MILITARY (*a*)—				
Original Works	72,500	89,800	86,068	*—3,732*
Repairs	47,000	53,500	53,564	64
Establishment	27,700	32,000	30,062	*—1,938*
Tools and Plant ...	1,800	2,100	1,960	*—140*
Barrack Department ...	1,000	1,300	1,421	121
Total ...	1,50,000	1,78,700	1,73,075	*—5,625*

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving or excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECTION II.—IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS (*b*)—				
Original Works ...	44,500	46,800	44,886	*—1,914*
Repairs ...	4,500	4,500	3,983	*—517*
Establishment ..	11,300	11,600	10,967	*—633*
Tools and Plant	700	700	715	15
Total ...	61,000	63,600	60,551	*—3,049*
Total Imperial ..	2 11,000	2,42,300	2,33,626	*—8,674*
SECTION III.—IMPERIAL STATE RAILWAY CAPITAL (*c*)—				
Survey expenses ...	14,300	12,500	11,598	*—902*
Plant	2,100	693	*—14,626*	*—15,319*
Establishment... ...	1,03,600	1,18,037	1,20,500	2,463
Suspense Account ...	.....	*—1,230*	*—1,099*	131
Total	1,20,000	1,30,000	1,16,373	*—13,627*
SECTION IV.—PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS (*d*)—				
Original Works. — Civil Buildings ...	50,000	58,000	54,750	10,580
Original Works. — Communications ...	1,66,000	79,000	75,736	*—17,094*
Original Works. — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	.....	3,200	25,581	22,381
Repairs .. — Civil Buildings ...	39,000	39,900	40,958	841
Repairs .. — Communications ...	84,210	93,600	1,00,589	7,206
Repairs .. — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	275	300	223	*—77*
Establishment	3,65,611	3,52,000	3,09,203	*—42,797*
Tools and Plant ...	25,000	18,000	12,480	*—5,520*
Suspense	17,904	8,000	*—3,347*	*—11,347*
Total ...	7,48,000	6,52,000	6,16,173	*—35,827*
SECTION V.—PROVINCIAL (*e*) CHERRA-COMPANYGANJ RAILWAY, CAPITAL—				
Preliminary expenses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	600	2,165	1,621	*—544*
Construction of line ...	1,300	22,382	27,986	5,604
Ballast and permanent way ..	5,000	16,888	16,787	*—101*
Stations and buildings ...	10,000	34,166	36,148	1,982
Steam ferries ...	.....	3,262	5,388	2,126
Plant.	1,300	1,855	2,230	375
Rolling stock	2,000	2,195	3,763	1,568
Establishment ...	4,700	18,087	21,378	3,291
Suspense accounts ...	.....	.....	375	375
Total ...	24,900	1,01,000	1,15,676	14,676
SECTION VI.—PROVINCIAL (*f*) JORHÁT STATE RAILWAY, CAPITAL—				
Preliminary expenses... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	.....	464	617	153
Construction of line	4,660	10,396	10,421	25
Ballast and permanent way ...	11,154	45,657	39,176	*—6,481*
Stations and buildings ...	1,000	10,485	8,607	*—1,878*
Total ...	16,814	67,002	58,821	*—8,181*

Items.		Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving or excess.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plant		.....	4,482	7,192	2,720
Rolling stock		.....	24,077	19,605	*—4,472*
Establishment		6,586	6,586	6,921	335
Total final heads ...		23,400	1,02,147	92,539	*—9,608*
Suspense Accounts ...		.....	—2,147	9,977	12,124
Total ...		23,400	1,00,000	1,02,516	2,516
SECTION VII.—ARCHÆOLOGICAL (*g*)—					
Nil.					
SECTION VIII.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION (*h*)—					
Nil.					
SECTION IX.—PROVINCIAL MARINE (*j*)—					
Works		46,000	57,000	.....	*—11,221*
Repairs				1,055	
Establishment				3,887	
Tools, plant, and other charges ...				40,837	
Total ...		46,000	57,000	45,779	.....
LOCAL FUNDS.					
SECTION X.—NEW LOCAL (*k*)—					
Original Works	Civil Buildings	17,860	18,964	18,920	*—44*
	Communications	1,78,918	1,49,911	1,50,944	1,033
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	3,700	803	967	164
Repairs	Civil Buildings	19,628	18,567	18,453	*—114*
	Communications	80,121	93,314	95,048	1,734
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	2,525	1,667	1,880	213
Suspense		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, New Local ...		3,02,752	2,83,226	2,86,212	2,986
SECTION XI.—OLD LOCAL (*l*)—					
Original Works.	Civil Buildings	1,550	2,334	2,320	*—14*
	Communications	4,69,495	4,22,402	4,24,429	—2,027
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	11,176	11,523	11,293	*—230*
Repairs	Civil Buildings	711	1,105	1,072	*—33*
	Communications	1,78,227	1,93,735	1,92,364	*—1,371*
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	2,135	1,826	1,430	*—396*
Establishment		44,194	41,325	41,314	*—11*
Tools and plant		1,260	1,524	1,503	*—21*
Total Old Local ...		7,08,748	6,75,774	6,75,725	*—49*
Total Local Funds		10,11,500	9,59,000	9,61,937	2,937
Grand Total Expenditure ...		21,84,800	22,41,300	21,92,080	*—49,220*

NOTE.—Figures in italic denote savings.

Gross outlay.

252. The gross outlay of the year, as detailed above, stands at Rs. 21,92,080, of which the following is a summary:—

		Rs.
Imperial	Military	1,73,075
	Civil Works	60,551
	State Railway Capital	1,16,373
Provincial	Civil Works	6,16,173
	Cherra-Companyganj State Railway	1,15,676
	Jorhát State Railway	1,02,516
	Archæological	*Nil.*
	Irrigation and Navigation	*Nil.*
	Marine	45,779
Local		9,61,937
	Total Gross Outlay	21,92,080

Net outlay.

253. If from this sum the expenditure on State Railway Capital and Marine, *plus* Establishment and suspense charges, be deducted, a balance of Rs. 15,53,630 remains, which represents the net outlay of the year on works, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, thus: –

	Rs.
Total gross outlay	21,92,080
Deduct—	
State Railway Capital (*c*)	1,16,373
Provincial Marine (*j*)	45,779
Establishment	4,19,845
Suspense, tools, plant, and rolling stock	56,453
Total	6,38,450
Net outlay on works, Imperial, Provincial, and Local	15,53,630

Distribution of net outlay and establishment charges.

254. The distribution by divisions of the net outlay of the year on works, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, as shown in the preceding paragraph, is given in the following table, where the establishment charges are also worked out in detail:—

Division.	Expenditure on works and repairs, excluding establishment and suspense.				Cost of establishment.	Percentage of establishment on total as per column 5.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Account ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,318	.....
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway.	.....	88,059	.....	88,059	21,378	24·27
Jorhát State Railway ...	.....	58,821	.....	58,821	6,921	11·76
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	17,095	1,30,912	.....	1,48,007	49,549	33·47
Nága Hills ...	92,779	20,212	.....	1,12,991	37,551	33·23
Gáro „ ...	942	22,174	.....	23,116	9,120	39·45
Lakhimpur ...	13,296	19,240	90,312	1,22,848	30,952	25·11
Sibságar ...	2,846	5,880	1,48,878	1,57,604	35,077	22·25
Nowgong ...	713	7,865	83,347	91,925	21,803	23·71
Darrang ...	12,949	12,157	79,570	1,04,676	23,730	22·66
Kámrúp ...	2,868	9,303	95,575	1,07,746	23,880	22·16
Goálpára ...	805	6,187	1,00,364	1,07,356	23,565	21·95
Sylhet ...	15,275	7,306	2,27,358	2,49,939	34,470	13·79
Cachar ...	25,299	5,419	93,716	1,24,434	33,421	26·85
Gauháti workshops ...	.....	23,901	.....	23,901	3,240	13·55
Civil Officers ...	4,926	27,281	.....	32,207	.....	.....
Total ...	1,89,793	4,44,717	9,19,120	15,53,630	4,19,975	27·03

Imperial Military Works.

255. The expenditure under this head of service, which amounts to Rs. 86,068, is detailed as follows, as compared with the final grants:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur	1	Metalling cantonment road at Dibrugarh	500	461
	2	Other items of minor importance	1,864	1,175
		Total	.....	1,636
Kámrúp	1	Items of minor importance	56	50
		Total	.....	50
Cachar	1	Additional hospital accommodation for the 4th B. I. at Silchar.	2,107	2,106
	2	Re-construction of cook-houses for ditto	693	604
	3	Other items of minor importance	470	325
		Total	.....	3,025
Gáro Hills	1	Items of minor importance	23	23
		Total	.....	23
Nága Hills	1	Constructing fair-weather road from Golághát to Nichuguard.	30,000	33,085
	2	Constructing Military Hospital at Kohima	4,240	4,116
	3	Water-supply at Kohima	3,660	3,496
	4	Constructing fire-places in the Military Hospital at ditto.	2,735	2,687
	5	Ditto regimental store godown ditto	1,772	1,772
	6	Ditto N. I. and Artillery magazine ditto.	10,884	5,953
	7	Adding a pantry to regimental mess-house ditto	710	751
	8	Fixing wind-ties to military buildings, ditto	274	242
	9	Constructing N. I. lines, ditto	730	731
	10	Ditto fortified post ditto	4,890	4,341
	11	Providing zinc floors to bath-rooms of military officers' quarters ditto.	580	416
	12	Building chimney in Commanding Officer's quarters ditto.	415	384
	13	Constructing Armourer's shop ditto	.....	247
	14	Special repairs to military officer's quarters ditto	2,500	3,035
	15	Building stockade at Dimapur	1,600	1,759
	16	Other items of minor importance	.....	748
		Completing Commissariat accommodation in the Nága Hills.	.....	—38
		Total	.....	63,743
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	Constructing sepoys' barracks (married men's quarters) at Shillong.	12,850	11,974
	2	Other items of minor importance	566	681
		Total	.....	12,655
Manipur	1	Additional accommodation for troops at Manipur.	4,000	4,926
		Grand Total for Military Original Works	.....	86,068

NÁGA HILLS.

Constructing fair-weather road from Golághát to Nichuguard.—During the year, over 54 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork in banking were done, which very nearly completed the road. So far as concerns the earthwork, about 5 lakhs more will cover all that remains to be done to the road in the 33rd, 37th, 38th, and 49th miles. In regard to bridging, 8 single spans of 10 feet each and two double spans of 15 feet each were constructed during the year, and a large number of unfinished corrugated iron pipes have also been completed. At Barpathar a regular brick manufactory has been established for supplying bricks for bridges near that locality. Over 132,000 bricks have already been burnt, and the brick-making is in full swing.

Constructing Military Hospital at Kohima.—About one-fourth of this building remained incomplete at the close of 1885-86; it has been thoroughly finished off during the year under review, and made over to the Military Department.

Water-supply at Kohima.—As mentioned in the report of the previous year, this project provides for a masonry settling and filtering tank, into which the spring water from the hill is conducted by an open channel, and from this tank the purified water is conveyed by two-inch pipes to a ten feet cube iron tank, which is fixed inside the fort, and from whence the water is sent into the military and police-lines by means of one-inch pipes. A great push was made with this work during the year under report, and it was practically completed on 31st March. It is expected that the entire pipe system will be ready for opening by 1st May.

Constructing fire-places in the Military Hospital at Kohima.—This work was commenced and completed during the year.

Constructing N. I. and Artillery Magazine at Kohima.—During the year this building was carried up to a height of 8 feet above plinth level, the stones for the arched roofs were cut, and the lightning-conductors procured.

Constructing fortified Post at Kohima.—13,000 cubic feet of the enclosure wall were built during the year, making in all 27 out of 33 thousand. The remaining work to be done consists of completing the wall between angles 12-13 and 15-16, and in giving a coping to the wall all round. The gates have also to be built.

Special repairs to Military Officers' quarters at Kohima.—This work was begun and completed during the year.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Constructing Barracks (married men's quarters) at Shillong.—These quarters were constructed during the year under the orders and supervision of the Officer in Command. This department had only to furnish and erect the corrugated iron and wood required for roofing them.

REPAIRS—MILITARY.

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur	1	Native Infantry lines at Dibrugarh	1,800	1,795
	2	Ditto at Sadiya	411	679
	3	Commissariat buildings at Dibrugarh	750	746
	4	Fort buildings ditto	1,400	1,453
	5	Cantonment road ditto	4,500	4,136
	6	Other general repair works, including compensation for house-rent to Sergeant Instructors.	1,440	1,248
		Total	.....	10,257
Sibságar	1	Compensation for house-rent to Sergeant Instructors.	480	470
		Total	.....	470
Darrang	1	General repair works	296	279
		Total	.....	279
Kámrúp	1	General repair works	502	497
		Total	.....	497
Sylhet	1	Compensation for house-rent to Sergeant Instructors.	600	506
		Total	.....	506
Cachar	1	Native Infantry lines at Silchar	4,511	4,516
	2	Patrol-paths	1,788	1,821
	3	Manipur road	1,351	1,327
	4	Other general repair works, including compensation for house-rent to Sergeant Instructors.	2,182	1,828
		Total	.....	9,492
		Carried over	.....	21,501

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward.....	.....	21,501
Nága Hills.....	1	Golághát-Nichuguard road	10,907	10,905
	2	Nichuguard-Kohima ditto	7,678	8,302
	3	Water-supply at Kohima	1,369	1,253
	4	Underpinning posts of Military officers' quarters ditto.	.....	2,121
	5	Commissariat buildings at Golághát	510	506
	6	Transport buildings ditto	1,201	1,250
	7	Ditto at Nichuguard and Zumbapani...	1,598	1,424
	8	Other general repair works, including compensation for house-rent to non-commissioned officers.	2,467	2,242
		Total	.....	28,003
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1	Native Infantry lines at Shillong	750	884
	2	Artillery lines ditto	750	679
	3	Cantonment road ditto	1,200	1,321
	4	Other general repair works, including compensation for house-rent to Sergeant Instructors.	1,845	1,176
		Total	.....	4,060
		Grand Total for Military Works Repairs ...	.....	53,564

All the Military buildings and roads in the Province were thoroughly repaired and maintained during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 53,564 as per statement above.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur.....	1	Items of minor importance	99	77
		Total	.....	77
Cachar	1	Ditto ditto	187	166
		Total	.....	166
Nága Hills.....	1	Supplying furniture to military hospital at Kohima.	798	1,061
		Total	.....	1,061
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1	Items of minor importance	63	117
		Total	.....	117
		Grand Total	.....	1,421

256. The outlay under this head of service, which amounts in the aggregate to Rs. 44,886, is shown below, as compared with the final grants:—

Imperial Civil Works.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			R s.	Rs.
Lakhimpur.....	1	Constructing a kitchen attached to the telegraph-office at Dibrugarh.	834	831
	2	Other items of minor importance	.....	50
		Total	.....	881
		Carried over	.....	881

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward ...	.....	881
Sibságar	1	Re-roofing post-office at Golághát	272	231
	2	Ditto telegraph-office „	1,352	851
	3	Constructing out-houses attached to the telegraph-office, Golághát.	350	323
	4	Other items of minor importance	.....	33
		Total	.....	1,438
Nowgong	1	Additions to the post-office at Nowgong	404	442
	2	Other items of minor importance	9	34
		Total	.....	476
Darrang	1	Constructing telegraph-office at Silghát.....	9,197	9,197
	2	Ditto out-houses for ditto	3,373	3,341
	3	Other items of minor importance	25	25
		Total	.....	12,563
Kámrúp	1	Constructing racks for post-office at Gauháti.....	504	504
	2	Ditto godown attached to telegraph-office at Gauháti.	1,041	1,042
	3	Other items of minor importance	.....	53
		Total	.....	1,599
Goálpára	1	Items of minor importance	50	50
		Total	.....	50
Sylhet	1	Constructing post-office at Habiganj	671	265
	2	Ditto telegraph-office at Sylhet	13,300	14,070
	3	Other items of minor importance	62	93
		Total	.....	14,428
Cachar	1	Constructing telegraph-office at Silchar.....	12,281	12,398
		Total	.....	12,398
Gáro Hills	1	Constructing post-oeffi t Tura.....	1,137	894
		Total	.....	894
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1	Items of minor importance	50	159
		Total	.....	159
		Grand Total	.....	44,886

DARRANG.

Constructing Telegraph-Office at Silghát.—The actual construction of this building was started at the commencement of the working season, and before the close of the year the walls had been carried up to their full height, doors were hung and trusses fixed ready to support the roofing, which will be of corrugated iron, below which a substantial lath-and-plaster ceiling will be constructed. The building consists of three rooms, each 16′ × 18′, also a receiving room 9′ × 8′, and a bath-room 8′ square, with a 7′ verandah all round. It is expected to be completed in July next.

Constructing out-houses attached to the Telegraph-office at Silghát.—These consist of a block of servants' quarters containing four rooms, a cook-house, lime store, and latrine. The whole of the masonry of these buildings has been completed; only the roofing remains to be done, which has since been completed.

SYLHET.

Constructing Telegraph-office at Sylhet.—This building, which is similar to the telegraph-office at Silghát, only that it has a terraced, instead of a corrugated iron roof, as at Silghát, was begun during the year, and thoroughly completed by 31st March last.

CACHAR.

Constructing Telegraph-office at Silchar.—This is a sister building to the telegraph-office at Sylhet; it was also begun in April 1886, and was very nearly completed on 31st March last.

REPAIRS.

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur... ...	1	General repair works...	516	452
		Total	.....	452
Sibságar	1	Ditto ditto	928	938
		Total	.....	938
Nowgong	1	Ditto ditto	278	237
		Total	.....	237
Darrang	1	Ditto ditto	100	106
		Total	.....	106
Kámrúp	1	Ditto ditto	725	721
		Total	.....	721
Goálpára	1	Ditto ditto	820	755
		Total	.....	755
Sylhet	1	Ditto ditto	384	341
		Total	.....	341
Cáchar	1	Ditto ditto	240	225
		Total	.....	225
Gáro Hills	1	Ditto ditto	25	25
		Total	.....	25
Nága „	1	Ditto ditto	198	69
		Total	.....	69
Khási and Jaintia Hills...	1	Ditto ditto	125	114
		Total	.....	114
		Grand Total ...	.....	3,983

All the postal and the telegraph buildings were properly repaired and maintained, as usual, during the year.

257. *Bengal-Assam State Railway.*—During the first half of the year the staff was employed in the preparation of the plans and estimates based on the work done in the field during the cold season of 1885-86. On the completion of these estimates the project for the Assam Railway was virtually finished. The limiting gradient of the railway through the hills is 1 in 70, but it is preferable to adopt a steeper gradient, 1 in 40 or 45, where the line crosses the watershed of the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys,

Imperial State Railway Capital.

at the head of the Jatinga river. By the adoption of the steeper gradient, an approximate saving of 6·51 miles, or Rs. 34,00,000, is effected. On these grounds, a further survey of 11 miles of an alternative line at the head of the Jatinga Valley was subsequently ordered by the Government of India, and during the cold season of 1886-87 a party has been engaged in carrying this out. With the exception of the one division required for this work, the Bengal-Assam Railway survey staff has been broken up. The probable results of the adoption of the alternative line in the North Cachar hills are shown in Mr. Buyers's estimatessubmitted with his final report for 1885-86; but these will be somewhat modified by the corrected estimate which will be forwarded on the actual results of the field-work of 1886-87.

The total mileage of the main line of the Bengal-Assam Railway from Chittagong to Makum junction is 582·413 miles, or 575·903, if the alternatives are adopted, the total estimated cost being Rs. 5,20,64,688 (equal to Rs. 89,395 per mile) or Rs. 4,86,59,064 (equal to Rs. 84,492 per mile) for the shorter alternative line.

The branch lines are not affected by the work of 1886-87. These are Laksham to Chandpur, 31·895 miles, costing Rs. 26,81,477, or Rs. 84,072 per mile.

Badarpur to Silchar, 17·842 miles, costing Rs. 18,84,163, or Rs. 1,05,603 per mile.

Lamding to Gauhâti, 110·503 miles, costing Rs. 83,98,762, or Rs. 76,005 per mile.

The plans (excepting tracings) and estimates of 1886-87 were completed in April last, and forwarded to the Director-General of Railways.

Provincial Services.

258. The expenditure on Provincial Services, as compared with the final grants, stands thus:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur ...	1	Furniture for the Church at Dibrugarh ...	441	351
	2	Re-roofing Deputy-Commissioner's court-house with corrugated iron at ditto.	8,267	7,983
	3	Constructing clerks' shed attached to the circuit-house, with corrugated iron at ditto.	299	296
	4	Other items of minor importance	806	766
		Total ...	.....	9,396
Nowgong ...	1	Re-roofing Deputy-Commissioner's court-house with corrugated iron at Nowgong.	7,558	6,524
	2	Re-roofing jail latrines with corrugated iron ditto.	490	455
	3	Other items of minor importance	273	259
		Total ...	.....	7,238
Darrang ...	1	Erecting 8 iron racks in treasury building at Tezpur.	5,087	5,679
	2	Constructing Forest Bungalow at Balipara ...	2,577	2,577
	3	Ditto well in Lunatic Asylum at Tezpur..	547	565
	4	Other items of minor importance	459	450
		Total ...	.....	9,271
Kâmrûp ...	1	Re-roofing record-room of Judge's court with corrugated iron at Gauhâti.	2,620	2,652
	2	Re-roofing and extending treasury building at ditto.	3,980	2,628
	3	Additions and alterations to criminal ward of jail at ditto.	324	323
	4	Addition and alteration to the high school at ditto	.....	512
	5	Other items of minor importance	432	635
		Total ...	.....	6,750
Gauhâti workshop.	1	Engine-house and erection of new boiler ...	1,793	1,658
		Carried over ...	.....	34,313

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward ...	.....	34,313
Goálpára ...	1	Improvements to the circuit-house at Dhubri ...	476	533
	2	Alteration to the Church ditto ...	792	793
	3	Other items of minor importance ...	846	756
		Total ...	.....	2,082
Sylhet ...	1	Constructing iron record-racks in Deputy-Commissioner's court at Sylhet.	1,346	1,228
	2	Constructing skylight in the old collectorate ditto.	446	444
	3	Other items of minor importance	215	206
		Total ...	.....	1,878
Cachar ...	1	Constructing latrine for Frontier Police ...	885	885
	2	Items of minor importance	75	58
		Total ...	....	943
Sibságar ...	1	Items of minor importance	130	126
		Total ...	.....	126
Gáro Hills ...	1	Re-building treasury at Tura ...	2,351	1,352
	2	Other items of minor importance	321	227
		Total ...	....	1,579
Nága Hills ...	1	Providing masonry plinth to thána and lock-up building at Kohima.	1,098	1,296
	2	Constructing blacksmith's shop ditto ...	958	668
	3	Ditto Public Work stores godown ditto.	1,121	1,189
	4	Additions to Executive-Engineer's office at ditto.	993	981
	5	Purchasing Mr. Brodrick's house at Wokha ...	3,000	3,300
	6	Additions to Executive-Engineer's quarters at Kohima.	472	493
	7	Providing zinc floor to bath-rooms of civil officer's quarters ditto.	348	207
	8	Fixing wind-ties to civil buildings ditto ...	229	203
	9	Constructing huts for imported labourers ditto.	386	386
	10	Constructing additional temporary lines for imported labourers ditto.	488	488
	11	Other items of minor importance	1,429	1,353
		Total ...	.....	10,564
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1	Fixing lamp-posts for the Residency at Shillong	731	361
	2	Alterations to the Residency ditto ...	1,206	1,206
	3	Other items of minor importance	1,775	1,698
		Total ...	.....	3,265
		Grand Total ...	.....	54,750

LAKHIMPUR.

Re-roofing Deputy-Commissioner's Court-house with corrugated iron, Dibrugarh.—As the original shingled roof over this building proved to be no longer waterproof through age, it was decided to cover the shingles with corrugated iron (22 B. W. G.), the latter forming the main roof, and the former serving the purposes of a ceiling. The work was begun early in the year, and was satisfactorily completed by 31st March last.

NOWGONG.

Re-roofing Deputy-Commissioner's Court-house at Nowgong.—The excessive leakage through the old shingled roof rendered it indispensably necessary to remove the latter, and a new roof of corrugated iron, No. 22 B.W.G., was provided instead, which was completed before the close of the year.

DARRANG.

Erecting eight iron record racks in the Treasury building at Tezpur.—This was necessary in order to replace a number of old and decayed wooden racks which hold the records of the criminal and civil courts. The new racks are of the pattern now generally adopted, *viz.*, of T-iron standards braced diagonally at ends and supporting flat iron gratings, to which they are firmly rivetted.

Constructing Forest Bungalow at Balipara.—This bungalow, which is built on piles, having its floor raised 9 feet above ground, was commenced during the year, and was in a well-advanced stage on 31st March last; the walling and planked flooring being the only items of work remaining unfinished on that date.

KÁMRÚP.

Re-roofing with corrugated iron the record-room of the Judge's Court at Gauháti.—The original roof over this building was a flat one, which it was found necessary to dismantle, and to substitute for it a corrugated iron roof on iron trusses. The work was begun and completed during the year.

Re-roofing and extending Treasury building at Gauháti.—This was another building with a flat roof; its beams and joists had rotted considerably at their bearings, and hence it became necessary to dismantle it. As the treasury room was very cramped, advantage was taken to extend it by 18 feet. The whole building has since been covered with corrugated iron on iron trusses, and is much improved both in appearance and usefulness.

NÁGA HILLS.

Providing a Residence for the sub-divisional civil officer at Wokha.—This building, originally the property of Mr. Brodrick, the late sub-divisional officer, was, on his departure for Europe, purchased as a residence for the civil officer who is permanently stationed at Wokha, and who is entitled to free quarters. The house is built on the type generally adopted at Kohima, but as its posts are buried in the ground, it is very probable that they will have to be underpinned in the manner found necessary at Kohima.

ORIGINAL WORKS.—COMMUNICATIONS.

District.	No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur ...	1	Constructing road from Dekrang to Bamjoor ...	1,500	1,343
	2	„ wire suspension bridge over the Garmura river.	.....	455
	3	„ timber bridge over ditto ...	1,217	1,013
		Total ...	.....	2,811
Sibságar ...	1	Items of minor importance	1,039	1,053
		Total ...	.....	1,053
Darrang ...	1	Additions and alterations to floating dák-bungalow at Bishnath.	288	288
		Total ...	.....	288
Sylhet ...	1	Items of minor importance	5	12
		Total ...	.....	12
Cachar ...	1	Ditto ditto	.....	102
		Total ...	.....	102
		By Civil Officers.		
North Cachar ...	1	Widening and finishing road from Hungrum to Baladhan.	916	916
	2	Other items of minor importance.	780	780
		Total ...	1,696	1,696
		Carried over...	.....	5,962

District.	No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
		Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs. 5,962
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1	Items of minor importance	.....	350
		Total ...	.....	350
Gáro Hills ...	1	Constructing Kharuhat road	3,950	3,625
	2	„ Tura rest-house	1,348	768
	3	„ corrugated iron pipe culverts on Salmara road.	2,008	1,094
	4	Other items of minor importance	195	182
		Total ...	.....	5,969
Nága Hills ...	1	Constructing road from Diphupani to Henema...	4,000	9,791
	2	Other items of minor importance	9,643	1,323
		Total ...	.....	11,114
Manipur ...	1	Items of minor importance	1,430	1,993
		Total ...	.....	1,993
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1	Constructing Companyganj-Salutikar road ...	36,600	36,258
	2	„ Umiam bridge	.....	840
	3	„ guard-walls between Umiam and Umsning.	1,000	550
	4	Corrugated iron roofing to the dák-bungalow at Nongpoh.	1,497	1,262
	5	Alterations to Burnihat bridge	1,562	1,134
	6	Renewing bridges on Gauháti and Shillong cart-road.	2,000	4,581
	7	Improving Gauháti and Shillong cart-road ...	457	749
	8	Other items of minor importance	2,616	1,268
		Metalling Cherra cart-road	2,000	3,726
		Total ...	.....	50,348
		Grand Total...	.....	75,736

GÁRO HILLS.

Constructing Kharuhát road.—Kharuhát is a rice mart in the Mymensing district, about 7 miles from Dalu. From this market most of the food-grain supply of Tura is got. There was no road to reach this *hát.* It was proposed in June 1883 to construct a road from Dalu to Kharuhát, by Captain Maxwell, late Deputy-Commissioner, Gáro Hills. A good deal of time was spent in settling the route and in corresponding with the Collector of Mymensing. At last it was finally settled between this Government and that of Bengal that the Gáro Hills district should construct its own portion, and the Road-cess Committee of Mymensing the rest. Surveys and estimates were accordingly prepared and submitted and sanctioned in the month of April 1886 for Rs. 3,955. The work was subsequently put in hand, and finished in March last.

NÁGA HILLS.

Constructing road from Diphupani to Henema.—During the year under report that portion of this hill road situated between Henema and Lakhmia, a distance of about 33 miles, was marked out and properly formed. Instead of continuing to Diphupani, as at first suggested, which is quite out of the object of this road, endeavours will be made to carry it on to Khonoma, under which arrangement a direct marching route will be established for police guards travelling between Kohima and Henema.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Constructing Companyganj-Salutiker road.—This road, which will complete the gap in the communication between the Khási Hills and Sylhet, was begun in 1884, and fully 75 per cent. of the work was completed before the 31st March last; the remainder is in full swing, and will be finished off during the ensuing official year.

Renewing bridges on the Gauháti and Shillong Cart-road.—Nothing beyond collecting materials for the necessary renewals of bridging along this road has been carried out during the year.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

259. The following table shows the works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Gauháti Workshop Division.	1	Water-supply at Gauháti	20,156	21,875
		Total	.....	21,875
Sylhet	1	Items of minor importance	.....	20
		Total	.....	20
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	Re-constructing Shillong tank	3,000	3,686
		Total	.....	3,686
		Grand Total	.....	25,581

GÁUHATI WORKSHOP DIVISION.

Water-supply at Gauháti.—The original estimate for this water-supply, amounting to Rs. 38,214, provided for a well 10 feet in diameter (subsequently increased to two wells, the second 8 feet in diameter) to be sunk near the river bank at the Suklesvar ghát to a depth of 50 feet, or until an ample supply of water filtered into it from the river. It was intended to erect a pumping engine at this well to deliver 200,000 gallons per diem and to make the mains and filter beds large enough to receive and distribute this quantity of water, to enable 20 gallons per head of population to be supplied if found necessary; the total number of inhabitants being taken at 10,000. In June 1884 it became necessary to revise the above estimate, in consequence of a large number of inhabitants having applied for private cocks, and this led to the submission of a revised estimate, which was duly sanctioned for Rs. 40,501, being Rs. 2,287 in excess of the original estimate.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Re-constructing Shillong Tank.—Owing to the original faulty construction of this bund from its foundation layer of earth at the western end having been bedded on shelving rock instead of being sunk into the rock, the extra pressure thrown against the bund, from the latter having been raised nearly 10 feet, caused this end of the bund to slip and sink, the result being that the water over-topped this point, and caused a serious breach, which emptied the tank. An alteration in the alignment of the bund at the breach has since been made, and a new bund has been constructed, which, it is hoped, will prove successful.

Civil buildings repaired.

260. The following is a list of civil buildings repaired:—

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur	1	Court-house at Dibrugarh	1,399	1,430
	2	Jail buildings ditto	1,000	1,005
	3	Other general repair works	2,169	2,436
		Total	.....	4,871
Sibságar	1	Forest bungalow at Sibságar	680	634
	2	Other general repair works	1,450	1,792
		Total	.....	2,426
Nowgong	1	General repair works	1,048	628
		Total	.....	628
Darrang	1	Jail buildings at Tezpur	744	529
	2	Other general repair works	1,520	1,735
		Total	.....	2,264
		Carried over	.....	10,189

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward.....	.....	10,189
Kámrúp	1	Deputy-Commissioner's court-house at Gauháti.	900	930
	2	Jail buildings ditto	670	661
	3	Other general repair works	675	746
		Total.....	.....	2,337
Gauháti Workshop	1	Public Works buildings, Gauháti	370	368
		Total.....	.....	368
Goálpára.....	1	Forest bungalow at Dhubri	673	673
	2	Other general repair works	1,536	1,495
		Total	.....	2,168
Sylhet.....	1	Deputy-Commissioner's court-house at Sylhet.	1,208	1,126
	2	Judge's court-house ditto	980	967
	3	Circuit-house ditto	908	903
	4	Jail buildings ditto	1,800	1,743
	5	Other general repair works	600	657
		Total.....	.....	5,396
Cachar.....	1	Deputy-Commissioner's court-house at Silchar.	1,600	1,637
	2	Treasury buildings ditto	700	706
	3	Circuit-house ditto	500	500
	4	Other general repair works	1,953	1,530
		Total...	.....	4,373
		By Civil Officer.		
North Cachar.....	1	General repair works	400	400
		Total.....	.....	400
Gáro Hills	1	Deputy-Commissioner's Court-house at Tura...	950	1,084
	2	Other general repair works	875	936
		Total.....	.....	2,020
Manipur	1	General repair work	500	500
		Total.....	.....	500
Nága Hills.....	1	Civil officer's quarters at Kohima	2,316	2,240
	3	Underpinning posts of other civil buildings ditto	.....	1,015
	4	Other general repair works	2,284	2,068
		Total	.....	5,323
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	Residency, Shillong..... ...	2,000	2,774
	2	Furniture for ditto	1,000	1,022
	3	Civil Secretariat, ditto	498	554
	4	Public Works buildings, ditto.....	670	677
	5	Other general repair works	3,501	.....
		Total.....	.....	7,884
		Grand Total.....	.....	40,958

The principal repair works which have been carried out in the Province during the year under review under the budget head of Civil Buildings are detailed in the preceding statement, and as they comprise the necessary maintenance operations, which were carried out for the proper preservation of these buildings, further remark is unnecessary.

Road repairs.

261. The following statement shows the repairs done to roads:—

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur	1	Bamjoor road	1,000	955
	2	Other general repair works	1,056	1,207
		Total	.....	2,162
Sibságar	1	Floating dâk-bungalow at Dhansirimukh	830	767
	2	Other general repair works	1,560	1,508
		Total	.....	2,275
Darrang	1	General repair works	345	334
		Total	.....	334
Goálpára	1	Dambu-Damra cart-road	2,000	1,937
		Total	.....	1,937
		By Civil Officer.		
North Cachar	1	Nemotha-Gunjong road	935	870
	2	Made roads	1,585	1,395
	3	Shangphung hât patrolling road	725	493
	4	Other general repair works	410	265
		Total	.....	3,023
Kámrúp	1	General repair works	.....	216
		Total	.....	216
Gáro Hills	1	Tura-Rohumari road	3,000	2,621
	2	Ditto Dalu ditto	3,000	2,581
	3	Ditto Salmara ditto	3,450	2,879
	4	Station roads	2,753	2,858
	5	Rongrengiri road	1,500	1,138
	6	Other general repair works	650	529
		Total	.....	12,606
Nága Hills	1	Inspection bungalow at Kohima	672	537
	2	Other general repair works	2,686	2,466
		Total	.....	3,003
		By Civil Officer.		
Ditto	1	Kohima-Mao road	.....	2,384
	2	Ditto Themokedima road	.....	
	3	Wokha-Golághát road	.....	
	4	Other general repair works	.....	
		Total	.....	2,384
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1	Collecting metal for Gauháti and Shillong cart-road.	10,400	19,173
	2	Gauháti and Shillong cart-road, upper section	15,345	15,072
	3	Ditto ditto lower section	11,854	12,081
	4	Subsidy for the Tonga Service	7,800	7,200
	5	Cherra cart-road	6,121	6,248
	6	Shillong-Thariaghat road	1,550	1,630
	7	Jail at Cherra	450	614
	8	Other general repair works	11,143	3,487
		Total	.....	65,505
		Carried over	.....	93,445

District.	Item No.	Name of work.	Final grant.	Outlay.
			Rs.	Rs.
		Brought forward.....	.....	93,445
		By Civil Officer.		
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1	Shillong and Jowai road	2,094	2,094
	2	Jaintiapur road	950	950
	3	Shillong suburb roads	706	706
	4	Nongkhlao road	500	500
	5	Other general repair works.....	2,900	2,894
		Total	.....	7,144
		Grand Total.....	.....	1,00,589

The important repair works under this head of service which were executed during the year are shown in the above statement, all of which, as well as the other repair works of minor importance, were satisfactorily carried out during the year.

Cherra-Companyganj State Railway.

262. *Works in progress.*—During the year under review the section of the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway between Companyganj and Thariaghát, a distance of 7 miles, was sufficiently completed to admit of its being opened for passenger and goods traffic. This was done on the 16th June 1886. The work executed during the year consisted in turfing the embankment slopes, constructing 600 feet of siding to the limestone-quarry at Sohomariang, erection of station signals and weigh-bridges, and quarters for the railway staff at Bholaganj and Companyganj.

On the hill inclines, the plate-laying was completed, and satisfactory progress made in the erection of the drums and machinery. Owing to the delay in receiving piping, the progress on water-supply was backward. Quarters for the drum staff throughout the hill inclines have been built.

The permanent way on the Maosmai-Cherra section was laid during the year. The machinery for the Cherra station and rolling stock for this section were indented for on Secretary of State. An engine-shed at Maosmai was put in hand.

II.—*Lines under Survey or projected.—Nil.*

III.—*Mineral resources.*—Since the opening of the Companyganj-Thariaghat section, two large limestone quarries which were previously inaccessible have been opened, and are now being worked. When the hill inclines and upper or Cherra section are ready for goods traffic, it is anticipated that there will be a large traffic in coal, which is obtained in the vicinity of Cherra Punji, and will doubtless be purchased for tea-gardens and the steamer service in the Sylhet and Cachar districts.

IV.—*Lines opened for traffic.*—The section between Companyganj and Thariaghát, 7 miles in length, was opened for passenger and goods traffic on the 16th June 1886; the gauge is 2 feet 6 inches, with 25 lbs. steel rails to the yard. On the 11th August 1886 a serious breach occurred at the Bordeokhal embankment, about one-fourth mile from Companyganj, which interrupted the traffic with that station until December, when a temporary line was made. An iron bridge is now under construction at this breach, which is being pushed forward vigorously.

V.—*Persons employed.*—

Railway Police.—Nil.
Schools.—Nil.
Volunteer Force.—Nil.

A Hospital-Assistant is stationed at Bholaganj, and attends on railway officials in addition to his other duties. He has been lent by the Medical Department. During the six months the line has been opened to end of December 1886, two native engine-drivers have been employed. The traffic has been light, and the necessity for employing men specially for shunting has not arisen. The principal traffic has been in limestone, and shunting, as was necessary, has been performed by porters and ordinary labour.

VI.—*Stores.*—The few stores in hand and consumed during the calendar year of 1886 do not call for any special remarks. The rolling stock in hand on the 31st of December 1886 consisted of—

2 engines.	2 bogie wagons.
3 composite carriages.	84 steel wagons.
2 third-class carriages.	

VII. & VIII.—*Capital and Revenue Transactions.*—These were so small during the six months that the line was opened that they do not call for any special notice.

IX.—*Traffic and Working.*—The working of the line during the period under review calls for no remarks. Until the hill inclines are opened for goods traffic, there will be little through traffic on the section now open; the passengers carried are, as a rule, those who travel third-class. On the

weekly bázár day at Bholaganj, there is a very fair number of passengers; few avail themselves of the line on other days. The goods traffic up to date has principally consisted of limestone, which is carried from Tharia to Companyganj.

X.—*Rates and fares.*—These call for no remarks.

263. I.—*Works in progress.*—The following is a list of the works that have been undertaken during the year 1886-87, under the recognised heads:—

Jorhát-State Railway.

(1) *Land.*—*Nil.*

(2) *Construction of Line.*

Earth-work—

Earth-work in embankment between Dholi and Titabor stations completed.
General lifting of whole line partly done.

Bridges—

Minor bridges Guralli and Hatigar section completed.
Girder bridge over Dholi river. Masonry completed.
Strengthening Dessoi bridge partly completed.
Culvert between Dholi and Titabor completed.

(3) *Ballast and permanent-way.*

Permanent-way, cold-weather section completed.
Ditto miles 17 to 19 ditto.
Sleepers for permanent-way, rails, fish-plates, &c., all fixed.

(4) *Stations and Buildings*—

Stations and Offices—

Cinamara station completed.
Titabar „ „.
Metalling Jorhát station yard completed.
Goods-shed, Titabar. } These were all built during the year.
„ Moriani. }
„ Jorhát. }
„ Rangajan. }

Workshops—

Coal-bins, Jorhát-station, completed.
Store-godown, addition to workshop, completed.

Staff quarters—

Manager's quarters enlarged.
Locomotive Foreman's quarters built.

Station Machinery—

Points and crossings re-arranged.
Semaphores supplied where necessary.
Turn-table at Gosaingaon constructed.
Wells and tanks supplied.
Water-column at Jorhát built.

(5) *Plant*—

Machine for turning-tyres. }
Lamps. }
Furniture for waiting-room. } These were purchased during the year.
Press, ticket-dating }
„ letter-copying. }

(6) *Rolling Stock*—

Locomotive with spare parts and tenders purchased.
One new locomotive purchased from Darjeeling Railway.
Locomotives all painted.
Two new trollies constructed.
Two wagons fitted up as third-class carriages.

It will be unnecessary to take up each work, as some are comparatively unimportant, so that only the principal ones will be noted on.

Construction of line.—Earthwork, completion of earthwork between Dholi and Titabor.—This has been finished during the past cold weather, and it is intended to open out the line for traffic very soon.

General lifting of whole line.—This has not been pushed on vigorously on account of want of sleepers, but it will be completed before the rains commence.

Bridges.—Girder bridge over the Dholi river.—The girders for this bridge arrived too late to enable them to be put up before the end of the official year; the masonry of the bridge was finished, and the bridge is to be made stronger by the addition of curtain walls.

Strengthening Dessoi bridge.—This has been strengthened, as suggested by the Consulting Engineer, and will be made still stronger by the Local Board of the district, who partially maintain it.

Ballast and permanent-way.—Sleepers for permanent-way.—Enough sleepers to strengthen the rails, as ordered by the Consulting Engineer, have been procured, and laid down on the whole line. The cold-weather section has been partially re-laid and materially improved.

Stations and Buildings—

(1) New station-houses at Cinnamara and Titabor and goods-sheds at Titabor, Moriani, Jorhát, and Rangajan have been erected.

(2) *Coal-bins.*—To check the consumption of coal, bins capable of holding 200 maunds have been erected, and promise to be a great success.

(3) *Locomotive Foreman's quarters.*—A new house for the Locomotive Foreman was commenced and finished during the official year.

Plant.—Machine for turning tyres.—A powerful 2′ 6″ wheel lathe was obtained from England, and erected in the shop.

Rolling Stock.—A new engine has been indented for from England, and is on its way out. An engine was purchased from the Darjeeling and Himalayan Railway.

II.—*Lines under survey or projected.*—Several small surveys were made, and the alignment greatly improved in parts on the cold-weather extension. This line may have to be abandoned, owing to the shifting character of the Brahmaputra, and a short survey will be made to mark out an alternative route.

III.—*Mineral Resources.*—The railway, as at present, does not tap any direct mineral source, but it provides an opening for traffic in supplying the various gardens with coal from the Makum coal-fields in Lakhimpur. Whilst in primary cost this coal cannot compete with firewood purchased locally, yet on account of the paucity of labour in the tea-gardens, the planters are willing to use it, if they can get it at a reasonable price. On this account, the rate for coal has been lowered to one anna a maund to Jorhát and Cinnamara from Gosaingaon, and two annas a maund for other stations, consignees to do their own unloading; this will enable tea-gardens to get coal at 10 annas a maund on an average. The average price of firewood is two annas a maund, and as five maunds of firewood do the same work as one maund of coal, the price of each is about equal; but the planters gain by using coal, as some of their labour is set free on this account which can be profitably utilised on their gardens. This year orders are expected for the carriage of about 20,000 maunds of coal. The coal used on the railway is the same as Makum coal, and is at present obtained @ 8 annas a maund. The consumption of coal last year was 31 lbs. per train mile, but then the engines were in very bad order, and a great waste of fuel occurred; the present expenditure is about 20 lbs per train mile.

IV.—*Lines open for traffic.*—At the present moment the railway is only open for passenger traffic from the river bank to Jorhát, and for goods traffic from Jorhát to Moriani and Dholi. Sanction has been applied for to open the whole line for passenger traffic, and it is hoped that passenger trains will be run shortly every other day to Moriani and also to Titabor. No serious accidents occurred during the year, nor was any damage done by floods. Owing to the unfenced condition of the line, one engine was derailed by running over a buffalo, and it has simply been a matter of good luck that the cattle accidents have not been more frequent, on account of the want of fencing.

V.—*Persons employed.*—The stations are guarded at night by district police, told off for the purpose. They are not allowed to go into the buildings, but simply patrol outside. The Williamson Artisan School continues to give instruction to Assamese lads and instruct them in carpentry, smith's work, &c. At present there are 18 boys in the school, who get scholarships. The two best boys are sent annually to Seebpur for further instruction. No Volunteer force is attached to the railway. The Hospital-Assistant in charge of the Jorhát dispensary attends to the medical wants of the railway; his services are happily seldom required, though at times they are of use when cholera breaks out, as it did in October and April of last year.

VI.—*Stores.*—The Store Department was under the charge of a store-keeper, and supervised generally by the Manager. At the end of the year Rs. 4,847 was the value of stores in hand. Of this, Rs. 890 consisted of corrugated iron, which will be all used up at the beginning of the official year 1887-88. All running stores are purchased from native vendors locally, as they are found to be the cheapest, and can be obtained in small quantities at a time as required. The rolling stock was increased by the purchase of a 6-ton tank-engine from the Darjeeling and Himalayan Railway at a cost of Rs. 5,000. She has proved a great success, and is far better than John Fowler & Co.'s Calcutta Exhibition engine, of which pattern the other three engines on the line are. These have an intermediate shaft, which is constantly breaking and giving trouble, and it is intended to alter these by obtaining new cylinders, and to make the engines direct acting. The want of passengers and goods carriages has been much felt, and 3 lower-class carriages and 20 large bogie wagons have been ordered. In the present rolling stock serious minor defects exist, but these will be taken in hand when the unsatisfactory state of the engines has been got over. New buffers and springs are wanted, as those supplied by John Fowler & Co. are of a very primitive type. The following is a list of the rolling stock as it stood on the 31st December 1886:—

Engines	4
Composite carriages	2
Lower class „	2
Bogie wagons	20
Iron „	1
Wooden „	20
Large flat iron trucks	2
Small ditto	10
Wooden ditto	2
Total	63

VII.—*Capital transactions.*—The capital expenditure on the line for the calendar year was Rs. 69,967, and the total capital expenditure on the line up to 31st December was Rs. 5,84,68.

VII.—*Revenue transactions.*—The total earnings of the line for the calendar year 1886 was Rs. 38,271, against Rs. 32,218 earned during 1885, or an increase of Rs. 6,053 over the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 52,108, so that the loss on the year's working was Rs. 13,887. This small

line will not pay so long as it has to bear entirely the cost of a manager and his office and audit office expenses on its own shoulders. The working expenses of the line should not come to much more than Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 42,000 a year. It is hoped that in a year or two the expenses will be brought down to this figure.

IX.—*Traffic and Working.*—The management of the railway was under Mr. W. Foy at the commencement of the year, and lasted to 20th August, Mr. W. McM. Sweet then officiated as Manager till 20th November, when Mr. O. G. Smart, Executive-Engineer, took charge of the line, and held it up to the close of the year. The Loco. Foremen were Mr. Dozy and Mr. C. Smith, both of whom have resigned.

The distribution of labour was not satisfactory, and a change is contemplated by which the Loco. Foreman will do Loco. Superintendent's work, and a Traffic Inspector will be appointed to look after the traffic work. The management and detailed direction of every department is now in the hands of the present manager, Mr. Smart, who is using the most praiseworthy efforts in establishing order and good management on the Railway. The total weight of goods carried on the line was 6,544 tons against 5,664 tons in 1885, or an increase of 880 tons, which is principally in the carriage of coal, metals, provisions, merchandise, Government stores, and lime, and this increase will be still greater in 1887, specially in the item coal.

The decreases were principally in carriage of grain and pulses and in tea; the former principally on account of the Kaiya merchants carting their goods, but they are now patronising the railway, which, it is hoped, will largely swell the receipts. The year 1886 was a bad one for tea, and many gardens fell short of their estimates: 243 tons of tea less were carried than in the previous year.

X.—*Rates and fares.*—There were no changes in the rates and fares in 1886 to those that obtained in the previous year, excepting the alteration in the rates for carriage of coal, referred to in a previous paragraph.

Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

264. I.—A through siding has been completed at Bara Hapjan station on the 44th mile of the main line in the place of a blind siding that has been taken up. A garden crossing station has been opened at this place, and, as the traffic there promises to be large, further and more permanent arrangements are contemplated. A signal office has been opened.

The usual shifting of the main line and sidings at the steamer ghâts took place during the rains owing to the encroachments of the Brahmaputra river and its heavy flooding in June and July, to the great dislocation of traffic. The exceptional floods of June and July also breached the steamer ghât extension sidings in several places, causing great expense.

The total length of the main line and sidings from the steamer ghât to Talap is now 56 miles, omitting small fractions.

The total length of the branch line from Makum Junction to Margherita is now 23¼ miles. No additions or strengthening works of importance were carried out to the bridges on the line. The original woodwork placed in them being nearly done, it is being replaced by *Nahor* piles and beams.

A new brick-lined well has been made at Makum Junction for the supply of water to locomotives.

Three platelayer's huts of an improved pattern have been completed on the branch line.

Quarters of a semi-permanent character were commenced during the year at Dihing bridge for the Assistant-Engineer.

From the 1st January the Margherita railway station on the north bank of the Dihing river has been re-named Dihing Bridge.

II.—No survey works or new lines in construction were in progress.

III.—The fuel used in the locomotives or workshops is entirely coal obtained from the Company's mines. The coal supplied is charged at 5 annas a maund. The coal gives entire satisfaction to the Locomotive Superintendent.

IV.—The accidents of a serious nature during the year were as follows:—

A woman run over and killed at Talap by an engine proceeding to the turn-table. She had seated herself on the rails immediately in front of the engine. A portion of the down mixed train on the 25th of July was derailed at Tinsukia, and some damage thereby done to the permanent way.

A down mixed train came into slight collision with a high-sided wagon fouling the points of the Bokal private siding. Some damage was done to rolling stock.

The branch line was breached twice at the 14th mile by floods. Except during August, September, and October, the trains ran punctually. The unpunctuality in those months was due to the soft road and to the mixed trains being detained by the heavy tea traffic.

V.—The following new appointment has been created from the 23rd of March 1887:—

Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

There were in all 725 persons employed on the railway during the year.

There are very few Railway Volunteers. The few there are, are attached to the Local Corps, but it is not easy for them to make themselves efficient. There are no railway schools or police.

Medical arrangements remain the same, and are satisfactory.

VI.—Fourteen low-sided wagons have been converted into covered wagons to meet the increasing traffic in tea.

A new safety link has been provided to 126 wagons to prevent wagons becoming uncoupled. The new link answers the purpose intended. The chains generally used are found to rot, and to break readily on the rough road during the rains.

The compensating levers which connected the leading and trailing coupled wheels to the leading and trailing wheels have been taken off the tank engines, and an independent spring arrangement adopted, which answers the purpose better.

A new regulator has been put in one of the tender engines, and is now much easier to open. The regulators of the other five tender engines will also be changed.

Four natives have been trained as engine-drivers, and are found to work well. They cannot speak or read English.

A stores committee has been formed, composed of the officers of the Company to consider and decide upon all indents for stores submitted by the several departments.

The rolling stock of the railway is now composed of 12 engines, 8 coaching vehicles, and 362 goods vehicles.

VII.—The total capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 27,024.

	Rs.
VIII.—Earnings of the railway	3,46,479
Expenditure	2,93,325
Gain	53,154

IX.—*Coaching Traffic.*—The passengers carried and the receipts therefrom were as follows:—

	Nos.	Rs.
1st class	2,859	4,711
2nd „	3,356	4,968
3rd „	66,792	35,051
	73,007	44,730
Other coaching and sundry receipts		8,334
Telegraph		9,081
Steam-boat earnings		18,363
Total Coaching, Telegraph, Steam-boat, and Sundries		80,508

	Nos.	Tons.	Rs.
Goods Traffic—			
General merchandise	.....	13,146	1,10,219
Coal	.....	63,295	1,54,877
Revenue stores other than coal	.....	79	330
Live stock	327	.....	545
	327	76,520	2,65,971

Total rate of earnings per week per mile open line, including coal, was Rs. 85·42; excluding coal it was Rs. 47·24.

The principal commodities carried were—

	Tons.	Rs.
Coal	59,637·23	1,46,688
Coke	3,657·04	8,189
Grain and pulses	5,624·39	39,589
Metals { Machinery	281·70	3,856
Metals { Sundries	508·33	6,294
Provisions	369·26	4,324
Tea	3,900·99	35,657
Timber	1,069·08	4,237

A subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 was paid to the Company by the Assam Administration in November 1886.

Two trains, one mixed and one goods, besides a special goods train once a week to Chabua during the tea season, have run each way throughout the year.

The coal and coke traffic increased from 36,816 tons in 1885 to 63,294 tons in 1886. Tea from 3,383 tons to 3,900. General goods traffic increased from 11,571 tons to 13,226 tons. Coaching from Rs. 43,633 to Rs. 44,730. There is an increase on all heads generally in the goods receipts, with the exception of provisions, where there is a decrease.

Marine.

265. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 45,779, against a budget grant of Rs. 46,000 and a final grant of Rs. 57,000. All this outlay was incurred on account of the two steamers, *viz.*, "Lark" and "Cygnet," and other miscellaneous charges. The revenue earned by these vessels during the year under review was Rs. 1,928.

PART II.—WORKING OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Public Works Expenditure.

Grant and expenditure.

266. The expenditure of the year under the main budget heads, as compared with the final grants, is as follows:—

	Outlay. Rs.	Final grant. Rs.
Original works	6,08,873	6,05,937
Repairs	3,10,247	3,10,214
Establishment	41,314	41,325
Tools and plant	1,503	1,524
Total	9,61,937	9,59,000

The details of this expenditure by districts stand thus:—

Local Board.	Original Works.				Repairs.				Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Grand total expenditure, 1886-87.	Final grant, 1886-87.
	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Dibrugarh...	1,400	48,367	465	50,232	2,976	21,785	...	24,761	3,537	...	78,530	78,536
2. North Lakhimpur	150	8,649	250	9,049	1,664	4,606	...	6,270	751	...	16,070	16,123
Total ...	1,550	57,016	715	59,281	4,640	26,391	...	31,031	4,288	...	94,600	94,659
3. Sibságar ...	471	34,278	1,065	35,814	1,355	22,209	1,619	25,183	3,336	...	64,333	64,335
4. Jorhát	767	26,792	500	28,059	547	14,250	150	14,947	591	...	43,597	37,732
5. Golághát ...	382	29,820	..	30,202	674	13,999	...	14,673	1,008	...	45,883	44,987
Total .	1,620	90,890	1,565	94,075	2,576	50,458	1,769	54,803	4,935	...	1,53,813	1,47,054
6. Nowgong ...	706	46,133	966	47,805	569	34,606	367	35,542	3,870	...	87,217	88,042
Total ...	706	46,133	966	47,805	569	34,606	367	35,542	3,870	...	87,217	88,042
7. Tezpur	25	25,799	450	26,274	573	18,400	...	18,973	5,608	...	50,855	51,357
8. Mangaldai...	249	16,614	472	17,335	579	16,409	...	16,988	945	1,430	36,698	36,244
Total ...	274	42,413	922	43,609	1,152	34,809	...	35,961	6,553	1,430	87,553	87,601
9. Gauháti.....	500	43,866	475	44,841	849	31,889	1,036	33,774	2,693	32	81,340	82,712
10. Barpeta.....	589	10,148	...	10,737	418	5,805	...	6,223	1,715	41	18,716	18,930
Total ...	1,089	54,014	475	55,578	1,267	37,694	1,036	39,997	4,408	73	1,00,056	1,01,642
11. Dhubri ...	239	18,892	862	19,993	878	23,675	...	24,553	4,402	...	48,948	48,949
12. Goálpára ...	...	40,862	59	40,921	1,368	13,529	...	14,897	645	...	56,463	56,527
Total ...	239	59,754	921	60,914	2,246	37,204	...	39,450	5,047	...	1,05,411	1,05,476
13. North Sylhet	154	41,154	2,031	43,339	2,235	11,871	37	14,143	2,672	...	60,154	60,154
14. Sunámganj..	2,744	23,176	282	26,202	900	2,465	...	3,365	1,364	...	30,931	31,375
15. Habiganj ...	480	27,367	1,267	29,114	845	4,468	...	5,313	1,778	...	36,205	36,368
16. South Sylhet	8,685	24,170	1,078	33,933	444	9,074	...	9,518	698	...	44,149	44,156
17. Karimganj..	3,038	44,970	1,098	49,206	813	13,412	...	14,225	1,157	...	63,588	63,606
Total ...	15,101	1,59,937	5,756	1,80,794	5,237	41,290	37	46,564	7,669	...	2,35,027	2,35,659
18. Silchar ...	...	45,478	350	45,828	1,182	16,923	101	18,206	3,906	...	67,940	68,372
19. Hailákándi..	661	19,738	590	20,989	656	8,037	...	8,693	638	...	30,320	30,495
Total ...	661	65,216	940	66,817	1,838	24,960	101	26,899	4,544	...	98,260	98,867
Grand Total...	21,240	5,75,373	12,260	6,08,873	19 525	2,87,412	3,310	3.10,247	41,314	1,503	9,61,937	9,59,600

No charge for Provincial establishment is made in the above statement, as the services of this establishment are lent to Local Boards, free of cost, under the approval of the Government of India. Only purely Local establishment is included in the above figures.

267. The reports of each Local Board are dealt with below in the same order as was adopted last year.

Dibrugarh.

268. Under Original Works, in Dibrugarh, the following may be noticed:—

Deviation of Trunk Road near Sessa.—As mentioned in the last annual report, this work was undertaken to restore communication after a portion of the Trunk Road on the 18th mile was carried away by the Dehing river. The work has been pushed on vigorously during the past year, and is practically completed, the deviations made being about three miles long, on which there has been an outlay of Rs. 9,885, which represents the cost of about 12½ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork.

Improving road from Talap to Saikwaghat towards Sadiya.—This road is situated on the left bank of the Brahmaputra, it is nine miles long, and the estimate for its improvement amounts to Rs. 18,572. Work was started at the beginning of the year, but the very high floods damaged it greatly, and heavy repairs had to be executed when work was taken up at the beginning of the cold season. The District Engineer received valuable help from Mr. Alston, of Talap, in completing the embankment between Danguri and Dholla, running through low land, which is dry only for a short part of the working season. During the year 6¾ lakhs of earthwork were executed at a cost of Rs. 7,156.

Improving Rangagora road.—The work of improving this road, by levelling surface, filling hollows, &c., commenced last year, was continued, and 4½ miles more were completed. Two *pucca* masonry culverts, one of six and the other of three feet span, were constructed, and another corrugated iron pipe drain put down. The work executed during the year cost Rs. 3,365.

Constructing timber bridge over the Tingrai on the 10th mile, Hugrijan road.—A substantial timber bridge of seven spans, aggregating 100 running feet, has been constructed over the Tingrai river. The work was nearly completed on the 31st March, and only hand railings and coal-tarring remained to be done. The work has cost Rs. 3,081, or nearly Rs. 31 per running foot of bridge.

Improving Nadua road.—This work, which was only commenced at the end of last year, was vigorously pushed on during the year, and the progress on it is very satisfactory; the raising and widening of the first portion of the 2nd mile, embanking the approaches to the Dhollajan bridge and Kadamani Pathar, as also the diversion through the Nadua tea-garden, were completed. 172 running feet of substantial timber bridges were constructed at a cost of nearly Rs. 20 per running foot, and two corrugated iron pipe drains supplied, the entire outlay being Rs. 5,559.

Improving Dhodar Ali.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,363 was sanctioned in February 1886 for improving this road up to the boundary of the district, the object being to open out direct communication between Jaipur and the Sibságar district. The portion demanding immediate attention was first taken in hand, *viz.*, the 3rd, 4th, and 6th miles, which were raised and widened, and are now drivable. Two substantial timber bridges of 50 and 24 feet span respectively, and also a timber culvert, were completed, and the bridges over the Hapjan and Rokhan Nullas were commenced. The total outlay on this road was Rs. 2,890.

Improving Khowang road.—The improvements of this line, which were started during the past year, have been continued as far as the grant would permit. Over five lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been executed, the forest cleared, and the stumps taken out. The total amount spent was Rs. 3,511.

North Lakhimpur.

269. The only important original work carried out in North Lakhimpur during the year was the improvements to Northern Trunk Road from Ranganadi to the Tezpur boundary, on which Rs. 7,440 were expended. 15 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork, required for the completion of 2¾ miles of road, were executed, and the new embankment slopes were turfed. Some progress also was made on the Hingora bridge, which, however, was not completed during the year.

Sibságar.

270. The following original works are of importance in Sibságar, *viz.*:—

Raising and improving Desangmukh road and diverting it.—The estimate for raising this important line of communication two feet above the highest flood level was sanctioned in 1885-86 for Rs. 78,643. A supplementary estimate for a diversion near the river Desang, amounting to Rs. 4,585, was subsequently sanctioned, owing to the encroachments of the river. The total quantity of earthwork to be executed is 131⅓ lakhs of cubic feet, and, of this, 95¾ lakhs, or 0·7 of the whole, were thrown up in 1885-86. During the year under review 27½ lakhs have been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 15,718, or at an average cost of Rs. 5-11-9 per thousand cubic feet. Of this amount, 22 lakhs have been done by convicts, and 5½ lakhs by free labour. On the average, 170 convicts worked daily for seven months. The side slopes of the new bank have been turfed, and the road will be completed before the setting in of the rains.

Raising 45th to 50th mile, Assam Trunk Road.—This also is an incomplete work of 1885-86. The estimate provided for the raising of the formation surface of the road two feet above highest known flood level, with a top width of fifteen feet and side slopes 2 to 1. The work has been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 3,671, the outlay incurred during the year being Rs. 1,015.

Constructing Longshai bridge on Desangmukh road.—An estimate for constructing a timber bridge over the Longshaijan, amounting to Rs. 6,096, was sanctioned in 1885-86, and an expenditure of Rs. 166 was incurred in that year on the collection of materials. The bridge, which is 110 feet long (5 openings of 20 feet each), spans one of the three waterways on the Desangmukh road. It was finished during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,191, or Rs. 38 per running foot. The large saving on the estimate is due to the fact that the greater part of the timber was worked out by the Forest Department elephants, while the rates of the estimate were fixed in anticipation of having to employ coolies to drag out the timber. The bridge consists of *Nahor* piles supporting *Sál* and *Agar* beams, which carry a plank roadway. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 4,025.

Jorhát.

271. The only original work of importance in Jorhát is the Namsisu bridge, Dhodar Ali. This is a bridge of two 30-feet spans and of one 20-feet span, consisting of timber piles carrying rolled iron beams and corrugated iron roadway. The estimate amounts to Rs. 4,515. Piles were collected during the year, and part of the cost of iron work was transferred from the Gauháti Workshops, where it is being made up. The outlay was Rs. 2,865, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,650 to be expended in completing the bridge next year.

Golághát.

272. Of the Original Works in Golághát, undertaken during the year, the following only deserve some notice:—

Raising and Improving Assam Trunk Road from Dehing to Dhansiri.—This portion of the Trunk Road is still under construction. Work is being done under an original estimate amounting to Rs. 34,560 sanctioned in 1885-86. During the year about 18½ lakhs of earthwork were executed, and 206 running feet of pipe drains constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,300. To complete this section about 8 lakhs of earth-work remain to be done. 80 running feet of timber and iron bridging and about 30 pipe drains have to be constructed.

Raising and Improving Assam Trunk Road from Dhansiri to Kakodanga.—This, like the previous section of the Trunk Road, is still unfinished, and work is carried on under an original estimate, amounting to Rs. 18,913, sanctioned in 1885-86. 7¼ lakhs of earthwork were done during the year, and 68 running feet of corrugated-iron pipe drains were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,528. Only 3 lakhs of earthwork remain to be executed to complete this section, so that the whole length

of the Trunk Road in the Golághát sub-division will be finished in 1887-88, if funds can be made available for the purpose.

Raising and Improving Giladhari Ali.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,392, for improving this road was sanctioned during the year, upwards of 5 lakhs of earthwork were executed, and 300 running feet of corrugated-iron pipe drains were constructed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 3,712, leaving Rs. 680 to be spent in completing the work next year.

Nowgong. **273.** The undermentioned Original Works were undertaken during the year under review in Nowgong.

Constructing Dhing road.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 16,254 was sanctioned in 1884-85 for a road connecting Nowgong with Dhing. The road is 15 miles long, and the first section, 9 miles long, was completed in 1885-86. During the year under review the whole line has been completed, and opened to cart traffic, at an outlay of Rs. 10,994, the total cost of the road being Rs. 13,679. The present bridges are only temporary, which will have to be replaced by permanent structures when funds are available. The extension of this road towards the Brahmaputra river has also been surveyed during the year.

Raising Doboka road.—The estimate for improving the road from Doboka to Kharikhana, which was hitherto only a fair-weather road, was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 10,441, and earthwork to the extent of Rs. 5,100 has been done. The road, which is 18 miles long, has been fully raised at the lowest places, to which a minimum top width of 6 feet was given. The balance of the estimate will be required to widen the road to a uniform width of 10 feet, and to raise portions where necessary.

Constructing Jagi road.—This is an incomplete work of last year. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 44,760, provides for the restoration of the old road from Nowgong *viá* Jagi to Nokla on the western boundary of the district, and making the line fit for cart traffic. The road is 36 miles long, and during 1885-86 about 30 per cent. of the work was done at an outlay of Rs. 16,930. During the year the road has been pushed on vigorously, on which Rs. 23,272 were expended. It is now practically complete. The small amount which remained to be done on 31st March last has since been finished, and the road, which is temporarily bridged throughout, is now open for traffic. The total outlay to 31st March 1887 stands at Rs. 40,202.

Tezpur. **274.** The following Original Works in Tezpur deserve to be noticed:—

Constructing Jea Deputa bridge.—This was an incomplete work of last year. The bridge, which is situated on the seventh mile, Northern Trunk Road, west of Tezpur, is constructed of *nahor* piles and *Amari* beams and planking. It consists of 8 spans of 20 feet each. The work was finished off during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,077, of which Rs. 1,347 represents the outlay of the year under report. On the completion of the bridge, it became necessary to alter the alignment of the road at the west bank leading to it. 1,500 running feet of new road were accordingly constructed at an outlay of Rs. 753.

Constructing Jea Deputa bridge on the Banshbari road.—This bridge, when completed, will consist of seven spans of ten feet each. During the year the piles were driven, and the work would have been finished if there had not been some unvoidable delay in obtaining the iron work; but it is hoped that, before the rains set in, the bridge will be opened for traffic. Rs. 3,343 represent the year's outlay on this work.

Improving Balipara road.—Against an estimate amounting to Rs. 22,090 for the improvement of the Balipara road, the total outlay distributed over the past four years has been Rs. 21,950, of which amount Rs. 1,708 were spent during the year. The work done in 1886-87 consisted of 2¼ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork, the repairs to timber bridges, and earthing up surface of road.

Improving Sutia-Coldersghát road.—The estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 12,990, was sanctioned in October 1885, since when the work has proceeded annually as funds were available. The total expenditure has been Rs. 11,117, of which amount Rs. 4,663 represents the outlay incurred during the year. For this amount nearly five lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been executed in making a deviation 1½ miles long, and constructing two timber bridges over the Mornoi and Dekrai rivers, containing a total waterway of 187 lineal feet. A small timber bridge of two spans of 11 feet each was also commenced; but, for want of funds, it was possible only to complete the piling.

Bridging the Ghilladhari Nadi on the Northern Trunk Road.—This bridge, which crosses the Ghilladhari river on the 21st mile of the Northern Trunk Road east of Tezpur, was commenced during the year on an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,722. The piling has been completed, as also the heavy approaches, which required 4 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork in their construction. A temporary roadway, consisting of jungle wood and bamboos, has been provided over the piles to keep open the line until such time as the iron superstructure is received from England, which will be early next working season. The bridge has 8 spans of 11 feet each, and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5,023.

Constructing Northern Trunk Road, third section.—The estimate for constructing the third section of the Northern Trunk Road east from Tezpur lying between 33½ mile and Helem, amounts to Rs. 17,017, of which Rs. 13,959 have been spent up to the close of the year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,885, for which nearly 4½ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork at Rs. 3-12 per 1,000 cubic feet were executed in making 1½ miles of new road beyond the Bajisuti and constructing 800 running feet of bamboo bridges over the numerous unbridged streams.

Mangaldai. **275.** Of the original works executed during the year in Mangaldai the following two are the most important:—

Constructing Duanadimukh bridge.—The estimate for this timber bridge was sanctioned during the year, amounting to Rs. 3,314. The work was practically completed, the outlay incurred to the 31st of March being Rs. 3,121.

Bridging three streams, Northern Trunk Road.—The original estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 4,830, and the expenditure during the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,385, was incurred in collecting materials. The original estimate having been found insufficient, a revised one was submitted and sanctioned, and the work has been practically completed at an outlay of Rs. 6,498.

Gauháti.

276. Under Original Works in Gauháti seven works were in progress or completed; of which the following deserve special notice:—

Constructing four pucca culverts on the Assam Trunk Road.—The estimate for constructing these culverts to replace as many wooden bridges was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 4,890. The estimate provides for masonry abutments and a roadway of corrugated iron sheets over rolled iron joists. The iron work was made economically and well in the Gauháti Workshops, but only two of these culverts were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,952.

Singra bridge.—Very early arrangements were made to start this bridge, the estimate for which amounts to Rs. 50,261. Bricks, lime, and broken stone for concrete have been collected, but great difficulties had to be contended with in getting in the foundation, the pumping machinery available being unable to overcome the influx of the water. However, the foundations for the west abutment and wing walls were laid, and have since been carried up to girder level. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,552.

Constructing bridge on the 25th mile, Northern Trunk Road.—The estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 8,067, was sanctioned in February 1887, but brick manufacture was commenced in December 1886 in anticipation of sanction. As no suitable clay was procurable at the site of the bridge, the bricks were made on the 28th mile, and had to be carted to the work. This occasioned some delay, but, before the close of the year, the foundations for both abutments were got in. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 6,321.

Constructing Rani-Gohainhat road.—During the year under review Rs. 2,403 have been expended on earthwork, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,974.

Checha bridge, Northern Trunk Road.—The estimate for this bridge has been sanctioned for Rs. 7,547. The bridge has a single span of 45 feet lattice girders resting on brick abutments. Both the abutments have been completed up to girder level. The girders have arrived at Gauháti, and will be floated in suitable barges to site, as soon as the river rises. The outlay on this work during the year was Rs. 5,889.

Pabnai bridge.—This is a bridge of five spans of ten feet each of rolled iron joists, carrying a corrugated iron roadway resting on *sâl* girders. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 2,825, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,994 took place.

Chengnai bridge.—A similar bridge as the foregoing, having three spans of 20 feet each. Against an estimate sanctioned for Rs. 3,680, the year's outlay was Rs. 2,747.

Dhubri.

277. The most important Original Works undertaken during the year in Dhubri were—

Gauripur-Raha road, I. and II. Sections.—This important road commences from its junction with the Dhubri-Teesta road. The first section extends to Gourang river at Bilashipara, 22 miles, and the second section from thence to the Champamati river, 18 miles. The work has been in progress under a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,46,469. During the year good progress has been made in earthwork, 160 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork being executed in both sections, and this part of the work has been practically finished. 400 lineal feet of iron bridging were ordered, but were received late in the year, and will be erected next working season. 3,000 lineal feet of piles were collected, bridge piling, and arrangements were made to complete all the piling for the first section, and nearly one mile of hill cutting was done. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 10,227.

Constructing a road from Srigram to Gauripur-Raha road.—This important village road was sanctioned during the year, at a cost of Rs. 1,998, and the work was completed satisfactorily before the 31st March for the estimated amount practically, *viz.*, Rs. 2,008.

Goálpára.

278. Original Works in Goálpára deserving notice were—

Remodelling minor bridges on the Assam Trunk Road.—This work, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 19,206 was sanctioned, has been in progress during several years. During the past year the iron work for 15 bridges was obtained from the Gauháti Workshops, and 9 of them were practically completed. The outlay during the year was Rs. 4,856, and the total expenditure incurred against the estimate Rs. 13,981. The work will be completed in 1887-88.

Constructing a bridge over the Krishnai river on Assam Trunk Road.—The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 34,006. The bridge is designed with a centre opening of 80 and 2 side-spans of 60 feet each, spanned by steel lattice girders resting on brick abutments and piers; the iron work has been indented for from the Secretary of State for India. The operations during the year under review were confined solely to brick manufacture, which was commenced in November, and the bricks had not been all unloaded from the kiln by the end of the year. 4,66,000 *kutcha* bricks were moulded, which gave 3,73,000 first and second class bricks. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,939.

Gauripur road, third and fourth Sections.—On the third sectin, from the Champamati to North Salmara, for which an estimate of Rs. 40,739 was sanctioned, 11¾ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were executed, and three-fourths mile of hill cutting nearly finished, and on the fourth section

from North Salmara to Roha, estimated to cost Rs. 28,898, earthwork to the extent of 30 lakhs cubic feet was thrown up, and three-fourths mile of hill cutting completed. The rest-house at Salmara was also commenced, and about half finished.

North Sylhet.

279. Important Original Works in North Sylhet were—

Improvement to the Cachar Trunk Road.—This work has been in progress during several years and, during the year under review, Rs. 4,261 were spent in filling up extensive breaches and widening and sectioning the embankments on the first eleven miles and on the 17th, 18th, and 19th miles. Over 7 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were executed. The revised estimate for these improvements is now under consideration in order to provide for the increased expenditure which has become necessary by the great flood of 1885-86. It is in contemplation to construct, under a separate estimate, a dyke along the left bank of the Surma to keep in the flood-water which is at present so destructive to the crops on this bank, and also to protect the Trunk Road.

Sylhet-Fenchuganj road.—This road was extensively damaged by the floods of 1885-86. During the year the expenditure on this work amounted to Rs. 12,493, for which nearly 16½ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were executed, also half a lakh of square feet of turfing and 216 running feet of temporary bridges renewed.

Lala Bázár road.—This was an incomplete work of last year. During this year Rs. 2,532 have been paid for compensation for land taken up for the construction of the road, and Rs. 749 for jail labour, which has been very largely employed on this line.

Fenchuganj-Kamalganj road.—The first six miles of this road have been nearly completed, but extensive damages were done to the new embankment by the very heavy rain that fell at the beginning of the monsoon. The expenditure incurred on this work during the year was Rs. 17,288.

Sunámganj.

280. During the year the following original works in Sunámganj were either in progress or completed, *viz.*:—

Sunámganj-Pagla road.—This work has been in progress for several years on an estimate amounting to Rs. 49,827. The actual outlay to 31st March 1887 stands at Rs. 53,833, of which Rs. 18,261 was spent during the year under report. As the work is not yet completed and as the compensation for land has still to be paid, a revised estimate has become necessary, which is under preparation. During August last the road was greatly damaged by floods, the renewal of which work alone cost nearly Rs. 5,000. Beside this three and a half lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were thrown up, 13 miles of jungle were cleared, 502 running feet of bamboo bridging on wooden posts constructed, and 7 miles of road surface dressed.

Pagla-Govindganj road.—This is a continuation of the Sunámganj-Pagla road, which it was intended to push on vigorously during the year; but the urgent need for funds for works already in progress necessitated the curtailing of the original grant. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,492, for which one mile of road embankment was thrown up, having a crest 8 feet wide, side slopes 2 to 1, and an average height of 10 feet, containing about 6¾ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork.

Habiganj.

281. The only Original Work calling for special remarks in Habiganj was the—

Mirpur-Madhabpur road.—This road, which is 23 miles long, has been divided into three sections, the first from Mirpur to Shazi Bázár, the second from Shazi Bázár to Itakola, and the third from Itakola to Madhabpur. The first section, which was commenced last year, was completed, as also the third, and the amount of work done on each being, first section 12 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork, 260 running feet bamboo bridges, 1½ lakhs of square feet turfing; third section 31⅓ lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork. The total cost of the work to 31st March 1887 was Rs. 19,273, of which Rs. 16,857 were spent during the year.

South Sylhet.

282. Of the Original Works executed during the year in South Sylhet, the following are the most important:—

Sub-divisional court-house.—The estimate for the new sub-divisional court-house at Maulvi Bázár was sanctioned for Rs. 14,147 in 1885-86, during which year Rs. 4,045 were spent on the collection of material. During the year under review the work has been in progress, but it could not be completed, as the iron work was received only in January. The year's outlay was Rs. 8,326, and the total cost up to 31st March 1887 Rs. 12,370. The building will be completed early in the ensuing year. The total expenditure of the year for Original Works, New Local, amounts to Rs. 8,682.

Fenchuganj road.—The original grant made for this important line of communication, the estimate of which amounts to Rs. 77,446, was Rs. 10,000; but during the year it was necessary to reduce this grant materially in order to provide funds for the payment of compensation for land taken up for other roads. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 3,724, for which nearly 15 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork, 4 lakhs of square feet of turfing, 1,379 running feet of bamboo bridging, and 6 miles of jungle-clearing were executed.

Srimangal-Satgaon road and Satgaon Hill road.—In the previous year a trace was made for this road, which was subsequently rejected, owing to its steep gradients. In this year a new trace was run, with gradients of 1 in 50, which was approved by the Chief Commissioner in February 1887, and upon which an expenditure of Rs. 1,219 has been incurred on earthwork in embankment to the extent of 2½ lakhs cubic feet. The trace for the Satgaon Hill road, 2½ miles long, has also been completed during the year; the gradients on it are easy, and the line has been laid out in such a way that it can be made available for carts. The expenditure on this portion stands at Rs. 3,907.

Chaitraghat-Shamshernagar road.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 15,946 has been sanctioned for this road, against which an expenditure of Rs. 3,988 has been incurred during the year. For this 11 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were executed, which completed 2½ miles of road, on which also the necessary temporary bridging was done.

Karimganj.

283. The major Original Works undertaken in Karimganj were:—

Charkhai road.—This work was an incomplete one of last year, when Rs. 82,188 were expended on it. The revised estimate was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 51,231 and a grant was made for the work sufficiently large to complete it. The Board, however, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, reduced the allotment materially, and the expenditure during the year was only Rs. 5,609. The actual progress made has not been reported, but part of the money has been spent in making good the damages done by the last extraordinary floods, which necessited the breaching of the road embankment at Bagbari. The total outlay on this work to 31st March 1887 is Rs. 87,797.

Karimganj-Olivia Cherra road.—The estimate for this road was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 38,493, and work to the extent of Rs. 33,494 was executed on it. The first section of this line, from Karimganj to Nilam's Bázár, 9½ miles long, was taken in hand, and, of this distance, 7½ miles were completed, on which embankments containing 78 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been thrown up.

Silchar.

284. Under the head Original Works in Silchar the following are of importance:—

Chatlahaor road.—The raising, widening, and metalling of the road, and also the construction of the Lukhicherra and Gungur bridges, were completed, and considerable progress was made on the bridge over the Durgakona *bil*. The abutments of this bridge, 26 feet high, have been built up to formation level, and are ready to receive the girders. The year's outlay on the Chatlahaor road was Rs. 18,659.

The iron girder bridge over the Kalacherra on the Tarapur road was almost completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 1,564, the total cost of it being Rs. 4,272.

An iron lattice bridge was commenced and completed over the Pathakhai on the Burkhola road at an expenditure of Rs. 10,070.

Hailákándi.

285. The only Original Work in Hailákándi requiring notice was the raising of the section of the Cachar Trunk Road between Badarpur and Katakhal, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 11,468 was sanctioned in 1885-86, and Rs. 9,107 were expended on it during the year.

PART III.—EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Financial summary.

286. The figures in the statement below, supplied by the Comptroller, show the actual receipts and expenditure of the Boards during the year under report:—

Receipts.

Boards.	Local rate.		Rents.		Ferries.		Pounds.		Miscellaneous.		Provincial grants including opening balance.		Total.	
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dibrugarh	18,000	14,348	3,780	4,237	2,430	3,016	2,960	2,960	....	3	64,901	64,901	92,071	89,465
North Lakhimpur	5,000	5,196	75	277	1,700	1,426	1,490	1,490	50	5	29,972	29,972	38,287	38,366
Sibsagar	17,000	17,546	3,220	2,817	6,600	7,050	1,300	1,300	....	222	47,105	47,105	75,225	76,020
Jorhát	19,240	20,786	834	1,056	2,700	2,588	1,680	1,680	....	6	32,062	32,062	56,516	57,978
Golághát	12,276	12,689	380	489	2,407	3,353	560	560	....	17	30,936	30,936	46,5	48,044
Nowgong	31,793	35,345	730	737	7,179	7,331	4,800	4,800	....	53	55,919	55,919	1,00,421	1,02,185
Tezpur	14,000	12,158	1,082	905	6,055	4,823	5,100	5,100	230	42	33,496	33,496	59,963	56,524
Mangaldai	22,400	21,786	170	46	1,832	2,282	2,280	2,280	50	147	22,151	22,151	48,883	48,692
Gauháti	62,000	63,965	740	604	5,600	4,885	1,750	1,750	100	494	55,184	55,184	1,25,374	126,860
Barpeta	14,113	12,992	50	....	3,389	3,487	1,970	1,970	....	67	15,842	15,842	35,364	34,358
Goálpára	23,792	23,799	117	983	1,425	1,281	480	480	137	133	37,870	37,870	63,821	64,546
Dhubri	35,691	37,154	650	585	7,550	17,964	2,300	2,300	53	124	18,141	18,141	64,385	76,268
North Sylhet	47,000	47,388	1,000	1,523	11,133	9,296	2,100	2,100	100	448	27,887	27,887	89,220	88,642
Sunámganj	33,450	35,125	100	33	1,900	2,946	1,700	1,700	....	117	12,894	12,894	50,044	52,815
Habiganj	56,000	55,678	50	29	1,380	2,867	3,350	3,350	....	45	21,716	21,716	76,496	83,625
South Sylhet	36,000	34,577	150	357	4,400	6,371	2,000	2,000	....	7	27,357	27,357	69,907	70,669
Karimganj	35,300	38,066	200	217	8,635	8,768	1,100	1,100	5	....	42,442	42,442	87,682	90,593
Hailákándi	8,835	7,891	960	462	6,270	5,890	895	895	40	....	30,649	30,649	47,649	45,787
Silchar	22,954	19,006	1,463	1,898	22,539	24,772	3,200	3,200	125	148	40,568	40,568	90,849	89,592
Total for 1886-87	5,08,844	5,13,493	15,751	17,255	1,05,124	1,20,096	41,015	41,015	890	2,078	647,092	647,092	13,18,716	13,41,029
Total for 1885-86	5,15,231	5,08,714	14,968	15,392	1,09,867	1,26,362	38,400	38,400	515	1,017	466,354	466,354	11,45,335	11,56,239

Expenditure.

Boards.	Refunds.		Collection.		Post.		Education.		Medical.		Fairs.		Superannuation and retired allowances.		Miscellaneous.		Public Works.		Total.		Surplus or deficit.
	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Estimate.	Actuals.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dibrugarh	75		559	247	696	582	7,260	6,163	340	291	..	..	..	..	2,074	1,558	81,351	78,530	92,071	87,446	2,819
North Lakhimpur	4		120	133	1,145	959	3,622	3,902	204	316	..	..	..	..	1,040	1,065	32,156	17,070	38,287	23,449	14,917
Sibságar	5		350	386	288	261	10,300	7,970	720	713	..	..	..	..	5,687	2,006	57,880	68,352	75,225	79,676	−3,656
Jorhat	4		397	576	..	328	6,760	6,692	300	250	..	..	..	..	1,930	1,529	47,129	44,597	56,516	53,976	4,002
Golághát	1		270	283	120	92	4,554	3,841	391	313	..	..	..	..	2,000	2,000	39,225	46,683	46,559	53,216	−5,172
Nowgong	..		710	722	1,814	1,757	14,250	13,949	1,254	1,249	..	..	..	..	3,862	2,996	78,531	89,217	1,00,421	1,09,790	−7,605
Tezpur	4		26	156	788	675	5,694	4,334	696	756	..	..	..	..	4,560	1,989	47,965	53,855	59,963	62,269	−5,745
Mangaldai	..		500	367	1,144	1,038	6,715	5,957	408	381	300	300	..	..	3,052	1,829	36,764	38,990	48,883	47,962	730
Gauháti	7		850	577	1,782	1,600	19,662	19,180	2,792	2,779	100	100	..	..	11,611	1,631	88,577	81,340	1,25,374	1,07,114	19,746
Barpeta	17		346	189	1,560	1,258	6,889	6,784	444	284	..	..	..	..	3,495	978	22,630	20,886	35,364	30,296	3,962
Goálpára	..		..	..	1,060	1,011	7,686	6,190	1,980	1,295	..	..	..	..	1,544	1,528	51,551	56,463	63,821	66,487	−1,941
Dhubri	..		200	135	3,760	3,614	10,715	9,292	1,596	1,320	..	..	..	..	2,684	4,228	45,430	48,949	64,385	67,538	8,730
North Sylhet	1,192		..	..	3,971	3,487	12,079	10,246	1,504	1,710	..	..	..	..	1,932	1,275	69,734	60,818	89,220	78,728	9,914
Sunámganj	..		..	..	4,933	4,861	6,538	5,537	1,242	1,347	..	..	..	..	1,066	1,143	36,460	31,375	50,004	44,263	8,552
Habiganj	..		..	..	3,334	2,803	13,612	11,640	6,702	3,954	200	200	..	..	956	548	30,176	36,323	54,980	55,468	28,157
South Sylhet	1		..	..	3,750	3,678	7,111	6,762	1,752	1,334	..	..	..	..	590	1,239	56,704	44,255	69,907	57,269	13,400
Karimganj	85		..	..	4,085	3,689	8,396	8,398	2,580	1,572	..	..	..	..	462	824	72,149	63,588	87,682	78,156	12,437
Hailákándi	..		..	..	..	..	4,896	4,209	740	407	..	..	..	..	862	865	41,411	30,320	47,649	36,101	9,686
Silchar	..		288	329	768	830	12,274	10,437	480	920	..	..	..	..	1,300	1,102	1,460	76,677	67,940	90,849	83,216	6,376
Total for 1886-87.	1,395		4,641	4,100	35,003	32,526	1,68,813	1,51,886	26,134	21,191	600	600	..	1,600	50,509	30,591	10,11,500	9,78,631	12,97,200	12,22,520	1,18,509
Total for 1885-86.	844		5,025	5,205	31,117	29,011	1,28,645	1,41,188	22,851	17,693	400	400	..	..	40,308	47,882	8,86,989	7,37,526	11,45,335	9,79,744	1,76,495

287. The total Provincial grants to all Boards (including the opening balance carried forward from 1884-85) are more by Rs. 1,80,738 than in 1885-86. The total sum with which the Boards had to deal in 1886-87 was Rs. 13,41,029, of which Rs. 6,93,937, contributed by local rates, rents, ferries, pounds, and miscellaneous, constitute the purely local income.

Provincial grants.

Expenditure compared with estimate.

288. *Cost of collection.*—The cost of collection was less than the estimate by Rs. 541, and less than the actuals of 1885-86 by Rs. 1,105.

Post-office.—The expenditure on Post-offices was also less than the estimate by Rs. 2,477, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 3,515. In Hailákándi nothing was spent under this head.

Education.—The actuals are Rs. 16,927 below the estimate, but are Rs. 10,703 more than the figures of 1885-86. The North Lakhimpur Board exceeded its sanctioned allotment by Rs. 280, but no explanation has been offered for this. It is stated, however, that the Secretary of an upper primary school was prosecuted criminally for breach of trust, and perhaps the excess expenditure is due to the confusion in the funds relating thereto.

The figures under this head have shown, as far as possible, the total expenditure incurred on the department; but, owing to the practice in some of the Boards' reports of not entering the amount spent on the construction and repairs of school buildings under Education, it is possible that some items may have been omitted. This will be obviated in future by the instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner, directing that all expenditure on localised school buildings must be met from the educational grants-in-aid.

Medical.—The expenditure on this head was Rs. 4,943 less than the estimate. No less than five Boards exceeded their budget allotments under this head, *viz.*, Silchar, Sunámganj, North Sylhet, Tezpur, and North Lakhimpur, and, with the exception of Sunámganj, without any adequate reason. In the case of North Sylhet, Tezpur, and North Lakhimpur, the inaccurate manner of keeping the accounts explains the excess expenditure, the Board's figures still showing a balance where the Comptroller's show that the estimate has been overdrawn.

The remarks on educational buildings apply equally to dispensaries. Local Board contributions to dispensaries will in future be made in a lump sum, and all expenditure on buildings must be made solely from the Dispensary Fund.

Miscellaneous.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 19,918 below the estimate. There was an increase of Rs. 70 in rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

The total expenditure of the Province, including Public Works, was Rs. 12,22,520, against an estimate of Rs. 12,97,200, and an expenditure of Rs. 9,79,744 in 1885-86. The total surplus is Rs. 1,18,509, but five Boards, Sibságar, Golághát, Nowgong, Tezpur, and Goálpára, show a deficit.

Discrepancy between Board's accounts and those of the Comptroller.

289. The following statement compares the district and the Comptroller's accounts of receipts and expenditure:—

Districts.	Local Boards.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.	
		District accounts.	Comptroller's accounts.	Difference.	District accounts.	Comptroller's accounts.	Difference.	District accounts.	Comptroller's accounts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lakhimpur...	Dibrugarh	89,448	89,465	+17	87,633	87,446	—187	1,815	2,019
	Lakhimpur.....	35,931	38,366	+2,435	23,234	23,449	+215	12,697	14,917
	Total	1,25,379	1,27,831	+2,452	1,10,867	1,10,895	+28	14,512	16,936
Sibságar	Sibságar	75,871	76,020	+149	79,086	76,676	+590	—3,215	—3,656
	Jorhát.....	56,482	57,978	+1,496	52,070	53,976	+1,906	4,412	4,002
	Golághát	55,083	48,044	—7,039	51,947	53,216	+1,269	— 3,136	—5,172
	Total	1,87,436	1,82,042	—5,394	1,83,103	1,86,868	3,765	4,333	—4,826
Nowgong	Nowgong	1,13,671	1,02,185	—11,486	1,08,760	1,09,790	+1,030	4,911	—7,605
	Total	1,13,671	1,02,185	—11,486	1,08,760	1,09,790	+1,030	4,911	—7,605
Darrang	Tezpur	60,103	56,524	—3,579	61,338	62,269	+931	—1,235	—5,745
	Mangaldai	48,687	48,692	+5	43,414	47,962	+4,548	5,273	730
	Total	1,08,790	1,05,216	—3,574	1,04,752	1,10,231	+5,479	4,038	—5,015
Kámrúp	Gauháti	1,17,256	1,26,860	+9,604	1,12,008	1,07,114	—4,894	5,248	19,746
	Barpeta	36,223	34,358	—1,865	30,425	30,396	— 29	5,798	3,962
	Total	1,53,479	1,61,218	+7,739	1,42,433	1,37,510	—4,923	11,046	23,708
Goálpára	Goálpára	67,478	64,546	—2,926	66,421	66,487	+ 66	1,057	—1,935
	Dhubri	69,952	76,268	+6,316	67,195	67,538	+ 343	2,757	8,730
	Total	1,37,430	1,40,820	+3,390	1,33,616	1,34,025	+ 409	3,814	6,795
Sylhet.....	North Sylhet	98,380	88,642	—9,738	78,259	78,728	+ 469	20,121	9,914
	Sunámganj	52,911	52,815	—96	43,913	44,263	+ 350	8,998	8,552
	Habiganj	83,580	83,625	+45	55,482	55,468	— 14	28,098	28,157
	South Sylhet	70,529	70,669	+140	59,562	57,269	—2,293	10,967	13,400
	Karimganj.....	89,488	90,593	+1,105	76,126	78,156	+2,030	13,362	12,437
	Total	3,94,888	3,86,344	—8,544	3,13,342	3,13,884	+ 542	81,546	72,460
	Hailákándi.....	43,087	45,787	+2,700	35,797	36,101	+ 304	7,290	9,686
	Silchar	89,472	89,592	+120	84,148	83,216	— 932	5,324	6,376
	Total	1,32,559	1,35,379	+2,820	1,19,945	1,19,317	— 628	12,614	16,062
	Grand Total ...	13,53,632	13,41,029	—12,603	12,16,818	12,22,520	+5,702	1,36,814	1,18,509

The above comparison, though the difference is less marked than in last year's figures, shows that there is still much room for improvement.

The difference in the receipts in Nowgong is chiefly under the head of grants from Provincial sources. The Comptroller shows Rs. 48,583 as the grant from Provincial revenues, whereas the Board shows Rs. 60,583.

In North Sylhet the difference is caused by the omission of the opening balance, which the Comptroller shows as a deficit of Rs. 9,779, whereas the Board shows nothing. The difference in the expenditure side is not so marked as in the receipt side.

Distribution of expenditure.

290. The main heads on which the funds of the Local Boards are expended are five, *viz.*, Public Works, Education, Post, Medical, and Miscellaneous. The following table shows the proportions in which the different Boards contribute to these different objects.

Table showing the ratio of expenditure on several heads.

Boards	Total expenditure.	Post.	Education.	Medical.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Percentage. Post.	Education.	Medical.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Dibrugarh	87,633	582	6,421	373	78,541	1,716	·67	7·33	·42	89·62	1·96
Lakhimpur	23,234	959	3,949	274	16,017	2,035	4·12	17·00	1·18	68·94	8·76
Sibságar	79,086	264	7,855	713	64,470	5,684	·33	10·06	·90	81·52	7·19
Jorhát	52,070	319	5,899	250	43,161	2,441	·61	11·32	·49	82·90	4·68
Golághát	51,947	120	3,866	350	45,145	2,466	·23	7·14	·68	86·90	4·75
Nowgong	1,08,760	1,756	13,773	1,244	87,460	4,527	1·61	12·67	1·14	80·41	4·17
Tezpur	61,338	674	4,859	696	50,562	4,547	1·10	7·92	1·13	82·44	7·41
Mangaldai	43,414	1,038	6,031	381	32,291	3,673	2·40	13·90	·87	74·37	8·46
Gauháti	1,12,008	1,600	19,286	2,779	86,272	2,071	1·43	17·22	2·49	77·02	1·84
Barpeta	30,425	1,227	6,763	285	18,757	3,393	4·03	22·22	·93	61·66	11·16
Goálpára	66,421	1,020	6,439	1,295	56,463	1,204	1 54	9·70	1·95	85·00	1·86
Dhubri	67,195	3,614	9,292	1,020	48,739	4,530	5·38	13·82	1·51	72·54	6·75
North Sylhet	78,259	3,487	9,840	1,210	60,154	3,568	4·46	12·58	1·54	76·87	4·55
Sunámganj	43,913	4,826	5,652	1,347	30,796	1,292	10·98	12·90	3·06	70·12	2·94
Habiganj	55,482	2,917	11,656	3,954	36,248	707	5·26	21·00	7·13	65·33	1·28
South Sylhet	59,562	3,657	6,762	1,334	46,570	1,239	6·13	11·36	2·23	78·19	2·09
Karimganj	76,126	3,654	8,269	1,572	61,722	909	4·80	10·87	2·06	81·07	1·20
Hailákándi	35,797	....	4,203	407	30,606	581	...	11·74	1·14	85·50	1·62
Silchar	84,148	830	10,441	920	69,083	2,874	·99	12·41	1·09	82·09	3·42
Total	12,16,818*	32,544	1,51,356*	20,404†	9,63,057	49,457	2·68	12·44	1·67	79·15	4·06

* Including Rs. 1,540 for construction and repairs.
† Ditto 537 ditto ditto.
N.B.—The figures in this table are those supplied by the Local Boards, and do not quite agree with the Comptroller's figures.

The entire Province expended 79·15 per cent. of the total expenditure on Public Works. Dibrugarh stands highest, with 89·62 per cent. Next come Golághát with 86·90, Hailákándi with 85·50, and Goálpára with 85·00. Barpeta, with 61·66, stands lowest. On education the average outlay of all the Boards is 12·44 of the total expenditure. Barpeta gave 22·22 of its total expenditure to education, and comes first. Habiganj, with 21·00, comes next, followed by Gauháti, 17·22, and North Lakhimpur 17·00. Dibrugarh, as in the previous year, stands lowest, with 7·33 per cent. In respect of postal expenditure, the Sylhet Boards, as in previous years, stand highest. Hailákándi spent nothing under this head. To medical purposes the entire Province devoted 1·67 of its total expenditure. Habiganj, as in the previous year, stands first, with 7·13, followed by Sunámganj 3·06, Gauháti 2·49, and South Sylhet 2·23. Dibrugarh again stands lowest, with ·42.

SECTION 8.—POST-OFFICE.

Number of post-offices and postmen.

291. The total increase in the number of Imperial offices is 12, out of which five district post-offices, at Bajali, Ráinagar, Jhanji, Dakhinpát, and Dhákuákháná, proving remunerative, were converted into Imperial. There are now 12 head, 83 sub, and 107 branch Imperial offices in Assam. The total number of district post village offices is 58, against 52 last year. The increase in the number of district village postmen is 14. In the Sibságar and Lakhimpur districts, five village postmen were employed, and in Sylhet district nine. Five of the district village postmen, out of 42 in 1885-86, were made Imperial during the year under report.

Increase in the number of articles received in Imperial post-offices.

292. The total number of articles received in the Imperial post-offices during the year under review only exceeds by five per cent. the total of the previous year.

Increase in number of covers.

293. The increase in the number of covers received for delivery in the district post-offices is difficult to account for. During the year 1885-86 actual returns were kept up daily through the whole year. Under recent orders, these returns have been given up, and the whole year's returns are calculated on the returns for two months in the year.

Comparative statement of operations.

294. Comparative statement showing the operations of the Postal Department, Assam, for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

1	2		3		4		5		6			
Name of district.	Number of Imperial post-offices.		Number of district post-offices.		Number of Imperial village postmen.		Number of district village postmen.		Approximate number of covers received for delivery in Imperial post-offices.		Approximate number of covers received for delivery through district post offices.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Cachar	17	17	...	...	23	23	...	...	528,885	565,020	.....	.....
Darrang.....	13	13	3	3	15	15	3	3	257,925	307,695	10,625	10,872
Gáro Hills	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	24,090	25,185	1,540	1,446
Goálpára	18	20	5	5	21	23	4	4	346,020	368,285	11,650	11,026
Kámrúp	9	12	6	7	13	15	5	4	381,060	361,715	14,860	14,598
Khási Hills	6	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	251,850	238,345	.....	.....
Nága ,, ...	5	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	66,065	73,000	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	16	18	...	3	18	20	1	4	476,325	519,760	612	11,364
Now'gong	11	11	5	6	8	8	5	6	166,805	198,195	9,048	17,616
Sibságar.....	35	37	3	2	32	36	3	1	663,935	666,855	5,352	3,258
Sylhet	58	60	29	34	72	76	20	28	1,059,230	1,100,840	109,659	133,524
Manipur.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,050	39,055	.....	.....
Burma (Frontier)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	190	202	52	58	206	220	42	51	4,232,540	4,463,950	163,346	203,704

SECTION 9.—TELEGRAPHS.

295. Mr. M. E. Trower held charge of the division as Chief Superintendent from the 8th July to the 15th September 1886, and Mr. H. M. O'Kelly from the 16th September to the end of the year.

There were on the 1st April 1886 1,044* miles of lines and 1,497* miles of wires. These were increased on the 31st March 1887 to 1,125 miles of lines and 1,634 miles of wires, resulting in an addition of 81 miles of lines and 137 miles of wires over those of the previous year. The number of telegraph-offices of all classes at the end of 1885-86 was 58.* During the year under report six new offices were opened, raising the number open on the 31st March 1887 to 64. The number of messages despatched during the year from the Government offices alone was 69,115, or 7,362 messages more than the preceding year.

* Revised figures.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(*a*)—*Imperial Finance.*

296. The Imperial Revenue and Expenditure of 1885-86 and of 1886-87 are compared in the following statement:—

Revenue.

Heads.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
I.—Land Revenue	15,34,452	17,85,912	2,51,460	.....
II.—Opium	4,19,456	4,19,602	146	.....
IV.—Stamps	3,91,360	3,71,079	.....	20,281
V.—Excise	10,88,172	10,99,173	11,001	.....
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	45	1,93,138	1,93,093	.....
IX.—Forest	98,328	1,06,005	7,677	.....
X.—Registration	17,327	18,206	879	.....
XI.—Tributes	100	100	.....	.....
XII.—Interest	7,688	3,334	.....	4,354
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances	9,868	13,769	3,901	.....
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	204	1,870	1,666	.....
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,230	1,421	191	.....
XXXI.—Military works	2,769	4,763	1,994	.....
Total	35,70,999	40,18,372	4,72,008	24,635
Net	.....		4,47,373	

Expenditure.

Heads.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.—Refunds and drawbacks	7,289	6,199	.....	1,090
2.—Assignments and compensations	31,515	35,759	4,244	.....
3.—Land Revenue	1,65,312	1,56,044	.....	9,268
6.—Stamps	17,213	13,743	.....	3,470
7.—Excise	3,227	2,262	.....	965
10.—Assessed Taxes	.....	5,211	5,211	.....
11.—Forest	1,05,496	1,05,568	72	.....
12.—Registration	9,532	11,217	1,685	.....
13.—Interest on ordinary debt	289	261	.....	28
14.—Interest on other obligations	5,976	31	.....	5,945
18.—General Administration	43,871	44,952	1,081	.....
23.—Ecclesiastical	19,473	19,397	.....	76
25.—Political	59,687	43,839	.....	15,848
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	26,472	21,540	.....	4,932
32.—Miscellaneous	8,063	14,457	6,394	.....
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	2,28,141	1,16,373	.....	1,11,768
44.—Military Works	1,67,893	1,73,075	5,182	.....
45.—Civil Works	27,344	60,551	33,207	.....
Total	9,26,793	8,30,479	57,076	1,53,390
Net	.....	.....	.....	96,314

The receipt side of the Account shows a net improvement of nearly four and a half lakhs, chiefly on account of the Income Tax receipts, and the receipts under the head of Land Revenue. Almost every head exhibits an improvement; under two heads only was there a falling off, *viz.*, under Stamps and Interest.

On the expenditure side of the account there is a net decrease of Rs. 96,314, contributed mainly by the Public Works heads.

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue ..... Increase Rs. 2,51,460

This represents only the increase on the Imperial share of the revenue. The total collections for the two years were—

	Rs.
1885-86	42,29,692
1886-87	43,06,417

an improvement of Rs. 76,725 having resulted in 1886-87.

The following statement explains how the Imperial and Provincial shares were apportioned. It will be seen that the special contribution of two lakhs from Provincial to Imperial Revenues accounts for much the larger portion of the increase of Rs. 2,51,460 appearing in the Imperial Section:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue	42,29,692	43,06,417
Provincial share @ 63·0222	26,65,645	27,13,998
Special Transfers.		
Contribution to Imperial	.....	—2,00,000
Recurring Transfers.		
(*a*) For Survey	+12,000	+12,000
(*b*) „ Frontier Police	+55,000	+55,000
(*c*) „ Police re-organization	+50,000	+50,000
(*d*) „ Revenue Record-room receipts and charges.	+2,000	+2,000
(*e*) „ Contribution by Bengal	+2,500	+2,500
(*f*) „ Forest Public Works	+1,410	+1,410
(*g*) „ Marine re-transferred to Imperial	—60,000	—60,000
Inter-provincial adjustments	—33,315	—56,403
Total transfers	+29,595	—193,493
Provincial share corrected	26,95,240	25,20,505
Imperial „	15,34,452	17,85,912
Total	42,29,692	43,06,417

Ordinary revenue shows an increase of Rs. 80,223, notwithstanding a decline of over Rs. 16,000 in the Surma Valley, caused by the distress resulting from the floods of 1886. The principal increases are in Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Sibságar.

Under "Sales of waste lands" and "Rents of fisheries" there has been a decline of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively. The former occurred in the Lakhimpur district and the latter in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar.

Under "Miscellaneous" there was contributed by the Nága Hills a deficiency of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 6,000 in Lakhimpur, and small increases in the other districts, aggregating over Rs. 25,000.

Opium ... ... Increase Rs. 146

The receipts under this head represent the price of opium sold to the Excise Department, and have been steady for the last two years, but are lower than those of 1884-85, and very considerably lower than those of 1882-83, the year preceding that in which the selling price of opium was raised by the Excise Department. The rise in price operated to produce a considerable reduction in the quantity of opium sold, and in consequence in the receipts derivable from the Excise Department, no alteration in the price at which the opium was sold to the Excise Department having been made.

Stamps ... ... Decrease Rs. 20,281

The receipts under this head and those under the following head are shared equally by Imperial and Provincial. The total decrease in the revenue from stamps is therefore Rs. 40,561.

Sales of general and of court-fees stamps show a falling off of Rs. 22 and Rs. 19,000 respectively, nearly the whole of which is in the district of Sylhet. Variations under other heads are trifling. This deficiency is partially compensated by a decrease of expenditure on account of discount on purchases.

Excise ... ... Increase Rs. 11,001

i.e., in all Rs. 22,001.

License-fees show an improvement of Rs. 27,000, and licenses for the monopoly of the sale of opium a falling off of Rs. 5,000. The gain on the sale proceeds of excise opium of 1886-87 is the same as that of 1885-86, but lower than that of 1884-85. It is, however, considerably higher than that of 1882-83, the year before the selling price of opium by the Excise Department was raised from Rs. 26 to Rs. 32 the seer. The decrease in consumption has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in price.

Assessed taxes ... ... Increase Rs. 1,93,093

Realised entirely under the Income-tax Act, which came into force on the 1st of April 1886. The small item of Rs. 45 in 1885-86 represents recoveries from salaries drawn in advance.

The revenue under the two following heads are shared equally by Imperial and Provincial.

Forest ... ... Increase Rs. 7,677

in all Rs. 15,354.

All heads show improvement except "Timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government agency," which is short by Rs. 210. The principal increases are under "Timber, &c., removed by Consumers or Purchasers" and "Miscellaneous."

Registration ... ... Increase Rs. 879

in all Rs. 1,757.

Almost equally divided between "Fees for registering documents" and "Fees for copying."

Interest ... ... Decrease Rs. 4,354

In interest on the unpaid portion of (*a*) "Purchase-money of waste lands" and (*b*) of "Commutation of the claim of Government to Land Tax."

132890

Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances ... ... Increase Rs. 3,901

In receipts from subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund, Rs. 3,459. The accounts of 1885-86 include ten months' receipts only, the Fund having been taken over by Government with effect from 1st June 1885, and Rs. 442 in subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

Stationery and Printing ... ... Increase Rs. 1,666

Chiefly from receipts on account of stationery and printed forms supplied to Local Funds.

Military Works ... ... Increase Rs. 1,994

This is due to a larger quantity than usual of old buildings and other materials having been sold.

EXPENDITURE.

Refunds ... ... Decrease Rs. 1,090

The total decrease, Imperial and Provincial, is over Rs. 4,000. The saving is in Land Revenue Refunds.

Assignments and Compensations ... ... Increase Rs. 4,244

Mainly due to compensation life pensions to ex-mauzadárs in the Kámrúp district, who were deprived of their mauzadárship on the introduction of the tahsil system.

Land Revenue ... ... Decrease Rs. 9,268

Chiefly in "Commission on Land Revenue Collections." The decrease is due to the fact that the tahsil system has to some extent displaced the mauzadári system, under which latter system the mauzadárs were remunerated by a commission on their realizations. This decrease (Imperial and Provincial) is to some extent counterbalanced by an increase under charges for District Administration (Provincial) on account of the pay, &c., of the new tahsil establishments.

Stamps ... ... Decrease Rs. 3,470

The charges under this and the following head are shared equally by Imperial and Provincial. The total decrease is Rs. 7,940, of which about Rs. 6,000 are under "Stamp paper supplied from central stores," and the remainder under "Discount," which, however, is counterbalanced by a deficiency in the receipts.

Excise ... ... Decrease Rs. 965

in all Rs. 1,930.

The saving is in "District Establishments" due to the abolition of the sub-divisional excise establishments in Sylhet.

Assessed Taxes ... ... Increase Rs. 5,211

For salaries and contingencies of income-tax establishments entertained from April 1886.

The expenditure under the following head is shared equally by Imperial and Provincial:—

Registration ... ... Increase Rs. 1,685

in all Rs. 3,370.

The appointment of three additional Sub-registrars in Sylhet has caused an increase of Rs. 2,000. The balance is under "Commission to Sub-Registrars" and "Contingencies."

Interest on ordinary debt ... ... Decrease Rs. 28

on account of interest on stock notes.

Interest on other obligations ... ... Decrease Rs. 5,945

Interest on Savings Banks deposits from 1886-87 appear under "Imperial Post office." The small charge of Rs. 31 under this head in 1886-87 represents interest on State Railway Provident institutions.

General administration ... ... Increase Rs. 1,081

Increase in charges of the account office for increments to pay of Comptroller and Establishment.

Political ... ... Decrease Rs. 15,848

The saving is chiefly under "Salaries," the Manipur Agency having been in charge of a military officer on an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem only from 14th July to 16th November 1886, and since then in that of an officiating officer, whereas in 1885-86 the permanent incumbent held the appointment.

Territorial and Political pensions ... ... Decrease Rs. 4,932

Due to the death of Narendra Singh (a member of the family of the ex-Rája of Jaintiapur) in February 1886.

Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 6,394

On account of inter-district remittances of treasure in silver.

Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ... ... Decrease Rs. 1,11,768

This saving was caused by the conclusion of the work of the Bengal-Assam Railways Survey party. In 1885-86 a full year's expenditure was incurred, against in 1886-87 little more than half a year's expenditure.

Military Works ... ... Increase Rs. 5,182

chiefly under Repairs, Rs. 14,438. There were decreases under "Original Works," "Establishment," &c.

Civil Works ... ... Increase Rs. 33,207

The increase is accounted for by the fact that in 1885-86, owing to financial exigencies, expenditure upon works and repairs was curtailed. The increase under "Civil Works" is chiefly in "Original Works, Civil Buildings" Rs. 26,785, and "Establishment" Rs. 6,008.

RESOURCE AND CURRENCY.

The receipts of the Province of Assam are always in excess of its ordinary expenditure, and consequently there is always a surplus of cash available for the wants of other provinces. This surplus is usually made available in Calcutta either by an actual remittance in notes or by meeting supply-bills drawn by Calcutta against the surplus. For the grant of these supply-bills, a premium varying from 8 to 12 annas per cent. is levied in Calcutta, and thus the remittance of a considerable portion of the Assam surplus not only costs the Government nothing, but even brings in a small revenue.

The surplus of the year 1886-87 amounted to about 50½ lakhs, and the amount made available at Calcutta, by means of actual remittances in notes, to Rs. 19,63,140, and by meeting supply-bills drawn by Calcutta, Rs. 39,20,443. The parallel figures for 1885-86 were Rs. 21,35,000 and Rs. 38,11,000 respectively. The total amount thus made available at Calcutta in 1886-87 was Rs. 58,83,583. On the other hand Rs. 4,00,000 of the surplus cash in the Assam treasuries in 1885-86, which had been placed in the then newly-established currency chests, were, in 1886-87, transferred back to the treasuries, and were drawn off to Calcutta by means of supply-bills. Remittances also to the extent of Rs. 2,05,000 in small silver and copper, for which there is a constant demand, exceeding the ordinary receipts of such coins into the treasuries, and of currency notes to the extent of Rs. 55,000 of small values, for which the demand exceeds the supply, which, in the absence of a remittance from another province, is available in the treasuries, were received from Calcutta. The result of these transactions as a whole was the reduction of the Assam cash balance from Rs. 40,40,669, at which it stood at the close of 1885-86, to Rs. 38,67,020 at the close of 1886-87.

The notes remitted to Calcutta were of the higher denominations, imported, as explained in 1884-85, by planters. Notes of the lower denominations continue to circulate everywhere.

The notes imported in 1886-87 were of the following denominations:—

	Rs.
5-rupee notes	5,000
10 „ „	10,000
20 „ „	40,000
Total	55,000

This year saw an extension of the currency-chest system, the establishment of which was commenced in the previous year, 1885-86. Four new currency chests were established. This system renders the surplus of the Province available for use elsewhere, without the cash being actually withdrawn from the Province. The procedure pursued is as follows:—

The surplus not immediately required in the Province is transferred to the Currency Department, and is kept quite distinct and outside of the treasury balance, as belonging to the Currency Department. In Calcutta or elsewhere a corresponding transfer is made by the Currency Department to the treasury, and the money thus transferred is made available for the requirements of the Government in some province where it is needed. When the money is required in Assam, the procedure which has been explained is reversed, and the money is made available in Assam for the requirements of Government. By these means the Comptroller-General obtains the use of funds for some months which otherwise would have been lying idle in the treasuries in this Province, or to have obtained the use of which would have necessitated an actual remittance to Calcutta, and return to this Province subsequently, when the need for the money arose, with its consequent expense.

SMALL COIN.

Receipts into the Province during 1886-87:—

	Value. Rs.
Quarter-rupees	55,000
Eighth-rupees	45,000
Total	1,00,000

Issues to the Public—

Half-rupees	18,000
Quarter „	39,000
Eighth „	43,000
Total	1,00,000

COPPER.

Receipts.

Single pice	1,05,000

Issues.

Double pice	3,397
Single „	1,31,866
Half „	745
Pie pieces	133
Total	1,36,141

The demand for small silver and copper continues to be greatest in the Cachar and Goálpára districts.

(*b*) *Provincial Finance.*

297. The following statement compares the Provincial revenue and expenditure for the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

REVENUE.

Heads.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
I.—Land revenue	26,95,240	25,20,506	.....	1,74,734
IV.—Stamps	3,91,360	3,71,080	.....	20,280
V.—Excise	10,88,173	10,99,173	11,000	.....
VI.—Provincial rates	84	.....	.....	84
IX.—Forest	98,328	1,06,005	7,677	.....
X.—Registration	17,327	18,205	878	.....
XII.—Interest	560	560	.....	.....
XVI.—Law and Justice	1,42,194	1,49,304	7,110	.....
XVII.—Police	1,18,361	1,05,461	.....	12,900
XVIII.—Marine	3,256	1,946	.....	1,310
XIX.—Education	38,485	39,288	803	.....
XX.—Medical	1,268	1,272	4	.....
XXI.—Minor Departments	752	76	.....	676
XXII.—Pension receipts	4,943	4,865	.....	78
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	2,591	2,738	147	.....
XXV—Miscellaneous	29,811	31,250	1,439	.....
XXVI.—State Railways	36,246	41,368	5,122	.....
XXXII.—Civil Works	7,315	7,266	.....	49
Total	46,76,294	45,00,363	34,180	2,10,111
Net				1,75,931

EXPENDITURE.

	Heads.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1.	Refunds and drawbacks	10,071	6,529	.....	3,542
3.	Land revenue	7,69,750	7,97,642	27,892	.....
6.	Stamps	17,213	13,743	.....	3,470
7.	Excise	3,227	2,262	.....	965
11.	Forest	1,05,497	1,05,568	71	.....
12.	Registration	9,532	11,217	1,685	.....
15.	Post-office	754	1,989	1,235	.....
18.	General Administration	1,81,088	1,87,082	5,994	.....
19.	Law and Justice, Law Courts	5,05,265	5,16,296	11,031	.....
	„ Jails	1,04,028	1,00,081	.....	3,947
20.	Police	9,35,490	9,54,360	18,870	.....
21.	Marine	73,441	45,778	.....	27,663
22.	Education	1,66,619	1,69,752	3,133	.....
24.	Medical	1,33,460	1,38,635	5,175	.....
26.	Minor Departments	25,606	7,823	.....	17,783
29.	Superannuation allowances	57,394	60,664	3,270	.....
30.	Stationery and Printing	59,892	57,686	.....	2,206
32.	Miscellaneous	16,352	16,415	63	.....
37.	Railway construction	3,01,790	2,18,192	.....	83,598
38.	State Railways working expenses	42,292	77,371	35,079	.....
40.	Subsidized companies	1,00,435	1,04,556	4,121	.....
45.	Civil Works	4,75,238	6,23,171	1,47,933	.....
	Contributions to Local Boards	3,88,877	5,69,310	1,80,433	.....
	Total	44,83,311	47,86,122	4,45,985	1,43,174
	Net				3,02,811

The decrease of income derivable from Land Revenue is entirely attributable to the special contribution of 2 lakhs to the Government of India, which was deducted from the Provincial share of the Land Revenue. Had it not been for this contribution, the receipts from Land Revenue would have shown an increase. Omitting, therefore, the Land Revenue head, the revenue from Stamps and the receipts under Police have alone fallen off to any extent. Under most of the other heads there is improvement. The expenditure side shows a net increase of Rs. 3,02,811, of which Rs. 1,04,000 are under the Public Works heads.

RECEIPTS.

The variations in the revenues from Land, Stamps, Excise, Forest, and Registration in the two years have already been noticed in the Imperial section.

Law and Justice ... ... Increase Rs. 7,110

Magisterial fines and receipts from hire of convicts show an improvement of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively, and Jail manufactory receipts a fall of Rs. 3,000. Variations under the other heads are trifling.

Police ... ... Decrease Rs. 12,900

Rs. 7,000 in recoveries on account of clothing, and over Rs. 5,000 in process-fees under the Chaukidári Act. These fees were abnormally high in 1885-86.

Marine ... ... Decrease Rs. 1,310

The earnings of the steamer *Lark* show an improvement of Rs. 500. The decrease is in "Cash recoveries of overpayments in previous years," which in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 1,600.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 803

School-fees are higher by Rs. 1,400, but contributions are lower by Rs. 600.

Minor Departments ... ... Decrease Rs. 676

In 1885-86 the outturn of the cotton gin in the Gáro Hills, Rs. 742, was credited under this head. These receipts in 1886-87 appear under Jails, as the gin has been made over to that department.

Stationery and Printing ... ... Increase Rs. 147

Chiefly in sale of stationery-boxes and old forms.

Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 1,439

"Unclaimed deposits," "Sale of Durbar presents," "Sale of old stores and materials," "Rents," and "Miscellaneous" together show a falling off of Rs. 3,000, which is more than compensated for by abnormal cash recoveries of service payments of previous years.

State Railways ... ... Increase Rs. 5,122

Rs. 2,863 of this represent increased earnings of the Jorhát State Railway, and the balance the earnings of the Cherra-Companyganj Railway, no portion of which was opened for traffic before 1886-87.

EXPENDITURE.

Refunds ... ... Decrease Rs. 3,542

Noticed under "Imperial."

Land Revenue ... ... Increase Rs. 27,892

Of this increase, Rs. 16,568 is but nominal, being charges on account of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, which in the accounts for 1885-86 appear under "26. Minor Departments." "Law charges" and "Tahsildárs and their establishments" are each higher by about Rs. 12,000. The excess under the former head is due to abnormal expenditure in Sylhet in connection with the Balisira law suits with the Mahárája of Hill Tipperah, and the excess under the latter head is more than compensated for by savings under collection charges about Rs. 15,000.

Stamps	Decrease Rs.	3,470
Excise	,, ,,	965
Registration	Increase ,,	1,685

These variations have already been noticed in the Imperial Section.

Post-office ... ... Increase Rs. 1,235

For postal communication between Manipur and Cachar and Manipur and Kohima, opened since the annexation of Upper Burmah. From January 1887 these postal lines have been taken over by the Imperial Postal Department.

General Administration ... ... Increase Rs. 5,994

The increase is entirely under "Civil Secretariat," and is due partly to the Officiating Secretary having gone on privilege leave, and his leave allowance, together with the salary of his *locum tenens*, having been charged to this head as required by rule. The permanent Secretary also, who draws higher pay than the officer acting for him, rejoined in November 1886. Contingencies and travelling charges are also somewhat higher.

Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ... Increase Rs. 11,031

The total increase is Rs. 14,983, Rs. 14,271 under "Criminal Courts" and Rs. 712 under "Law charges." The savings of Rs. 2,676 under "Civil and Sessions Courts, Rs. 1,168 under "Refunds," and Rs. 108 in "Pleadership Examination charges" account for the net figure above shown. Of the increase under Criminal Courts, Rs. 9,000 is in the pay of establishments and the remainder in contingent expenditure.

Law and Justice—Jails ... ... Decrease Rs. 3,947

Chiefly in "Rations."

Police ... ... Increase Rs. 18,870

The increase under Frontier Police alone is Rs. 23,160, chiefly on account of ordnance stores, reduced by savings of about Rs. 3,000 under "Superintendence" and Rs. 1,000 under other heads. The saving under "Superintendence" is due to the absence, on privilege leave, of the Inspector-General of Police in 1885-86, whereby the charge for superintendence in 1885-86 was abnormally increased.

Marine ... ... Decrease Rs. 27,663

The actuals of 1885-86 include an exceptional item of Rs. 27,000, for purchase of the steam-launch *Cygnet*.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 3,133

"Government Schools," "Grants-in-aid," and "Scholarships" are each higher by Rs. 3,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 2,000, respectively; on the other hand, there is a saving of about Rs. 3,000 under "Inspection," owing to the permanent incumbent, a third-class officer on Rs. 1,000, having replaced in October 1886 the officiating officer, who was drawing Rs. 1,500. There is also a saving of about Rs. 2,000 under "Miscellaneous."

Medical ... ... Increase Rs. 5,175

Of this, Rs. 4,000 are due to a freer supply of medicines to local dispensaries and Rs. 2,000 in pay of Medical Officers and Hospital-Assistants. There are also petty increases under "Lunatic Asylums" and "Sanitation and Vaccination," more than covered by a saving of Rs. 1,216 in "Grants for medical purposes."

Minor Departments ... ... Decrease Rs. 17,783

Of this, about Rs. 16,000 are due to the transfer in 1886-87 to Land Revenue of the charges on account of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture noticed under Land Revenue Deducting this and Rs. 3,000 on account of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition charges included in the actuals of 1885-86, there is an increase of Rs. 1,000 in 1886-87, due to expenditure on the three Kenwari bulls brought into the Province.

Superannuation Allowances ... ... Increase Rs. 3,270

Pensions and compassionate allowances are each higher by Rs. 3,336 and Rs. 162 respectively and gratuities less by Rs. 228.

Stationery and Printing ... ... Decrease Rs. 2,206

In "Government Press charges," Rs. 2,000, and "Stationery purchased in the country," Rs. 1,000, reduced by petty increases and decreases under other heads.

Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 63

1886-87 accounts include an exceptional item of Rs. 3,041 for the "Jubilee celebration." Excluding this, there is a decrease of Rs. 2,000 in "Rates and Taxes" and Rs. 1,500 in "Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages." Variations under other heads are trifling.

Railway Construction ... ... Decrease Rs. 83,598

The Jorhát line shows an increase of Rs. 40,547, due chiefly to increased expenditure upon ballast and permanent-way and upon construction of the line.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 1,24,145 in the expenditure on the Cherra-Companyganj line, as by the close of 1885-86 the construction of the line was so far advanced as to necessitate a smaller outlay in 1886-87.

Railway Working Expenses ... ... Increase Rs. 35,079

A small portion of the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway was opened for traffic for the first time in 1886-87. This accounts for Rs. 23,608 of the increase. The remainder is on account of the Jorhát line, and is due to unusually heavy expenditure on opening out the cold-weather section for traffic, on repairs of rolling stock and boating charges. This latter increase is partly compensated for by increased traffic earnings.

Subsidized Companies ... ... Increase Rs. 4,121

An additional portion of the Dibrugarh-Sadiya Railway was completed in 1886-87, necessitating an increase in the subsidy.

Civil Works ... ... Increase Rs. 1,47,933

Due to the expenditure of 1885-86 having been reduced owing to financial pressure. Under "Original works" there is an excess of Rs. 85,442, of which Rs. 29,282 are due to "Civil Buildings," Rs. 39,258 to "Communications," and Rs. 16,902 to "Miscellaneous Public Improvements.' "Repairs" contributed Rs. 39,207 of the excess, of which Rs. 12,870 is under "Civil Buildings" and Rs. 26,337 under "Communications." There is also an increase of Rs. 26,905 under "Suspense" and "Tools and plant," and Rs. 5,326 under "Public Works in charge of Civil Officers" (grants to municipalities). Under "Establishment" there is a saving of Rs. 8,847, and under "Repairs—Miscellaneous Public Improvements," of Rs. 100.

THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

298. The Provincial contract with the Government of India provided for a scale of expenditure in 1886-87 of Rs. 40,68,000, to meet which certain classes of revenue, the yield from which was estimated at Rs. 41,77,000, or Rs. 1,09,000 more than the expenditure, were made over to the Provincial Government. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 47,86,000, inclusive of a contribution of Rs. 5,69,310 to Local Boards, or a little more than 7 lakhs in excess of the scale fixed in the contract, and has been rendered possible by an increase in the assigned revenues of Rs. 5,23,000, and the surplus of Rs. 1,09,000 of assigned income over assigned expenditure. From these two sources were thus obtained Rs. 6,32,000 for additional expenditure, leaving a sum of Rs. 86,000 to be met from the provincial balance. The sum of two lakhs, contributed during the year to the Government of India, has not been included in the above figures.

The year 1886-87 is the last year of the quinquennial contract entered into with the Government of India in 1882-83. A fresh quinquennial contract commences with the year 1887-88. Taking the transactions of the five years as a whole, the contract provided for a scale of expenditure of Rs. 2,04,12,000, and revenues were assigned to meet this expenditure, which, at the time the contract was entered into were estimated to yield Rs. 2,09,57,000, or Rs. 5,45,000 in excess of the scale of expenditure. The actual transactions of the five years have yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,26,99,000 or Rs. 17,42,000 more than the sum provided for in the contract, so that there has been available for expenditure in the Province in excess of the scale provided in the contract a sum of Rs. 17,42,000 *plus* Rs. 5,45,000, or Rs. 22,87,000. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 2,28,18,000, which exceeds the contract rate by Rs. 24,36,000, and is in excess of the amount available from the revenue for increased expenditure by Rs. 1,49,000. This last sum has been met from the balance of Rs. 10,36,000, with which the Provincial Government entered upon the contract, and the balance with which the Provincial Government would have closed the term of the contract would have been nearly 9 lakhs, had it not been for the special contribution of two lakhs made to the Imperial Government, which reduces the Provincial balance to nearly seven lakhs.

In the following statements are compared the actual and contract figures for the whole term of the contract under each head of account included in the contract :—

	Heads of Account.	Contract figures.	Actuals.	Actuals compared with contract. More.	Actuals compared with contract. Less.
	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue	1,25,56,000	1,30,56,000	5,00,000	.....
IV.	Stamps	15,38,000	18,81,000	3,43,000	.....
V.	Excise	48,00,000	53,59,000	5,59,000	.....
VI.	Provincial rates	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
IX.	Forest	4,25,000	5,25,000	1,00,000	.....
X.	Registration	70,000	81,000	11,000	.....
XII.	Interest	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
XVI.	Law and Justice	8,20,000	7,63,000	.....	57,000
XVII.	Police	3,30,000	5,17,000	1,87,000	.....
XVIII.	Marine	10,000	26,000	16,000	.....
XIX.	Education	1,25 000	1,82,000	57,000	.....
XX.	Medical	10,000	5,000	.....	5,000
XXI.	Minor Departments	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
XXII.	Superannuations	5,000	13,000	8,000	.....
XXIII.	Stationery	10,000	15,000	5,000	.....
XXV.	Miscellaneous	1,55,000	1,43,000	.....	12,000
XXVI.	State Railways	.....	82,000	82,000	.....
XXXII.	Civil Buildings, Roads, &c.	98,000	44,000	.....	54,000
	Total Receipts	2,09,57,000	2,26,99,000	18,70,000	1,28,000
	Net excess	.....	.....	17,42,000	.....
	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Refunds	48,000	48,000	.....	.....
3.	Land Revenue	38,39,000	38,23,000	.....	16,000
6.	Stamps	60,000	83,000	23,000	.....
7.	Excise	25,000	17,000	.....	8,000
11.	Forest	3,95,000	4,94,000	99,000	.....
12.	Registration	45,000	49,000	4,000	.....
15.	Post-office	.....	4,000	4,000	.....
18.	General Administration	9,50,000	9,53,000	3,000	.....
19.	Law and Justice	31,45,000	31,05,000	.....	40,000
20.	Police	42,20,000	45,26,000	3,06,000	.....
21.	Marine	3,38,000	4,63,000	1,25,000	.....
22.	Education	8,10,000	8,21,000	11,000	.....
24.	Medical	5,05,000	6,47,000	1,42,000	.....
26.	Minor Departments	50,000	97,000	47,000	.....
29.	Superannuations	2,75,000	2,70,000	.....	5,000
30.	Stationery and Printing	2,59,000	3,11,000	52,000	...
32.	Miscellaneous	3,25,000	87,000	.....	2,38,000
37.	Railway construction	.....	11,14,000	11,14,000	.....
38.	State Railways working expenses.	.....	1,26,000	1,26,000	.....
40.	Subsidized Railways	.....	2,63,000	2,63,000	.....
45.	Civil Public Works	51,23,000	55,47,000	4,24,000	.....
	Total	2,04,12,000	2,28,48,000	27,43,000	3,07,000
	Net excess	.....	.....	24,36,000	.....

The decrease in the receipts, as compared with the contract, is really only under the heads of "Law and Justice" and "Medical," and under them is due to a falling off under the former head of "General fees, fines, and forfeitures" and under the latter of "Sales of Medicines by Civil Surgeons." The decrease under "Miscellaneous" and "Civil Buildings" is only nominal, and is caused by the transfer to Local management of dâk-bungalows, ferries, &c., the income and expenditure on account of which were, after the transfer, shown in the Local accounts.

The following is a brief explanation of the more important increases and decreases of expenditure as compared with the contract.

Stamps ... ... Increase, Rs. 23,000

The increase of receipts under this head necessitated a larger payment of discount upon the sales of stamps and the purchase of an increased supply of stamp forms.

Forest ... ... Increase Rs. 99,000

The increase is fully covered by an increase of receipts. Of this increase, Rs. 14,000 is under "Conservancy and works" and Rs. 85,000 under "Establishments."

Police ... ... Increase Rs. 3,06,000

The organisation of a Frontier Police accounts for the greater portion of this excess.

Marine... ... ... Increase Rs. 1,25,000

Caused by the improvement of the Brahmaputra River Service.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 11,000

The real increase under Education is nearly one lakh; but owing to the localisation of certain Educational expenditure and its consequent transfer from the Provincial to Local Accounts, the increase appears as only Rs. 11,000.

Medical ... ... Increase Rs. 1,42,000

About one half of this increase is under "Salaries." The remainder is the result of increased vaccination operations, free supply of medicines to dispensaries, extension of dispensaries, and the *kála-ázar* operations.

Minor Departments... ... ... Increase Rs. 47,000

The establishment of an Agricultural Department accounts for this increase.

Stationery and Printing ... ... Increase Rs. 52,000

The greater portion of this is under "Government Presses."

Miscellaneous ... ... Decrease Rs. 2,38,000

Nearly two lakhs of this are due to the localisation of charges on account of dák-bungalows and similar institutions and of grants to municipalities. A decrease of Rs. 35,000 under "Rewards for destruction of wild animals," accounts for almost the whole of the remainder.

Railway Construction ... ... Increase Rs. 11,14,000

For the construction of the Jorhát and Cherra-Companyganj Railways.

State Railways Working Expenses ... ... Increase Rs. 1,26,000

For the working of the Jorhát and Cherra-Companyganj Railways.

Subsidised Railways ... ... Increase Rs. 2,63,000

On account of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

Civil Works ... ... Increase Rs. 4,24,000

Under almost every head of Public Works expenditure there has been a decrease, as compared with the contract, aggregating nearly 26 lakhs. This decrease, however, is only nominal, as it is due to transfers of works from Provincial to Local management, the contributions to Local Boards showing an excess over the contract figure of 30 lakhs. Under "Public Works in charge of the civil officers," there is an increase of nearly Rs. 12,000.

As a result to the Province of the contract it may, therefore, be stated generally that, besides maintaining the scale of expenditure provided for in the contract, the Province has been given a number of public works, conspicuous among which may be mentioned three railways, two of which have been constructed out of revenue, and the third has been subsidised. It has also been provided with an improved River Steam Service, an efficient Frontier Police, increased Educational and Medical advantages, and an Agricultural Department. These gains have been achieved without trenching to any great extent upon the balance with which the contract was commenced.

c).—*Local Finance.*

299. Under this head are recorded transactions connected with the Inland Labour Transport Fund and the Funds administered by Local Boards:—

RECEIPTS.

Heads.	1885-86	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VI. Provincial Rates	5,08,713	5,13,493	4,780	.....
XIX. Education	599	1,070	471	.....
XX. Medical	.....	77	77	.....
XXI. Minor Departments	51,078	46,890	.....	4,188
XXV. Miscellaneous	15,740	17,962	2,222	.....
XXXII. Civil Works	1,26,433	1,20,397	.....	6,036
Total	7,02,563	6,99,889	7,550	10,224
Contributions from Provincial	5,04,805	7,00,107	1,95,302	.....
Debt Accounts	273	698	425	.....
Opening Balance	52,743	47,633	.....	5,110
Grand Total	12,60,384	14,48,327	2,03,277	1,5334
Net	.....	.....	1,87,943	

PAYMENTS.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and drawbacks	844	1,396	552	.....
8.—Provincial Rates.	5,205	4,100	.....	1,105
15.—Post-office	29,011	32,527	3,516	.....
22.—Education	1,41,184	1,51,886	10,702	.....
24.—Medical	38,036	40,156	2,120	.....
26.—Minor Departments	36,110	40,005	3,895	.....
29.—Superannuation Allowances	.....	1,600	1,600	.....
32.—Miscellaneous	47,882	30,590	.....	17,292
45.—Civil Works	7,37,526	9,78,630	2,41,104	.....
Total	10,35,798	12,80,890	2.63,489	18,397
Contributions to Provincial	1,75,928	1,30,797	.....	45,131
Debt Accounts	1,025	585	.....	440
Closing Balance	47,633	36,055	.....	11,578
Grand Total	12,60,384	14,48,327	2,63,489	75,546
Net	.....	.....	1,87,943	

The Inland Labour Transport Fund receipts during 1886-87, amounted to Rs. 46,967, and the expenditure to Rs. 58,370. Excluding these, the total Local receipts were Rs. 6,52,921, against Rs. 6,51,485 in 1885-86, or better by Rs. 1,436. The expenditure controlled by Local Boards amounted to Rs. 12,22,520, as compared with Rs. 9,79,745 in 1885-86, or to an increase of Rs. 2,42,775. The net grant from Provincial Funds was consequently more by Rs. 2,41,000 (—0·02+2·43) being in round numbers Rs. 5,69,000 in that year, against Rs. 3,28,000 for 1885-86.

The increase in the gross receipts is chiefly due to a larger contribution from Provincial, the restricted expenditure in 1885-86 having resulted in an abnormally low grant from Provincial in that year. The increase of expenditure is under almost every head, but is mainly on account of Public Works.

RECEIPTS.

Provincial Rates ... ... Increase Rs. 4,780

Due to larger collections from the Assam Local rates, chiefly in the Kámrúp and Nowgong districts.

Education ... ... Increase Rs. 471

School fees show an improvement of Rs. 22, and Miscellaneous Rs. 449 for cash recoveries in Sylhet on account of overpayments in previous years.

Medical ... ... Increase Rs. 77

Receipts of the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Minor Departments ... ... Decrease Rs. 4,188

In Inland Labour Transport fees solely.

Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 2,222

Under Rents Rs. 1,856, sale of old stores, tiger-skins, &c., Rs. 366.

Civil Works ... ... Decrease Rs. 6,036

The decrease is mainly in receipts from ferries.

EXPENDITURE.

Refunds and drawbacks... ... ... Increase Rs. 552

In refund of revenue from Provincial rates.

Provincial rates ... ... Decrease Rs. 1,105

In charges for the collection of local rates, chiefly in Sylhet, Kámrúp, and Darrang, owing mainly to the substitution of the tahsildári for the mauzadári system of collection.

Post-office ... ... Increase Rs. 3,516

For new lines, principally in Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, Nowgong, and Sibságar.

Education .. .. Increase Rs. 10,702

There is a saving of Rs. 1,712 under "Miscellaneous" and Rs. 265 under "Inspection." All other heads are somewhat higher than last year, chiefly "Grants-in-aid," which alone shows an increase of Rs. 10,003.

Medical ... ... Increase Rs. 2,120

Grants for medical purposes are Rs. 4,000 higher; on the other hand, there are savings of Rs. 1,000 each under "Vaccination" and "Hospitals and Dispensaries." The latter accrues to the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

Minor Departments ... ... Increase Rs. 3,895

With the exception of Rs. 200 under "Fairs," which is higher in the Local Boards' expenditure for 1886-87, the increase is wholly in the Inland Labour Transport Fund charges, and is chiefly due to the deficit of the Bengal portion of the fund, which is chargeable against the Assam portion, and which in 1885-86 was Rs. 13,889 and in 1886-87 Rs. 16,948.

Superannuation allowances ... ... Increase Rs. 1,600

In 1885-86 there were no superannuation charges. In 1886-87 the first charge of this nature was incurred, representing a pension granted in Cachar to a District Engineer.

Miscellaneous ... ... Decrease Rs. 17,292

The accounts for 1885-86 include Rs. 20,000 for grants to municipalities, which in 1886-87 appear under Civil Works. Deducting these, there is an increase of Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 2,000 are on account of the Jubilee celebration, and Rs. 1,000 on account of "Rewards for the destruction of wild animals."

Civil Works ... ... Increase Rs. 2,41,104

Due, as in the case of Provincial, to the restricted expenditure of 1885-86. The expenditure upon "Original Works" accounts for Rs. 1,96,725 of this increase, of which Rs. 88,639 are under "Communications" and Rs. 8,086 under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements." Under "Repairs" there was an increase of Rs. 30,583, of which Rs. 3,923 are under "Civil Buildings," Rs. 24,880 under "Communications," and Rs. 1,780 under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements." "Establishment" shows an increase of Rs. 1,800 and "Tools and Plant" of Rs. 1,389. Under "Public Works in charge of Civil Officers," the expenditure under which head is chiefly on account of grants to municipalities, there has been an increase of Rs. 14,105. This, however, is only nominal, as prior to 1886-87 grants to municipalities were shown under grant 32 "Miscellaneous." There has been a decrease of Rs. 3,498 under "Original Works, Civil Buildings."

The figures against "Debt" on either side of the account relate to permanent and to building advances. Contributions on the receipt side represent the sum of the grants from Provincial to Local Boards at the beginning of the year, and, on the payment side, the unexpended portion of those grants which lapsed to Provincial at the close of the year.

The balance, Rs. 36,055, which squares the accounts for 1886-87, is the closing balance of the Inland Labour Transport Fund, the transactions of which were—

	Rs.		Rs.
Balance on 1st April 1886	47,633	Payments during 1886-87	58,370
Receipts during 1886-87	46,967	"Debt" (advances) during 1886-87	300
Recoveries on account of debts	125	Balance on 31st March 1887	36,055
Total	94,725	Total	94,725

The figures given in the previous year's report were approximate only, the final figures not being available at the time the report was compiled. The final accounts increase the expenditure as shown in the report by Rs. 14,272, and by a net charge on account of advances of Rs. 660, resulting in a reduction of the closing balance for 1885-86, as shown in the report for that year, from Rs. 62,565 to Rs. 47,633.

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following is the account of these funds for the last two years :—

RECEIPTS.

Name of Fund.	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Assam Williamson Educational Endowment Fund	4,601	4,015		586
Cantonment Funds	7,281	6,839		442
Town and Bázár Funds	11,712	12,931	1,219	
Total	23,594	23,785	1,219	1,028
		Net	191	

PAYMENTS.

Assam Williamson Educational Endowment Fund	7,072	3,004		4,068
Cantonment Funds	6,910	7,603	693	
Town and Bázár Funds	12,958	12,945		13
Total	26,940	23,552	693	4,081
		Net		3,388

The decrease in the receipts of the Williamson Education Fund is due to exceptional receipts in 1885-86 for materials and stock taken over with the Jorhát School by the Manager, Jorhát State Railway.

Notwithstanding the increase under "Grants-in-aid" (Rs. 490) and "Water-tax" (Rs. 243), the total receipts under "Cantonment Funds" show a decrease of Rs. 442, chiefly under "House-tax" (Rs. 412), "Cattle-pounds" (Rs. 297), and "Sale of grass" (Rs. 359).

The improvement in the Town Fund receipts is mainly attributable to a larger grant by the North Lakhimpur Local Board.

The saving of Rs. 4,068 in the payments from the Williamson Fund, as compared with 1885-86, is due chiefly to there having been unusually heavy charges on account of repairs, &c., in that year, in connection with the transfer of the Jorhát School to the management of the Jorhát State Railway.

The increase in Cantonment Fund expenditure is chiefly under the heads of "Conservancy Establishment and contingencies" and "Maintenance and repairs of roads."

GENERAL REMARKS.

300. The following is a general account for 1886-87 under the three sections:—

REVENUE.

	Heads.	Imperial. Rs.	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs.
I.	Land Revenue	17,85,912	25,20,506		43,06,418
II.	Opium	4,19,602			4,19,602
IV.	Stamps	3,71,079	3,71,080		7,42,159
V.	Excise	10,99,173	10,99,173		21,98,346
VI.	Provincial Rates			5,13,493	5,13,493
VIII.	Assessed Taxes	1,93,138			1,93,138
IX.	Forest	1,06,005	1,06,005		2,12,010
X.	Registration	18,206	18,205		36,411
XI.	Tributes	100			100
XII.	Interest	3,334	560		3,894
XVI.	Law and Justice		1,49,304		1,49,304
XVII	Police		1,05,461		1,05,461
XVIII.	Marine		1,946		1,946
XIX.	Education		39,288	1,070	40,358
XX.	Medical		1,272	77	1,349
XXI.	Minor Departments		76	46,890	46,966
XXII.	Pension Receipts	13,769	4,865		18,634
XXIII.	Stationery and Printing	1,870	2,738		4,608
XXV.	Miscellaneous	1,421	31,250	17,962	50,633
XXVI.	State Railways		41,368		41,368
XXXI.	Military Works	4,763			4,763
XXXII.	Civil Works		7,266	1,20,397	1,27,663
	Total Revenue	40,18,372	45,00,363	6,99,889	92,18,624
	Debt accounts			698	
	Contributions		1,30,797	7,00,107	
	Opening Balance		9,69,838	47,633	
	Grand Total		56,00,998	14,48,327	

EXPENDITURE.

	Heads.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Refunds and drawbacks	6,199	6,529	1,396	14,124
2.	Assignments and compensations	35,759	.....	.....	35,759
3.	Land Revenue	1,56,044	7,97,642	.....	9,53,686
6.	Stamps	13,743	13,743	.....	27,486
7.	Excise	2,262	2,262	.....	4,524
8.	Provincial Rates	.....	.....	4,100	4,100
10.	Assessed Taxes	5,211	.....	.....	5,211
11.	Forest	1,05,568	1,05,568	.....	2,11,136
12.	Registration	11,217	11,217	.....	22,434
13.	Interest on ordinary debt	261	.....	.....	261
14.	Interest on other obligations	31	.....	.....	31
15.	Post-office	.....	1,989	32,527	34,516
18.	General Administration	44,952	1,87,082	.....	2,32,034
19.	Law and Justice, Courts of Law	.....	5,16,296	.....	5,16,296
	Ditto Jails	.....	1,00,081	.....	1,00,081
20.	Police	.....	9,54,360	.....	9,54,360
21.	Marine	.....	45,778	.....	45,778
22.	Education	.....	1,69,752	1,51,886	3,21,638
23.	Ecclesiastical	19,397	.....	.....	19,397
24.	Medical	.....	1,38,635	40,156	1,78,791
25.	Political	43,839	.....	.....	43,839
26.	Minor Departments	.....	7,823	40,005	47,828
27.	Territorial and Political Pensions	21,540	.....	.....	21,540
29.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	.....	60,664	1,600	62,264
30.	Stationery and Printing	.....	57,686	.....	57,686
32.	Miscellaneous	14,457	16,415	30,590	61,462
37.	Railway Construction	.....	2,18,192	.....	2,18,192
38.	Ditto working expenses	.....	77,371	.....	77,371
40.	Subsidized companies	.....	1,04,556	.....	1,04,556
41.	Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	1,16,373	.....	.....	1,16,373
44.	Military works	1,73,075	.....	.....	1,73,075
45.	Civil works	60,551	6,23,171	9,78,630	16,62,352
	Total expenditure	8,30,479	42,16,812	12,80,890	63,28,181
	Contributions	.....	7,00,107	1,30,797	
	Debt accounts	.....	.....	585	
	Closing Balance	.....	6,84,079	36,055	
	Grand Total	.....	56,00,998	14,48,327	

The total revenue of the year 1886-87 is better by upwards of Rs. 2,60,000 than that of 1885-86. The heads which show the most marked increases or decreases are noted below with the increment or fall against each :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	+77,000
Stamps	—40,000
Excise	+22,000
Assessed Taxes	+1,93,000
Forest	+5,000
Law and Justice	+7,000
Police	—13,000
State Railways	+6,000

The total expenditure of the year is Rs. 2,88,616 more than that of 1885-86. The principal variations are noted below:—

	Rs.
Refunds and drawbacks	—4,000
Land Revenue	+16,000
Stamps	—7,000
Assessed Taxes	+5,000
Interest	—6,000
Post-office	+5,000
Administration	+7,000
Law and Justice	+7,000
Police	+19,000
Marine	—28,000
Education	+14,000
Medical	—7,000
Political	—16,000
Territorial and Political Pensions	—5,000
Pensions	+5,000
Miscellaneous	+10,000
Railway construction	—84,000
Ditto working expenses	+35,000
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	—1,12,000
Civil Works	+4,02,000

These variations have already been explained.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

Number of permanently-settled estates.

301. The number of permanently-settled estates in the district of Sylhet at the close of the year 1886-87 was 50,006, being an increase of three over that of the previous year. The increase is due to the partition of ten estates, while, on the other hand, seven estates were bought by Government at sales for arrears of revenue and brought on to the register of temporarily-settled estates. In the districts of Goálpára and the Gáro Hills the number of permanently-settled estates remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 19 and 1 respectively.

Number of temporarily-settled estates.

302. Altogether there were 585,023 revenue-paying temporarily-settled estates on the roll at the close of the year 1886-87, against 569,307 at the end of the previous year, showing a net increase of 15,716, or 2·76 per cent. As will be seen from the subjoined statement, all districts except Darrang contributed towards this increase :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of estates.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
		1885-86.	1886-87.			Increase.	Decrease.
Surma Valley	Cachar	10,241	10,352	111	.....	1·08	.....
	Sylhet	45,103	46,217	1,114	.....	2·47	.....
Brahmaputra Valley	Goálpára	13,638	13,915	277	.....	2·03	.....
	Kámrúp	150,743	157,874	7,131	....	4·73	.....
	Darrang	93,399	91,762	.....	1,637	.....	1·75
	Nowgong	115,180	118,698	3,518	.....	3·05	.....
	Sibságar	94,438	99,523	5,085	.....	5·38	.....
	Lakhimpur	42,341	42,439	98	... ..	·23	.....
Hill districts	Khási and Jaintia Hills	14	12	1	.....	9·09	.....
	Nága Hills	26	268	4	.....	1·52	.....
	Gáro „	3,949	3,963	14	.....	·35	.....
	Total	569,307	585,023	17,353	1,637	2·76	.....
	Net increase	.....	.....	15,716		.....	.....

The difference of 111 estates in the district of Cachar is accounted for by the addition of 196 estates, of which 191 were newly settled, 6 became liable to payment on expiration of revenue-free terms, and 2 by division of estates, and the removal of 88 others, of which 60 were relinquished, 20 struck off, 7 reverted to Government, and the settlement of 1 was annulled.

Of the increase of 1,114 estates in Sylhet, new settlements accounted for 1,110, and seven estates were transferred, as noted above, from the list of those permanently-settled, while three grants were resumed.

In the Assam Valley districts the increase in the number of temporarily-settled estates (excluding waste land grants) amounted only to 2·8 per cent. In the previous year it was 8·63 per cent., and in 1884-85, 9·40 per cent. It would seem that the operation of the new rules, referred to in paragraph 377 of last year's report, involving sub-division of *pattas*, has produced its full effect, and that any increase that may hereafter occur will be due to extension of cultivation. In Mangaldai and Nowgong, however, the new rules will continue for some time longer to cause a fictitious increase in the number of estates, owing to the fact that the formation of villages with definite boundaries by the cadastral survey party will necessitate the breaking up of many leases into two or more parts in the manner explained in last year's report. It is noticeable that decennial leases have slightly decreased in number, while annual leases have increased. Up to the year under review the converse was the ordinary rule. The change is caused by the two districts of Kámrúp and Darrang alone, and is due, no doubt, to the effect of the comparatively reckless manner in which decennial leases were originally issued in some of the Kámrúp tahsils and in the sub-division of Mangaldai. So little was the purpose of Government understood in the former district that in one tahsil it was found that decennial leases, after having been duly issued one year, were renewed and re-issued the following year with the ordinary annual leases of the mauza. In Mangaldai so little care had been taken to discriminate between permanent and fluctuating cultivation, for the former of which alone decennial leases are intended, that the Chief Commissioner found himself obliged to cancel a very large number of these leases given for land manifestly only temporarily occupied. The fact that no objection of any sort was anywhere made on the part of the ryot to this procedure, proves what the intentions of the occupiers were with reference to the land for which annual *pattas* were substituted. Another reason also operated to decrease the number of the decennial leases. Periodic leases are not all for ten years. They run only to the year 1892-93. Consequently, many leases for ten, nine, and eight years came to be held in one interest. These are now being amalgamated.

The increase of one estate in the Khási and Jaintia Hills is due to the fact that the boundary between the districts of Sylhet and the Khási and Jaintia Hills in the vicinity of Bholaganj was modified during the year under review, and a small tract, covering about two-thirds of a square mile, was transferred from Sylhet to the Khási Hills.

The small increase in the Nága Hills is due to the extension of cultivation. In the Gáro Hills there was a large increase of cultivation in the Kalumalupára and four-anna Karaibari *mahálś*, while the Nazarana and Dangkhang *mahálś* showed a corresponding decrease, with the net result that 14 estates were added to the number of last year. The Deputy-Commissioner has devoted especial attention to the Kalumalupára *mahál*, the papers of which were reported in 1885-86 to be in

great confusion, and to the Nazarana *mahál*, where the revenue had suddenly decreased without any apparent reason. He found that only four out of the eight mandals could read and write, and that no check was kept on new lands taken up without application or on accretions to old lands. The only measurements made were of lands for which regular applications had been received, and the books were not written up properly. He introduced new mandals, Bengalis, who could read and write and measure fairly, and the results already show an improvement.

Current demand.

303. The total current land revenue demand rose from Rs. 37,79,077 in 1885-86 to Rs. 38,60,509 in 1886-87, being an increase of Rs. 81,432, or 2·15 per cent., which is all due to temporarily-settled estates. Every district contributes more or less towards this increase, Nowgong, Kámrúp, Sylhet, and Cachar contributing the largest share. The following statement compares the demand of the several districts for the past two years :—

Districts.	Permanently-settled estates.		Temporarily-settled estates.		Total		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Cachar	.....	.....	3,09,281	3,20,311	3,09,281	3,20,311	11,030	..	3·57	..
Sylhet	3,66,707	3,66,699	2,37,668	2,50,374	6,04,375	6,17,073	12,698	..	2·10	..
Goálpára	11,411	11,411	85,073	87,374	96,484	99,285	2,801	..	2·90	..
Kámrúp	.....	.....	9,36,245	9,53,772	9,36,245	9,53,772	17,527	..	1·87	..
Darrang	.....	.....	4,56,933	4,63,248	4,56,933	4,63,248	6,315	..	1·38	..
Nowgong	.....	.....	4,51,277	4,69,049	4,51,277	4,69,049	17,772	..	3·94	..
Sibságar	.....	.....	6,86,371	6,92,916	6,86,371	6,92,916	6,545	..	·95	..
Lakhimpur	.....	.....	2,25,526	2,31,658	2,25,526	2,31,658	6,132	..	2·72	..
Khási and Jaintia Hills	.....	.....	136	144	136	144	8	..	5·88	..
Nága Hills	.....	.....	1,343	1,413	1,343	1,413	70	..	5·21	..
Gáro „	12	12	11,094	11,628	11,106	11,640	534	..	4·81	..
Total	3,78,130	3,78,122	34,00,947	34,82,387	37,79,077	38,60,509	81,432	..	2·15	..

The land revenue demand of the Province has risen by Rs. 7,10,063, or 22·53 per cent., during the last ten years. Of this increase the Surma Valley has contributed Rs. 2,78,139, the Assam Valley Rs. 4,20,656, and the hill districts Rs. 11,268.

Explanation of increase and decrease.

304. The increase of Rs. 11,030 in the district of Cachar is accounted for by the addition of Rs. 16,527, owing to the settlement of new estates, assessment of unassessed estates, and to the increased revenue of *jangalburi* estates settled at progressive rates. A deduction of Rs. 5,497 was due to the removal of estates from the revenue-roll.

In Sylhet the net increase in temporarily-settled estates was Rs. 12,706. In permanently-settled estates there was a decrease of Rs. 8, due to the sales mentioned in paragraph 301 above. The following statement apportions the increase, and shows the character of the deductions:—

			Rs.	
(*a*) Increase due to new settlement			7,051	
(*b*) Ditto ditto re-settlement			540	
(*c*) Ditto ditto progressive rates			2,392	
(*d*) Ditto ditto settlement of *khás máhals*			3,479	
(*e*) Ditto ditto other sources			241	
Total gross increase				13,703
Deduct revenue of estates struck off			411	
Ditto abatements of revenue			554	
Ditto ditto between the former and present assessments of certain estates re-settled			32	
Total deductions				997
Net increase of revenue				12,706

The increase in the Assam Valley districts was Rs. 57,092, or 2 per cent. In 1885-86 the increase was Rs. 82,793, or 2·98 per cent. The tract which shows the greatest rise is Nowgong, but every sub-division shows an increase. In Mangaldai and Jorhát sub-divisions the rise was only ·23 and ·25 per cent. respectively. A part of the increase in Kámrúp (Rs. 2,064) and Nowgong (Rs. 13,681) is due to the classification of *bao* lands as *rupit*. These lands were formerly improperly recorded as *faringati* in those districts. The twenty-one mauzas of Kámrúp, settled for the first time on cadastral survey results, show an increase of Rs. 14,363. The portion of this increase directly due to the survey appears from the report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to have been Rs. 10,493. There has been no general enhancement of rates in the Darrang district, but in Mangaldai the increase of ·23 per cent. (Rs 707) is due, not to development, but to the assessment at full rates of lands hitherto assessed at half rates, and to the progress of revenue from waste land grants under the Rules of 1876. In the sadr sub-division, Tezpur, the handsome increase is due to extension of cultivation. In Nowgong waste land grants, as in former years, show a decrease owing to re-survey and resignation. Only Rs. 3,989 is attributed to extension of cultivation. The rise in Sibságar was much below what is usually obtained in this district, and no explanation of the fact has been offered either by the Deputy-Commissioner or Commissioner. Of the increase of Rs. 6,545 in this district, Rs. 1,916 is due to waste land grants and the remainder to the extension of cultivation both of ordinary crops and of tea. Of the increase of Rs. 6,132 in the Lakhimpur district, Rs. 5,190 was obtained from the sadr sub-division, while North Lakhimpur showed a poor increase of Rs. 942 only.

The Eastern Duárs still do well. Cultivation has increased. There has been migration from parganas Khuntaghat and Ghurla in the permanently-settled part of the Goálpára district.

In the Gáro Hills and Nága Hills the increased demand is chiefly owing to extension of cultivation, and that in the Khási and Jaintia Hills is due to the transfer of the tract from Sylhet referred to in paragraph 302 above.

Arrear demand.

305. The total arrear demand outstanding on the 1st April 1886 was Rs. 1,22,271. An addition of Rs. 8,266 and a reduction of Rs. 4,762 made during the year brought the corrected arrear demand for 1886-87 up to Rs. 1,25,775 as detailed below:—

Districts.	Arrear demand on the 1st April 1886.	Since added.	Since reduced.	Corrected arrear demand for 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	39,779	2,604	3,459	38,924
Sylhet	9,075	4,529	1,303	12,301
Goálpára	212	68	.....	280
Kámrúp	465	266	.....	731
Darrang	2,000	206	.....	2,206
Nowgong	10,567	25	.....	10,592
Sibságar	39,974	138	.....	40,112
Lakhimpur	19,787	430	.....	20,217
Gáro Hills	412	.....	.....	412
Total	1,22,271	8,266	4,762	1,25,775

Removal of certain estates from the revenue-roll accounts for the reduction of Rs. 3,459 in Cachar, and the assessment of certain *khás mahál* on actual assets and deduction of the arrear revenue of an estate falling within the boundaries of a district forest account for that of Rs. 1,303 in Sylhet. Of the addition of Rs. 7,133 in the districts of the Surma Valley, Rs. 2,306 in Cachar and Rs. 2,085 in Sylhet represent the arrear revenue of certain estates settled with retrospective effect, Rs. 2,444 the assets of *khás mahál* in Sylhet, and most of the balance in Cachar represent the revenue realised on land brought under cultivation before settlement. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 68, added in Goálpára, Rs. 63 is the amount assessed on concealed cultivation discovered by test measurement in the second circle of Bijni, and the remainder, Rs. 5, is the revenue assessed on a piece of land occupied by the mauzadár himself in the town of Dhubri, which was not included by him in the assessment for 1885-86. The arrear demands added in Darrang, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Sibságar were on account of land taken up or discovered to be cultivated after the supplementary settlement of 1885-86. In Lakhimpur the addition represents the assessment of excess land discovered in one decennial lease and two New Lease Rule grants.

Demand, collections, and balances.

306. The total demand for realisation within the year was Rs. 39,86,284 (Rs. 38,60,509 current and Rs. 1,25,775 arrear). Out of this, Rs. 38,81,014 (Rs. 37,66,039 current and Rs. 1,14,975 arrear) were recovered, being 97·36 per cent. on the total demand, Rs. 5,422, or ·14 per cent., were remitted, and the balance unrealised was Rs. 99,848, or 2·50 per cent. At the close of 1885-86 the corresponding figures were 96·60 per cent. realised, ·29 per cent. remitted, and 3·11 per cent. unrealised balance.

The following table shows the total demand, collections, remissions, and balances on account of land revenue in each district during 1886-87:—

Districts.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	3,59,235	3,05,692	3,008	50,535
Sylhet	6,29,374	6,08,324	1,751	19,299
Goálpára	99,565	98,222	.....	1,343
Kámrúp	9,54,503	9,53,881	.....	622
Darrang	4,65,454	4,61,769	286	3,399
Nowgong	4,79,641	4,75,561	135	3,945
Sibságar	7,33,028	7,22,819	.....	10,209
Lakhimpur	2,51,875	2,41,543	.....	10,332
Khási and Jaintia Hills	144	144	.....	.....
Nága Hills	1,413	1,413	.....	.....
Gáro „	12,052	11,646	242	164
Total	39,86,284	38,81,014	5,422	99,848

It will be observed that more than half of the outstanding balance accrued in the district o Cachar. This was due to the heavy floods, which necessitated suspension of revenue in severa parganas and a grant of money loans to the distressed people for relief. The revenue in this district is due one-fourth on 1st August, one-fourth on 1st November, and half on 1st March. The Deputy-Commissioner proposed, and the Chief Commissioner sanctioned, the payment of the full second *kist* on 1st January for all *mahál* where the outturn averaged eight annas or more. Where the outturn was less, the mirasdárs were allowed to pay the second and third instalments together on or before the 1st March, and where the outturn fell below four annas they were allowed to pay the last two instalments of the year under review along with the last two instalments of the following year. The tahsildárs personally inspected the state of the crops in all the affected parganas, and the Deputy-Commissioner

tested the result of their enquiries before the postponements were sanctioned. Altogether, a sum of Rs. 1,737-12-3 was postponed to 1st March 1887, and Rs. 15,517-10-6 to 1st August 1887. Of the total balance of Rs. 50,535 in this district, Rs. 34,532 has been realised since the close of the year, Rs. 3,548 has been deducted on account of estates removed from the roll, and the remainder will, it is expected, be shortly collected.

The arrear demand in the district of Sylhet on 1st April 1887, though not large as compared with the total demand, was still heavier than in the year before, when it amounted to Rs. 9,075. The bulk of the unrealised balance was on account of temporarily-settled estates, and was due to scarcity of ready money in the district in consequence of the failure of harvests noticed in paragraph 169 of the report. The greater portion of this balance (Rs. 12,000) has since been collected and the remainder is under recovery.

The punctuality in the realisation of the Government demand in the Assam Valley is creditable to the officers concerned. In Kámrúp the collections were all up to date. There was a great improvement in the Gabru tahsil in Tezpur, which in the preceding year showed arrears amounting to 3·11 per cent. The revenue of the Sibságar sub-division was also this year realised with greater ease than usual. On the other hand, the new tahsil in Mangaldai did badly, the balances amounting to 4·04 per cent., while the arrears in North Lakhimpur were Rs. 7,618, or 10·97 per cent. Of the total unrealised balance, Rs. 27,754 has since been realised, Rs. 748 has been remitted, and Rs. 1,348, as detailed in the margin, is still outstanding. Of the balance still outstanding in the Lakhimpur district, Rs. 290 is due from gaonburas. The Deputy-Commissioner misunderstood the orders issued, and allowed each gaonbura a deduction of Rs. 2-8 from his land revenue.

	Rs.
Darrang	5
Sibságar	480
Lakhimpur	863
Total	1,348

There was no balance in the districts of the Khási and Jaintia Hills and Nága Hills. The recovery of the small balance of Rs. 164 (Rs. 51 arrears and Rs. 113 current) in the Gáro Hills is reported doubtful.

307. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 5,422,* against Rs. 11,310 in the preceding year. Most of the amount remitted in the district of Cachar was reported to be irrecoverable. The remissions granted in Sylhet were less than in any year since 1882, and were allowed only after enquiry, and in cases of proved desertion, death, or poverty of the settlement-holders. The amount of Rs. 135 in Nowgong is the revenue of a New Lease Rule grant resumed, and assessed at full rates under orders of the Chief Commissioner, in Darrang Rs. 121 is the balance in the Gabru tahsil of the revenue for 1884-85 and 1885-86 irrecoverable on account of death and desertion, and Rs. 165 is the revenue of land washed away by the Brahmaputra. Rs. 153 was remitted in the Gáro Hills district on account of death and desertion, and the remainder was found irrecoverable.

District.	Remissions. 1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Cachar	.....	3,008
Sylhet	11,079	1,751
Darrang	59	256
Nowgong	33	135
Lakhimpur	139	....
Gáro Hills	.....	242
Total ../.	11,310	5,422

Current demand of miscellaneous land revenue.

308. The following table compares the current demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue for the past two years :—

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Revenue from elephant-mahals ...	23,404	30,185	6,781	.....	28·97	.....
2. Royalty on elephants	28,250	38,150	9,900	.....	35·04	.....
3. Fisheries	1,13,297	1,14,294	997	.....	·88	.....
4. Poll-tax	11,430	11,894	464	.....	4·06	.....
5. House-tax	1,04,734	1,10,626	5,892	.....	5·63	.....
6. Lime-quarries.....	19,508	19,073	.....	435	.....	2·23
7. Stone-quarries	150	90	.....	60	.....	40·00
8. Coal-mines and mineral-oil	10,349	15,074	4,725	.....	45·66	.....
9. Other miscellaneous items not specified above.	21,193	37,221	16,028	.....	75·71	.....
Total	3,32,315	3,76,607	44,787	495	13·33	.....
Net increase	.....	.....	44,292		.....	.....

The bulk of the increase, it will be observed, occurred under "Elephants" and "Miscellaneous." The comparison of the figures under the latter head for the past two years is, however, affected by the fact that the figures for 1886-87 include receipts from sales of waste land and redemption of land revenue, which have been for the first time treated as miscellaneous land revenue with reference to the revised form of Return No. X. introduced during the year under report. The income from lime and stone-quarries shows a slight decrease.

309. Arrear demand. The arrear demand on 1st April 1886 was Rs. 15,646, but the additions and reductions made during the year brought the corrected arrear demand to Rs. 15,918 as detailed below :—

	Arrear demand on 1st April 1886.	Since added.	Since reduced.	Corrected arrear demand to close of 1886 87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elephants	3,695	.....	.....	3,695
Fisheries	5,731	170	243	5,658
Poll-tax	1,073	115	.....	1,188
House-tax	3,345	25	.....	3,370
Lime-quarries	1,050	.....	.....	1,050
Mineral oil	750	.....	.....	750
Gold washing	2	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous	.....	205	.....	205
Total	15,646	515	243	15,918

310. Total demands, collections, and balances. The total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue, including arrears, was Rs. 3,92,525, of which Rs. 3,73,322, or 95·11 per cent., was collected, Rs. 2,511, or ·64 per cent., remitted, and Rs. 16,694, or 4·25 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year. The particulars for each district are given below :—

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of		
					Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cachar	31,605	30,204	157	1,244	95·57	·50	3·94
Sylhet	47,053	41,959	566	4,528	89·17	1·20	9·62
Goálpára	2,189	2,189	.....	.....	100·00	.....	.....
Kámrúp	31,069	31,069	.....	.....	100·00	.....	.....
Darrang	18,503	18,403	.....	100	99·46	.....	·54
Nowgong	36,111	36,018	.....	93	99·74	.....	·26
Sibságar	42,046	41,846	.....	200	99·52	.....	·48
Lakhimpur	60,098	55,669	292	4,137	92·63	·49	6·88
Khási and Jaintia Hills	56,100	54,409	38	1,653	96·99	·07	2·95
Nága Hills	31,002	26,263	.....	4,739	84·71	.....	15·29
Gáro „	36,749	35,293	1,458	.....	96·04	3·97	.....
Total	3,92,525	3,73,322	2,511	16,694	95·11	·64	4·25

The outstanding balance at the end of the past year is slightly in excess of that of 1885-86, and occurred on the following accounts :—

	Current	Arrear.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elephants	4,394	1,125	5,519
Fisheries	3,474	1,375	4,849
Poll-tax	184	11	195
House-tax	3,798	12	3,810
Lime-quarries	1,561	...	1,561
Mineral-oil	750	...	750
Gold-washing	10	...	10
Total	14,171	2,523	16,694

Out of the balance of Rs. 16,694, Rs. 13,141 has been paid in since the close of the year, and Rs. 43 has been remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 3,510, of which Rs. 2,728 is in Sylhet.

311. Remissions. Excluding the sum of Rs. 1,450, which was a nominal demand on account of lime-quarries in the Gáro Hills, the actual remissions of miscellaneous land revenue amounted during the year to Rs. 1,061, as compared with Rs. 1,225 in 1885-86. Of the remissions in Sylhet, a sum of Rs. 51 was found irrecoverable, and Rs. 515 represent the difference between the former and the revised assessment of certain fisheries settled at a reduced revenue. Of the sum of Rs. 292 remitted in Lakhimpur, Rs. 290 represents the difference between the original and subsequent settlement of an elephant-*mahal* in that district, which was re-sold owing to the withdrawal of the security furnished on behalf of the original purchaser. The loss in the re-sale could not be recovered from the original purchaser, who was insolvent. The balance, Rs. 2, represents poll-tax wrongly assessed for 1885-86. The remissions in the other districts are small, and do not call for any special notice.

Settlements in the Assam Valley districts.

312. The following ordinary settlements were in progress in the Assam Valley districts during the year:—

(1) Annual settlements in the Eastern Duárs.
(2) Ditto of petty estates in Goálpára.
(3) Ditto at full rates in Assam Proper.
(4) Settlements for ten years at full rates.
(5) Ditto of *nisf khiráj* holdings.
(6) Ditto of *chamuas* and *khiráj khats*.
(7) Ditto of special tenures.

Annual settlements in the Eastern Duárs.

313. The five Bhutan Duárs, known as the Eastern Duárs, were settled, as usual, under the ordinary Settlement Rules of Assam Proper, the rate of assessment being 8 annas per *bígha* for *basti*, 4 annas for *faringati*, and 8 annas for *rupit*, instead of Re. 1, 8 annas, and 10 annas respectively as in Assam Proper. In these Duárs 13,589 annual leases were issued, covering an area of 67,880 acres, and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 84,244, against 13,355 leases covering 64,999 acres, and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 83,557 in 1885-86 The average area of a holding was 4·92 acres, against 4·86 in 1885-86. Here the distinction between permanent and fluctuating cultivation has not been introduced. A man holds his lands under one lease, whatever his intention regarding permanent occupation may be.

Settlement of Sidli and Bijni Duárs.

314. These Duárs continue to be managed by the Government, the zemindárs receiving 20 per cent. of the collections as proprietary allowance. The settlement of Duár Sidli was offered to the zemindár of that Duár on the present *jama*, with an allowance of 30 per cent. as profits and cost of management. The Rája Zemindár has refused the offer, because it does not include the forest tracts in the Duár. The settlement will not be offered again to the zemindár till the term for which it was offered and refused expired. The Mech inhabitants of the Duárs have become accustomed to the present position of affairs, which has now lasted 14 years. The demarcation of the southern boundary of the Bijni reserved forest has been finally completed by replacing the earthen mounds by stone prisms.

Annual settlement of the petty estates in Goálpára.

315. In the Dhubri mauza, which includes the Dhubri town, 312 annual leases were issued, covering an area of 114 acres and paying a revenue of Rs. 826, against 269 leases covering 98 acres and yielding a revenue of Rs. 712 in 1885-86. There has been no change in the average area of a holding, *viz.*, ·36 acre. The Government *chars* in the Goálpára sub-division were settled, as usual, by auction. Nos. 2, 3, and 6, covering an area of 5,362 acres, were settled for Rs. 10, and Nos 4 and 5 remained unsold as in the previous year.

Annual settlements at full rates in Assam Proper.

316. The following statement shows the number of annual leases and the area settled under this system in each district of Assam Proper during the past two years :—

Districts.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Number of settlements.	Area settled in acres.	Average area of each holding.	Number of settlements.	Area settled in acres.	Average area of each holding.
Kámrúp	58,959	123,707	2·09	71,384	138,301	1·93
Darrang.....	40,459	57,956	1·43	46,406	86,754	1·86
Nowgong	62,814	128,531	2·04	61,596	124,161	2·01
Sibságar	25,487	44,209	1·73	26,807	39,293	1·46
Lakhimpur	19,689	25,466	1·29	15,940	21,150	1·32
Total	207,408	379,869	1·83	222,133	409,659	1·84

In Kámrúp there was an increase in total area and number, decrease in average size. This means re-transfer from the decennial to the annual category with partition. Darrang shows an increase in total area and number, and also in average size. This means re-transfer from the decennial to the actual category, with union. The decennial leases, which have been re-transferred to annual, no longer exist as separate leases. Their owners held also annual leases. They now hold all their land under one annual lease. In all these districts the re-action has set in. In Nowgong, the conversion of annual into decennial leases is still proceeding, but at a very much moderated pace. In Sibságar there has been an increase in number, but decrease in area and average size, which indicates partition. In Lakhimpur there has been decrease in both number and area, and a small increase in the average size. Conversion of annual to periodic leases is still proceeding in this district.

317. The following statement shows the number of decennial settlements effected in each district during the past two years, the area covered by them, and the average area of each holding. Some of these settlements are settlements of amalgamated estates:—

Decennial settlements of ten-year leases at full rates.

Districts.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	Number of settlements.	Area settled.	Average area of each holding.	Number of settlements.	Area settled.	Average area of each holding.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Goálpára	2	11	5·50	.....	.....	.....
Kámrúp	10,301	47,164	4·57	2,886	12,565	4·35
Darrang	8,408	30,363	3·61	604	2,234	3·70
Nowgong	2,260	4,973	2·20	5,544	8,774	1·58
Sibságar	32,414	131,182	4·04	7,299	10,388	1·42
Lakhimpur	3,157	7,891	2·49	5,106	13,219	2·59
Total	56,542	221,584	3·91	21,439	47,180	2·20

The operation of conversion from annual to decennial must gradually decrease. The area settled this year is 47,180 acres, against 221,584 acres last year, and 299,186 acres in the year before. The following table shows the progress of the operation during the last five years:—

	Number.	Area Acres.
1882-83	5,376	22,294
1883-84	154,628	521,854
1884-85	84,541	299,186
1885-86	56,542	221,584
1886-87	21,439	47,180
Total	322,526	1,112,098

While generally there has been a decrease in the number of decennial leases issued in the past year, the districts of Nowgong and Lakhimpur show an increase. The Deputy-Commissioner of Nowgong states that since the introduction of the Land and Revenue Regulation every one in the near neighbourhood of the sadr station is anxious to have his land settled decennially. It appears to be thought that by maintaining the annual settlement of their lands, their rights as landholders may be affected. In the Majuli, in the Sibságar district, decennial leases have been introduced for the first time. Such portions of the holdings as are permanently held have been settled for ten years. The increase in the number and area settled, and in the average area of a holding in the district of Lakhimpur means the conversion of holdings under annual leases covering large areas into leases for ten years.

The above statement shows the settlements made in the last two years. The next statement shows the area held under periodic settlement at the end of the year under report. The area supposed to be used for tea cultivation is shown separately:—

	Area in acres taken up or transferred from annual in 1886-87, for the cultivation of				Total area* in acres settled up to 31st March 1887 at full rates for the cultivation of			
	Ordinary crop.	Tea. By Natives.	Tea. By Europeans.	Total.	Ordinary crop.	Tea. By Natives.	Tea. By Europeans.	Total.
Goálpára	.....	...	...	...	220	...	192	412
Kámrúp	12,565	...	...	12,565	331,269	2,029	912	334,210
Darrang	1,683	...	551	2,234	129,010	82	13,082	142,174
Nowgong	8,658	...	116	8,774	122,409	288	2,429	125,126
Sibságar	8,752	133	1,503	10,388	276,207	3,076	42,824	322,107
Lakhimpur	9,601	528	3,090	13,219	77,039	1,435	17,812	96,286
Total	41,259	661	5,260	47,180	936,154	6,910	77,251	1,020,315

*Exclusive of relinquishments and transfer to annual.

Of the total area now held under decennial leases, 84,161 acres, or 8·25 per cent., has been taken up for tea, and 936,154 acres, or 91·75 per cent., for ordinary crops.

There were no ten-year leases at favourable rates in force during the year. The leases existing in the districts of Nowgong and Lakhimpur have, on expiry of the favourable rates term, been settled at full rates.

Settlement of *nisf-khiráj* holdings.

318. The following table shows the number and area of *nisf-khiráj* estates in each district:—

District.	Number and area of *nisf-khiráj* estates in the district.		Year to which settlement extends.
	Number.	Area in acres.	
Kámrúp	1,538	153,390	1892-93
Darrang	76	16,216	1888-89 and 1889-90.
	13(*a*)	17,757	1898-99.
Nowgong	25	5,042	1886-87.
Sibságar	346	5,088	1888-89.
Lakhimpur	32	1,262	1888-89 and 1891-92.
	4(*b*)	142	1886-87.
Total	2,034	198,897	.....

With the exception of the estates belonging to the Darrang Rájas settled for 20 years (*a*) and the pension estates of Lakhimpur (*b*), all *nisf-khiráj* estates are settled for ten years. In Darrang, three estates of the Darrang Rája's family were settled in the year under report at full rates on alienation. The increase in the number of estates in Sibságar is due to partition according to mandals' circles.

Chamuas and *khiráj kháts.*

319. The two *chamuas* in the Gauháti sub-division have been amalgamated with the mauzas in which they are situate, that is, the owners pay land revenue to the mauzadár instead of direct into the treasury. The one in Barpeta is still settled on an annual lease. It covers an area of 480 acres. The Deputy-Commissioner states that a periodic lease will be issued in the current year according to the results of the cadastral survey. In Lakhimpur there are two *khiráj kháts,* covering an area of 106 acres.

Settlement of special tenures.

320. The tenures settled at special rates and the area covered by them are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.
Jalukbari khat (Kámrúp)	1	298	1	298
Khat of the Aumhati Chattra (Nowgong)	1	1,976	1	1,976
Ten-twenties (Sibságar)	62	1,413	60	1,144
Six-pie *lákhiráj* estates (Lakhimpur)	7	2,087	7	2,087
Ditto (Darrang)	2	353	2	353
Total	73	6,127	71	5,858

The holders of two ten-twenties estates in Sibságar having died, their lands have been re-settled at full rates.

Tenures in the Assam Valley districts.

321. The following statement shows the number of leases, the area and the revenue assessed under each class of tenures in each district, and exhibits the changes that have been taking place during the last four years:—

	Permanent.			Annual.			Decennial.			Special tenures.			Nisf-khiráj.			Waste land grants.			Total revenue-paying area.		
	Number.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Number.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Number.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Number.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Number.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Number.	Acreage.	Revenue.	Number.	Acreage.	Revenue.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	19	347,667	11,411	13,902	73,356	87,080	12	412	739	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	295	55	13,934	421,730	99,285
Kámrúp	..	....	..	71,385	138,781	2,27,658	84,921	334,210	630,869	1	298	251	1,538	153,390	92,865	31	6,458	2,129	157,876	633,137	9,53,772
Darrang	..	....	..	46,406	86,754	1,61,615	45,157	142,174	272,512	2	353	33	89	33,973	16,560	125	38,801	12,528	91,779	302,055	4,63,248
Nowgong	..	....	..	61,596	124,161	2,10,895	56,975	125,126	239,992	1	1,976	759	25	5,042	3,887	104	36,407	13,516	118,701	292,712	4,69,049
Sibságar	..	....	..	26,807	39,293	72,344	72,153	322,107	590,586	60	1,144	1,897	346	5,088	3,036	158	55,354	25,053	99,524	422,986	6,92,916
Lakhimpur ..	..	....	..	15,942	21,256	39,309	26,360	96,286	178,219	7	2,087	73	36	1,404	1,315	96	35,216	12,742	42,441	156,249	2,31,658
Total....	19	347,667	11,411	236,038	4,83,601	7,98,901	285,578	1,020,315	1,912,917	71	5,858	3,013	2,034	198.897	1,17.663	*515	172,531	66,023	524 255	2,228,869	29,09,928
1883-84	19	347,667	11,411	262,962	8.23.556	14,31,409	164,895	571,977	1,085,491	116	17,873	15,686	2,021	200,128	1,18,299	475	181.837	48,728	430,488	2,143,038	27,06,624
1884-85	19	347,667	11,411	232,183	5,94,849	9,91,327	234,875	837,521	1,582,618	93	12,482	10,077	2,018	200,037	1,18,485	504	179,905	56,125	469,692	2,172,460	27,70,043
1885-86	19	347,667	11,411	221,036	4,50,903	7,18,537	286,116	1,029,953	1,936,532	18	9,667	6,212	2,017	199,814	1,18,357	510	173,189	61,787	509,778	2,211,193	28,52,836

* Includes 25 New Lease Rule grants not yet assessed.

Until the year under review annual leases showed a regular decrease, and decennial leases a corresponding increase in number, area, and revenue. During 1886-87 annual leases have increased, and decennial leases decreased, a fact which has been commented on already. Waste land grants show a steady increase in number and revenue, though there was in 1886-87 a falling off in area.

The following table is interesting, as it exhibits the average revenue per acre and the average area of each class of estate:—

Year.	Annual.		Decennial.		Special tenures.		*Nisf-khiraj*.		Waste land grants.	
	Average revenue per acre.	Average area in acres	Average revenue per acre.	Average area in acres.	Average revenue per acre	Average area in acres	Average revenue per acre.	Average area in acres.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area in acres.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
1882-83	1 12 9	3·1	1 12 4	5·6	1 1 4	143·4	0 9 2	100·1	0 3 3	384·6
1883-84	1 11 9	3·1	1 14 4	3·4	0 14 1	154·0	0 9 5	99·0	0 3 10	382·8
1884-85	1 10 7	2·5	1 14 2	3·5	0 12 11	134·2	0 9 5	99·1	0 4 11	356·9
1885-86	1 9 5	2·04	1 14 1	3·5	0 10 3	120·8	0 9 5	99·06	0 5 8	339·5
1886-87	1 10 5	2·04	1 13 11	3·5	0 8 2	82·4	0 9 5	97·7	0 6 1	335·01

There has been a rise in the average revenue per acre of annual holdings, implying that some of the better classes of land, *basti* and *rupit*, have been settled on annual leases. Usually, these classes of soil are held permanently, and would therefore come under decennial leases. But the town lands are all at present held on annual leases, and this fact raises the average revenue per acre of this class of tenure somewhat above Re. 1-8, the rate paid for *faringati* land and all purely fluctuating cultivation. The average area of a holding, both under annual and decennial tenures, has fallen very considerably since 1882-83. This was explained last year as arising from sub-division of *pattas* due to recent rules. The average revenue per acre of waste land grants is of course rising, as almost all these estates are held under progressive assessment.

The proportion of the different classes of soil is shown below for the past three years:—

	Basti.	*Rupit*.	*Faringati*.
1884-85	7·98	51·02	40·99
1885-86	7·78	50·21	42·01
1886-87	7·77	53·04	39·18

The increase in the *rupit* is marked, and is due to the inclusion of the *bao* lands of Nowgong and Kámrúp in that class. The proportion is likely to increase from this cause in another six years, when decennially-settled *bao* lands, at present classed as *faringati*, come within the operation of the new rule.

322. The following table shows the area in each district assessed at full and half rates as it stood at the close of the past year and at the close of the previous year:—

Area and classification of land assessed at full and half rates in the Assam Valley.

District.	Basti.		Rupit.		Faringati.		Total up to end of 1886-87.			Total up to end of 1885-86.		
	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Goálpára, Eastern Duárs	5,574	....	39,917	....	22,470	....	67,961	.....	67,961	65,185	.....	65,185
Kámrúp	41,054	12,193	201,151	51,595	230,786	33,904	472,991	97,692	570,683	464,280	97,692	561,972
Darrang	18,073	1,747	155,696	12,986	55,159	2,169	228,928	16,902	245,830	226,175	17,569	243,744
Nowgong	15,435	609	125,011	1,467	108,841	2,089	249,287	4,165	253,452	247,691	4,165	251,856
Sibságar	22,479	114	206,481	2,881	132,440	135	361,400	3,130	364,530	358,448	3,130	361,578
Lakhimpur	8,621	107	61,923	1,098	46,998	199	117,542	1,404	118,946	113,391	1,404	114,795
Total	111,236	14,770	790,179	70,027	596,694	38,496	1,498,109	123,293	1,621,402	1,475,170	123,960	1,599,130
	126,006		860,206		635,190		1,621,402		.....	1,599,130		

The area settled at full rates, 1,498,109 acres, does not include 5,807 acres in Goálpára, of which 5,362 acres are Government *char* land settled with the highest bidder, and 445 acres have been settled at half rates with Sonthal colonists in the Guma Duár.

The above statement only shows land actually assessed to revenue, and does not include, as does the statement in paragraph 321 above, waste lands attached to *nisf-khiráj* leases, and not assessed.

At the close of the year 1,498,109 acres were assessed at full rates, and 1,23,293 acres at half rates, against 1,475,170, and 123,960 acres respectively in 1885-86. The area under full rates showed an increase of 51,170 acres in 1885-86 and of 22,939 acres in 1886-87, while that under half rates decreased by 172 acres and 667 acres in either year.

II.—SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

SECTION 1.—SALT.

323. The only source of direct revenue under this head, as stated in previous reports, is the salt wells in Cachar, which were leased for a sum of Rs. 12 during 1886-87. The whole demand was collected during the year.

SECTION 2.—EXCISE.

324. The following is a brief outline of the system which obtains in regard to each article.

System of excise in force.

The articles which form sources of excise revenue in the Province are (1) Country spirits, (2) Rum, (3) Imported liquors, (4) *Tari*, (5) *Pachwai*, (6) *Ganja* and *bhang*, (7) Opium and its preparations, *madak* and *chandu*.

Country spirits.—Revenue is raised from country spirits by what is known in other provinces as the "outstill system." The sites of shops are fixed by the Deputy-Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, and the right of preparing and selling country spirits at those sites is sold annually by auction. No limit has hitherto been placed on the capacity or number of stills that can be worked at one shop. Previously to 1883-84, it was the practice to sell this right (with a limit to the number of shops allowed to be established) by *mahâls* or large areas, in the districts of Sylhet, Cachar, Goálpára, and Kámrúp. In that year the system of selling individual shops instead of *mahâls*, which had previously prevailed only in the remaining districts, was introduced into the last three of these districts, and in 1885-86 the same change was carried out in Sylhet, which had up to that year retained its *mahâls*.

Rum.—The rum consumed in the Province is partly imported and partly manufactured in Assam. Revenue is raised from it (1) by fixed fees (Rs. 50 a shop per annum) for licenses for wholesale vend: there are only five such shops in the Province, two in Cachar and three in Lakhimpur; (2) by putting up to auction the right of retail vend in localities fixed by the district officer, and (3) by the levy of still-head duty, at the rate of Rs. 4 per gallon, London proof, on rum manufactured in the Province. Rum imported from Bengal and the North-Western Provinces has hitherto paid duty in the Province of manufacture; but, under the new Provincial contract which came into force on the 1st April last, the provincial share (one-fourth) of the still-head duty on imported rum will be credited to Assam.

Imported liquors.—Imported liquors are dealt with like rum. A fixed fee of Rs. 50 a year is charged for a wholesale license: a fixed fee of Rs. 100 is charged for a hotel retail license, and a fee of Rs. 32 a year for retail sale on board steamers to passengers only. The right of retail sale is sold elsewhere by auction, for three years together, in all districts except Sylhet and the three hill districts, and in these for one year.

Tari.—Tari is little used in the Province, where date-trees are scarce. Licenses for the sale of the fermented juice are sold by auction, while those for the sale of fresh *tari* are granted for Re. 1 a year.

Pachwai.—*Pachwai*, or rice beer, though largely used in the Province by non-Aryan tribes and garden coolies, is hardly reached by our taxation. It is allowed to be manufactured for home consumption, but not for sale, up to a limit of 4 seers in plains districts and 12 seers in the hill districts. Licenses for the sale of this liquor, at shops the locality of which is fixed by the Deputy-Commissioner, are sold by auction.

Ganja.—Ganja is imported into the Province from Rajshahi by goládárs, or storekeepers, from whose store-houses it is issued under the supervision of the district officers to the retail sellers. The drug is chargeable with a duty of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-8 per seer according to its kind, which is paid when it is passed out of store for retail sale. The number and sites of retail shops are fixed by the Deputy-Commissioner, and the monopoly of sale at these sites is sold annually by auction. *Bhang* is a liquid preparation of hemp, and only one shop existed for its sale in Assam during the year, which has since been abolished. It was licensed at Rs. 2 a month, and the drug used in it paid the usual duty.

Opium.—Opium is supplied to the Province from the Banares and Patna stores at a fixed rate of Rs. 7-4 per seer, and issued from the treasury for retail sale at Rs. 32 a seer. The difference, Rs. 24-12, represents the profit to the province on the opium sold. Besides this, the monopoly of retail vend at fixed sites is sold by auction annually. Previous to 1883-84 it had been customary to dispose of the right of retail vend of opium by *mahâls*, or large tracts; in that year, as in the case of country spirits and *ganja*, the system was substituted of disposing of each shop separately by auction.

325. The total excise demand of the year was Rs 22,03,666, an increase of Rs. 18,469 upon that for 1885-86, but still Rs. 1,531 less than the demand for 1884-85, the highest yet attained. Of this total, Rs. 3,81,133, chiefly from country spirits and *ganja*, is contributed by the Surma Valley, Rs. 26,362 by the hill districts, and Rs. 17,96,171, chiefly from opium, by the Assam Valley. Thus, with an approximately equal population, the Surma Valley contributed only 17·29 per cent., while the Brahmaputra Valley yielded 81·51 per cent. of the demand.

Demand.

The following table shows the demand under every head of excise in detail for the past five years:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirit ...	1,26,509	1,56,167	2,13,003	2,39,365	2,47,078
Rum—					
Wholesale licenses ...	*276*	*500*	*400*	*300*	*250*
Retail licenses ...	*5,199*	*24,157*	*19,395*	*12,263*	*9,972*
Still-head duty ...	*17,446*	*21,310*	*14,848*	*8,102*	*8,407*
Total Rum ...	22,921	45,967	34,643	20,665	18,629

		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-8	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imported liquors—						
Wholesale licenses	...	*1,683*	*1,900*	*2,050*	*2,100*	*2,000*
Retail licenses	...	*7,456*	*8,256*	*10,691*	*11,319*	*12,058*
Total imported liquors	...	9,139	10,156	12,741	13,419	14,058
Tari	...	338	113	26	46	126
Pachwai	...	1,396	1,290	1,248	1,188	1,507
Ganja—						
Licenses	...	*1,10,123*	*1,08,209*	*1,18,459*	*1.36,643*	*1,18,112*
Duty	...	*86,839*	*1,23,482*	*1,25,225*	*98,635*	*1,24,875*
Total *Ganja*	...	1,96,962	2,31,691	2,43,684	2,35,278	2,42,987
Bhang—						
Licenses	...	.....	.....	.....	*47*	*24*
Duty	...	.....	.....	.....	*64*	*63*
Total *Bhang*	...	.....	.....	.....	111	87
Opium and its compounds—						
Licenses	...	*3,52,506*	*2,66,609*	*2,32,121*	*2,42,842*	*2,46,456*
Duty	...	*13,04,612*	*13,90,087*	*14,67,509*	*14,31,952*	*14,32,433*
Total	...	16,57,118	16,56,696	16,99,630	16,74,794	16,78,889
Miscellaneous	...	857	344	825	331	305
Grand Total	...	20,15,240	21,02,424	22,05,800	21,85,197	22,03,666

In considering this table, it has to be remembered that in 1883-84 the right to sell country spirits in Cachar, Goálpára, and Kámrúp, and the right to sell opium throughout the Province, and *ganja* everywhere except in Sylhet and the hill districts, was for the first time sold by shops instead of by *mahál*s: in 1885-86 the same change was introduced for country spirits in Sylhet, with the result that the revenue rose with a bound. In 1883-84 the duty on *ganja* was raised by Re. 1 a seer, and in the same year the treasury selling price of opium was raised from Rs. 26 to Rs. 32 a seer.

Differences compared with last year.

326. Taking the figures district by district, only three districts show a smaller demand than in the previous year, *viz.*, Nowgong decrease Rs. 13,517, Nága Hills Rs. 340, and Cachar Rs. 60. The largest increase is in Lakhimpur, Rs. 18,895, followed by Kámrúp with Rs. 3,968. Both the falling off in Nowgong and the increment in Lakhimpur occur under duty on opium consumed.

Incidence of demand per head of population.

327. The incidence of the demand per head in the plains districts of the Province under the three main items of country spirits, *ganja*, and opium is shown by the Commissioner of Excise to be 8 annas 11 pie, against 8 annas 10 pie in the previous year. The incidence varies from 1 anna 9 pie in Sylhet to Rs. 2-15-5 in Lakhimpur, where opium-eating is the universal habit, not only of the population of the district, but also of the hill tribes who live beyond the frontier, and supply themselves from our treasuries. Cachar pays most, 3 annas 7 pie per head, and Kámrúp least, 2 pie per head, for country spirits: the order of districts under this head of expenditure is nearly that of the proportion in which their population is composed of garden coolies. Cachar far exceeds all other districts in its expenditure on *ganja*, 2 annas 8 pie a head; Nowgong (where the plant grows wild in abundance, and is known to be used in its wild form as an intoxicating drug) having the least, 2 pie per head. The great district of Sylhet spends only 5 pie a head on opium, on which Lakhimpur expends Rs. 2-12-10. These figures do not, of course, include the dealers' profits, which cannot be exactly ascertained.

Collections.

328. Of the total demand of the year shown above, Rs. 1,34,864 had been realised in advance, so that Rs. 20,68,802 remained for collection; Rs. 3,101 were arrears outstanding from previous years, making a total recoverable demand of Rs. 20,71,903. Of this, Rs. 20,67,526 were recovered, and Rs. 386 remitted, leaving Rs. 4,014 in arrear at the end of the year. Rs. 1,27,989 were paid in advance on account of 1887-88, making the total realisations Rs. 21,95,515. This was considerably less than the amount anticipated in the budget Rs. 22,30,000, or even than the revised estimate framed towards the close of the year, Rs. 22,26,000.

Charges of department.

329. The charges of the department are exceedingly moderate, and are classified thus:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Commissioner of Excise and his establishment	2,899	2,673
District excise establishment	5,225	4,067
Travelling allowance	4	.....
Contingencies	329	168
Cost of conveying opium within the Province	652	650
Preventive police	503	503
Refunds	521	639
Total	10,133	8,690
Deduct—		
Charges borne by other departments (Police and Land Revenue)	3,527	3,527
Balance debited against Excise	6,606	5,163

The cost of conveying opium by rail and steamer to district treasuries, which is the chief item of excise expenditure, is borne by Imperial funds.

Country spirits.

329*a*. The receipts from country spirits continue to be the most elastic portion of our excise revenue. The total demand for 1886-87 exceeded that for the previous year by Rs. 7,713, an increase of 3·2 per cent., which was contributed by Cachar, Kámrúp, Sibságar, and the three hill districts. In the remaining districts there was a decrease. The number of shops was 248, against 247 in the previous year.

The average area and population per shop vary from 38 square miles and 4,990 persons in Cachar to 330 square miles and 58,632 persons in Kámrúp. The consumers are almost entirely immigrant labourers and non-Aryan tribes. Assamese Hindus are strict abstainers, and the converted Bodo, Mech, or Cachari, when he passes the first stage of progress towards Hinduism (that in which he is called a Madáhi) has to forswear intoxicating liquors. These people, both immigrants and non-Aryans, are accustomed to brew and distil for their own consumption, and the establishment of a liquor shop merely provides for them a taxed article which, if there were no shop there, they would obtain for themselves untaxed.

Rum.

330. The revenue from rum has continued to fall off, but will increase in future when the Province gets credit for the duty on country rum imported from Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. An interesting experiment is now being tried in Sibságar, where at the sales for the current year the sellers of country spirits combined to lower their bids, and the Commissioner in consequence, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, refused to sell any country spirit shops, but substituted for them shops for the sale of rum imported from Bengal. Next year's report will show how far the measure has been a success. The only distillery in the Province, that at Campbellpur, near Dibrugarh, paid duty on 3,031 gallons, against 3,008 last year. Licensed vendors imported 2,176 gallons, against 2,695 gallons in 1885-86. Planters, on the other hand, imported 9,563 gallons, against 9,162 in the previous year.

Imported liquors.

331. The revenue from imported liquors differs little from that of last year, but tends on the whole to a gradual expansion, with the increase of the demand from European residents and Anglicised Natives. There were 53 retail licenses (which realised Rs. 10,920), 40 wholesale licenses, 13 hotel licenses, and 15 steamer licenses issued during the year. In the previous year there had been 49 retail licenses, which sold for Rs. 9,820. The others are issued at fixed fees.

Pachwai.

332. *Pachwai* has hitherto yielded a revenue only in the Surma Valley; in 1885-86 a shop was started in Lakhimpur, but not continued in 1886-87; three shops were this year for the first time opened in Kámrúp, and during the current year seven have been settled in that district. The object of starting these shops is to bring under control the manufacture of the liquor by Kacharis. The total demand from this article was Rs. 1,507, against Rs. 1,188 in the previous year, and the realisations Rs. 1,327, against Rs. 1,274. As already noticed, this is the common rice beer of the country, an article of large and daily consumption among the Bodo population.

Ganja.

333. The revenue from *ganja* almost recovered during 1886-87 from the severe decline which affected it in the previous year, but its amount does not yet touch that of 1884-85. The recovery was in the duty on the drug passed into consumption, 667 maunds, against 515½ in 1886-87; license-fees, which had in certain districts been abnormally forced up in 1885-86, fell off to almost exactly the same amount as in 1884-85. The following are the statistics for each district:—

	License-fees.			Duty.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	23,636	24,191	+555	28,484	28,252	—232
Sylhet	59,602	48,047	—11,555	43,299	61,324	+18,025
Khási Hills	230	315	+85	350	425	+75
Nága „	430	585	+155	140	170	+30
Gáro „	82	191	+109	95	178	+83
Goálpára	9,356	9,942	+586	10,669	11,004	+335
Kámrúp	15,552	12,600	—2,952	5,271	11,466	+6,195
Darrang	5,126	4,554	—572	2,392	2,708	+316
Nowgong	2,952	2,200	—752	1,545	1,440	—105
Sibságar	13,298	10,617	—2,681	4,458	4,979	+521
Lakhimpur	6,379	4,870	—1,509	1,932	2,929	+997
Total	1,36,643	1,18,112	—18,531	98,635	1,24,875	+26,240

It will be seen that there is a falling off in the receipts from license-fees in Sylhet and in all the districts of the Assam Valley except Goálpára, coupled with an increase in the amount of *ganja* consumed, and thus in the receipts from duty, in every one of the same districts except Nowgong. The decrease and increase are alike most conspicuous in Sylhet and Kámrúp, where the abnormal features of the trade in 1885-86 were explained in paragraph 410 of last year's report. The dealers, having suffered loss from their proceedings in that year, bid less for the shops, and instructed by experience that the price could be raised to a limit which was practically prohibitive, greatly lowered their prices with the effect of stimulating consumption. The falling off in Nowgong points, as already remarked above, to the use of untaxed wild *ganja*. A few years ago a series of prosecutions for this offence against the Excise Laws had the effect of much improving the revenue in this district, and the same result would probably ensue from a like activity again. In Sibságar, also, similar measures appear to be necessary, in order to guard against the importation of wild *ganja* from the Nága Hills.

Bhang.

334. Only one license for *bháng* was issued during the year, in Cachar, which has since been abandoned.

Opium.

335. The revenue demand from opium was only Rs. 3,210, or less than ·2 per cent., in excess of that for the previous year, and is Rs. 29,851 below that of 1884-85. The increase is almost entirely under license-fees, the duty on opium issued being as nearly as possible the same (as the amount issued was almost exactly the same) as in the previous year. The following statement shows the demand from license-fees and duty in each district for the two years:—

	License-fees.			Duty.		
	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	10,293	10,379	+86	32,150	30,640	—1,510
Sylhet	9,072	7,282	—1,790	37,927	36,085	—1,842
Hill districts	5,297	5,496	+ 199	6,527	7,128	+ 601
Goálpára	7,779	7,212	— 567	23,181	24,106	+ 925
Kámrúp	27,440	27,569	+ 129	1,70,243	1 68.051	—2,192
Darrang	27,444	27,276	— 232	1,98,912	2.01,226	+2.314
Nowgong	24,789	28,290	+3,501	2,50.652	2,34,538	—16,114
Sibságar	50,970	45,492	—5.478	3,93,670	3,97,560	+ 890
Lakhimpur	71,533	78,350	+6,817	3,15,690	3,53,099	+17.409
Total	2,34,617	2,37,346	+2,729	14,31,952	14,32,433	+481

The decrease both under fees and duty in the Surma Valley is reasonably ascribed to the floods, which occasioned some distress there during the year. In the hill districts there is a gradual increase in the revenue from this source. In Goálpára the falling off in fees is compensated by a rise in the duty. The five remaining districts of the Assam Valley are our great source of opium revenue. Lakhimpur, with its large *clientelé* of consumers from beyond the Inner Line, shows a substantial increase both under fees and duty; but in the other four districts there is an alarming decrease of Rs 15,102 under duty and Rs. 2,080 under fees. In last year's report attention was drawn to the phenomenon, as it appeared, of a gradual disuse of opium among the Assamese, as evidenced by decreased consumption. The following figures (which omit Goálpára, a district little given to the drug) carry on the record for another year:—

	Consumption of opium.				
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1836-87.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kámrúp	227	172¾	174	172	169¾
Darrang	236	206	203½	204	206½
Nowgong	250½	212	246	243	223
Sibságar	490½	401½	407	398	397
Lakhimpur	422¼	303	343	316	333
Total	1,626	1,295¼	1,373½	1,333	1,329¼

The first of these five years was that in which the treasury selling price was raised from Rs. 26 to Rs. 32 a seer, which caused a decline in issues which has never been recovered. The figures of 1882-83 are, it is true, swelled by the issues of opium taken out by dealers in anticipation of the rise which was enforced in the following year; but this caused a reduction in the issues of 1883-84 which has long since been made good. Except in Darrang and Lakhimpur, the consumption of the last three years shows a steady, though very gradual, decline, and even in these two districts there is no sign of any considerable expansion. It seems clear that either the surmise that the drug is less used than formerly is correct, or else smuggling to an appreciable extent must exist. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley has recently brought to light what are at any rate facilities for smuggling possessed by the Kaiyas or Marwaris, in whose hands is the opium trade of Upper Assam. It is unnecessary to describe them further here; but it may be mentioned that the introduction of Malwa opium, which bears much resemblance to that used by the Marwaris in their native country, Rajputana, has apparently offered increased opportunities for defrauding the revenue. Immigrants from Nepal, who swarm over the Province in the cold weather, and pedlars from Cabul, are believed also to take part in this illicit trade. The subject has been commended to the careful attention of all Deputy-Commissioners.

Nowgong, with a decrease of 48 shops, as compared with 1885-86, sold the remaining shops for a sum higher by Rs. 3,500 than in the previous year. The Commissioner of Excise suggests, with reference to the falling off in consumption in this district, and the large number of cases of prosecutions for unlicensed sale of opium (26), that the reduction has been carried too far. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts has been requested to look into this matter, and, if he sees reasons to think the shops have been reduced below the requirements of the people, to issue the necessary orders.

Madak and *chandu.*

336. *Madak* and *chandu*, preparations of opium used chiefly by foreigners, brought in Rs. 9,207 in license-fees (the duty on the opium used is included in the amount specified under opium), against Rs. 8,362 in the previous year. These kinds of intoxicants are most popular in Sylhet, which yielded Rs. 3,618 out of the total against Rs. 3,974 in all the districts of the Assam Valley.

337. The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the Excise Laws in the last two years:—

Offences against Excise Laws.

	Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Fines imposed.		Fines realised.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Surma Valley	105	107	71	86	954	1,125	854	1,021
Hill Districts	2	11	2	11	25	120	25	120
Assam Valley	194	250	152	206	1,943	3,507	1,748	3,477
Total.....	301	368	225	303	2,922	4,752	2,627	4,618

179 cases, out of a total of 325, are shown as important, against 147 in the previous year. There were 7 cases of illicit cultivation of the poppy, 63 of unlicensed sale of opium and its preparations, 3 of opium smuggling, and 10 of illicit possession. Cases connected with *ganja* are considerably fewer than last year, but there is reason to believe that, as before remarked, they might with advantage be more numerous.

The Chief Commissioner has noticed with dissatisfaction that little more than half the fines realised (Rs. 2,747 out of Rs. 4,618) were distributed as rewards. It is absolutely necessary to encourage informers of offences against the Excise Laws by prompt disbursement of generous rewards, and Government loses far more in excise revenue from failure of zeal caused by parsimony in this respect than it can possibly gain by crediting the fines in the treasury.

SECTION 3.—STAMPS.

Realisation of stamp revenue.

338. The revenue of the year 1886-87 was realised, as in the previous years, under the Indian Stamp Act, I. of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870.

Rules issued during the year.

339. The Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, by Resolution No. 1,596, dated the 28th June 1886, prescribed rules for the custody, supply, and sale of stamps of all descriptions, namely, general stamps used to denote the duties payable under the Stamp Act, 1879, court-fee stamps used to denote the fees payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870, telegraph stamps and postage stamps, and asked the Chief Commissioner to adopt the rules in the manner indicated in paragraph 7 of their circular of 20th May 1885. With reference to the above order, the Chief Commissioner adopted those rules which are applicable to Assam with certain modifications. The Government of India, in their Resolution No. 1,370, dated the 15th March 1887, issued additional and revised rules for the custody, supply, and sale of stamps. Rules were also issued during the year by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, with a view to facilitate the supply to the public of one-anna revenue or receipt stamps through the agency of the Postal Department, in the same way as postage stamps, as well as through the officers in charge of receiving offices, tahsils, thánas, and police-stations, at which letters are received for despatch.

Changes in the rate of stamp duty.

340. The following were the changes during the year in the rates of stamp duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act in the Province of Assam:—

Description of documents.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of notification, with law under which issued.
Agreements executed under Section 35 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.	Remitted ...	No. 1,411, dated 1st April 1886 (Act I. of 1879, Section 8).
Agreements made under Section 9 (2) of Act II. of 1886.	,, ...	No. 246, dated 16th April 1886 (Act I. of 1879, Section 8).
Copy of an order passed under Section 26 of Act II. of 1886.	Limited to one anna.	No. 4,088, dated 5th November 1886 (Act VII. of 1870, Section 35).
Application presented by any person for return of a document filed by him in any court.	Remitted ...	No. 4,347, dated 26th November 1886 (Act VII. of 1870, Section 35).

Receipts of the department.

341. The gross receipts from the sale of all kinds of stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act, together with the duties and penalties levied under Sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act and other miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 7,42,154, omitting fractions, against Rs. 7,82,719 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 40,565. The budget estimate for the year was Rs. 7,89,000; but in the revised estimate the amount was taken by the Comptroller at Rs. 7,50,000, and from the figures now reported it will be seen that the estimated revenue was not realised.

The following table shows the revenue collections on account of stamps since the separation of the Province from Bengal:—

	Rs.
1874-75	4,74,622
1875-76	5,06,115
1876-77	4,87,322
1877-78	5,48,173
1878-79	5,84,571
1879-80	6,10,343
1880-81	6,13,619
1881-82	6,37,120
1882-83	7,16,935
1883-84	7,47,651
1884-85	7,72,558
1885-86	7,82,719
1886-87	7,42,154

The most noticeable feature in the stamp revenue of this Province during the year 1886-87 is the falling off of Rs. 40,565, as compared with the receipts of 1885-86. Of this amount, Sylhet alone is responsible for Rs. 36,107. Thus, for the second time, there has been a check in the expansion of stamp revenue, the previous occasion having been in 1876-77, when there was a decrease of Rs. 18,793.

Of the revenue of Rs. 7,42,154, a sum of Rs. 2,02,123, or 27·23 per cent., was realised under the Stamp Act, and a sum of Rs. 5,40,031, or 72·77 per cent., under the Court-fees Act.

The apparent causes of the increase or decrease of revenue are treated of below.

Receipts district by district.

342. The revenue raised during the year 1886-87, under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, in each district, and the incidence of stamp revenue per head of population, as compared with the figures for 1885-86 are shown in the subjoined table :—

District.	Population as per census of 1881.	Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.						Incidence of revenue per head of population.	
		Under the Indian Stamp Act, I. of 1879.		Under the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870.		Total.			
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cachar	289,425	21,157	21,754	52,794	52,992	73,951	74,746	0 4 1	0 4 2
Sylhet	1,969,009	1,39,362	1,17,311	2,86,690	2,72,634	4,26,052	3,89.945	0 3 6	0 3 2
Goálpára	446,232	11,303	11,121	30,797	31,712	42,100	42,833	0 1 6	0 1 6
Kámrúp	644,960	17,381	16,113	53,693	49,426	71,074	65,539	0 1 9	0 1 8
Darrang	273,333	4,886	5,308	23,733	25,399	28,619	30,707	0 1 8	0 1 10
Nowgong	310,579	4,391	4,329	25,958	25,679	30,349	30,008	0 1 7	0 1 7
Sibságar	370,274	12,356	12,949	47,400	47,454	59,756	60,403	0 2 7	0 2 7
Lakhimpur	179,893	10,212	11,082	34,294	29,586	44,506	40,668	0 3 11	0 3 7
Nága Hills	.....	318	247	459	519	777	766	.....	.....
Khási „	.....	1,839	1,540	2,791	3,707	4,630	5,247	.....	.....
Gáro „	.....	188	339	710	923	898	1,262	.....	.....
Manipur	.....	7	30	.....	.....	7	30	.....	.....
Total	.....	2,23,400	2,02,123	5,59,319	5,40,031	7,82,719	7,42,154	.....	.....

It will be seen that the increase of revenue was contributed by seven districts, *viz.*, Cachar, Goálpára, Darrang, Sibságar, Khási Hills, Gáro Hills, and Manipur, to the amount of Rs. 5,267. The greatest increase, Rs. 2,088, was in the district of Darrang, while, on the other hand, five districts, *viz.*, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Nowgong, Lakhimpur, and the Nága Hills, showed a decrease of Rs. 45,832; the greatest decrease, Rs. 36,107, was in the district of Sylhet.

Comparing the revenue separately under both the Acts, six districts showed an increase and six a decrease during the year under the Indian Stamp Act; and an increase in seven districts, and a decrease in four districts took place under the Court-fees Act.

Incidence of stamp revenue.

343. Of the eight plains districts of the Province, the incidence of stamp revenue per head of population was highest in Cachar, and lowest in Goálpára. The incidence of taxation in the eight plains districts taken together was 2 annas 8 pie, against 2 annas 9 pie in 1885-86.

Percentage of revenue.

344. Of the total revenue realised during the year—

Cachar contributed	10·07 per cent.
Sylhet	52·55 „
Goálpára	5·77 „
Kámrúp	8·83 „
Darrang	4·14 „
Nowgong	4·04 „
Sibságar	8·14 „
Lakhimpur	5·48 „
Hill districts	0·98 „

Causes of increase or decrease in receipts.

345. The large decrease in Sylhet, referred to in a previous paragraph, is due to the impoverished condition of the people, owing to the late floods and three bad years in succession. Kámrúp shows a decrease of Rs. 5,535, *viz.*, Rs. 4,267 under Judicial Stamps, and Rs. 1,268 under General Stamps. The decrease under the former was due to the falling off in institutions of civil suits during the year, especially of title and other suits under ordinary procedure, and the decrease under the latter was due to a smaller number of money transactions. Lakhimpur shows a decrease of Rs. 4,708 under Judicial Stamps, but an increase of Rs. 870 under General Stamps. The decrease under the former was chiefly due to the decrease in the number of civil suits of small and high value following the reduction in the staff of the Assam Railway, whose employés contributed largely to the number of cases brought for recovery of petty debts, and the increase under the latter was due to the increased number of agreements executed locally by tea-garden coolies. Nowgong shows a decrease of Rs. 341, *viz.*, Rs. 279 under Judicial Stamps and Rs. 62 under General Stamps. The decrease in the former was partly due to the fact that a one-anna stamp was required to be affixed on applications for mutation of names under the Rules of the Land Revenue Regulation, instead of an 8-anna stamp, which was the practice before. Cachar shows an increase of Rs. 795,

viz., Rs. 597 under General Stamps and Rs. 198 under Judicial Stamps. The increase under the former was due to larger number of bonds and leases executed, owing to the pressure put on the people by the destruction of their crops by floods and by the mortality among cattle. The increase in the latter was due to larger number of processes served during the year for the realisation of revenue. Goálpára shows a net increase of Rs. 733, the sales of judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 915, but, on the other hand, those of general stamps show a decrease of Rs. 182. The increase under the former was due to the institution of several criminal cases in connection with the disturbances in the Bijni estates, and to the increase of litigation generally in civil suits. The increase under General Stamps was abnormal in 1885-86. The causes which led to the increase in that year did not operate during the year. Darrang shows an increase of Rs. 2,088, *viz.*, Rs. 1,666 under Judicial Stamps and Rs. 422 under General Stamps. The increase under the former is said to be partly due to the institution of a larger number of suits and partly to the issue of processes from the settlement office at Kalaigaon. The increase under the latter was due to a larger number of bonds and agreements having been executed during the year. Sibságar shows an increase of Rs. 647, *viz.*, Rs. 593 under General Stamps and Rs. 54 under Judicial Stamps. The increase under the former head was partly due to the more extensive use of 8-anna stamps for drawing up coolie agreements, and partly to the increased facilities offered for the sale of one-anna receipt stamps. The Khási Hills show an increase of Rs. 916 under Judicial Stamps, but a decrease of Rs. 299 under General Stamps. The increase under the former was due to the larger number of suits. The decrease under General Stamps was due to the fact that in 1885-86 a single non-judicial stamp for Rs. 400 was sold. The Gáro Hills show an increase of Rs. 364; *viz.*, Rs. 213 under Judicial Stamps, and Rs. 151 under General Stamps. The increase under the former was due to the institution of a heavy suit. The increase under the latter was almost entirely due to gun licenses being now given on impressed non-judicial stamps. The fluctuations in other districts do not call for any remarks.

Document stamps.

346. The chief items of receipts from non-judicial stamps are the sale-proceeds of document stamps. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,928, against Rs. 2,03,973 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 23,045, or 11·29 per cent. The following table compares the receipts in each district during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	19,300	19,773	473	.....
Sylhet	1,33,079	1,09,865	.....	23,214
Goálpára	9,008	8,681	.....	327
Kámrúp	14,538	13,582	.....	956
Darrang	4,011	4,286	275	.....
Nowgong	3,712	3,427	.....	285
Sibságar	10,681	11,096	415	.....
Lakhimpur	8,040	8,815	775	.....
Nága Hills	206	102	.....	104
Khási „	1,271	1,031	.....	240
Gáro „	127	270	143	.....
Manipur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,03,973	1,80,928	.....	23,045 net.

There was an increase of Rs. 2,081 in five districts, and a decrease of Rs. 25,126 in six. The greatest decrease, Rs. 23,214, was in the district of Sylhet, and the decreases or increases in other districts are in each case below Rs. 1,000. The explanations for decreases or increases have already been given.

One-anna revenue or receipt stamps.

347. Under one-anna revenue or receipt stamps there was a net increase of Rs. 1,500. The figures for the year 1886-87 were Rs. 9,578, against Rs. 8,078 in 1885-86. The increase was shared by all the districts, with the exception of the Khási Hills, where there was a decrease of Rs. 57. The decrease is said to be mainly due to the closure of the Jowai sub-treasury for some months of the year. There was a marked increase in the sales in Sylhet, Sibságar, and Goálpára. The increase is generally said to be due to the greater facilities now afforded to the public for obtaining the stamps by their being kept at post-offices. The Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet adds that the increase is also due to the fact that the people are daily becoming more alive to the requirements of law.

Other general stamps.

348. The revenue derived from the sale of other general stamps was Rs. 5,941, against Rs. 5,879 (exclusive of Rs. 92 on account of notarial stamps shown last year under this head) in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 62, which was due to ordinary fluctuations.

Hundi stamps.

349. The revenue derived from the sale of *hundi* stamps during the year was Rs. 1,519, against Rs. 1,950 in the preceding year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 431. This decrease was common to all the districts, with the exception of Cachar and Goálpára, where the increase amounted to Rs. 58. The decrease was marked in the districts of Kámrúp and Sylhet, and was due to slackness of trade.

Other sorts of adhesive stamps.

350. An amount of Rs. 221 was realised during the year from the sale of notarial stamps, against Rs. 92 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous receipts.

351. The following statement shows the number of cases in which deficit stamp duty and penalty were levied by civil courts and Deputy-Commissioners under Sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and the amount of duty and penalty realised on such cases during the year, as compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

District.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by civil courts.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by civil courts.		Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Deputy-Commissioners.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Deputy-Commissioners.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	7	12	43	59	3	5	34	34
Sylhet	53	45	471	349	94	183	755	1,590
Goálpára	23	20	144	143	9	4	62	12
Kámrúp	74	58	445	394	23	6	146	61
Darrang	12	18	62	107	4	10	119	105
Nowgong	17	15	89	85	1	5	9	26
Sibságar	40	32	393	199	5	10	39	46
Lakhimpur	35	47	322	265	6	15	50	341
Gáro Hills	2	...	11	...	..	...	...	...
Total	263	247	1,980	1,601	145	238	1,214	2,215

It will be seen from the above that there was a decrease both in the number of cases and in the amount of duty levied by civil courts, while, on the other hand, there was an increase in the number of cases and in the amount of duty levied by Deputy-Commissioners. Besides, a sum of Rs. 120 was received on account of unstamped documents sent to the Collector of Calcutta for the purpose of being stamped with stamped labels, &c.

Judicial stamps.

352. The following statement shows the total revenue derived from the sale of judicial stamps, which include court-fee stamps (adhesive and impressed), stamps for copies and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, together with miscellaneous receipts during the past two years. The total revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 5,40,031 in 1886-87, as compared with Rs. 5,59,319 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 19,288, or 3·45 per cent:—

Districts.	Court-fee stamps.				Stamps for copies.				Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.				Miscellaneous receipts.				Total.			
	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	49,225	49,500	275	..	2,200	2,198	..	2	1,269	1,294	25	..	100	..	..	100	52,794	52,992	198	....
Sylhet	2,64,524	2,49,359	..	15,165	15,957	17,192	1,235	..	5,926	5,932	6	..	283	151	..	132	2,86,690	2,72,634	..	14,056
Goálpára	27,960	29,119	1,159	..	2,412	2,150	..	262	425	443	18	..	..	..	..	..	30,797	31,712	915	....
Kámrúp	50,729	46,839	..	3,890	2,035	1,713	..	322	895	874	..	21	34	..	..	34	53,693	49,426	..	4,267
Darrang	22,562	24,192	1,630	..	718	720	2	..	416	487	71	..	37	..	..	37	23,733	25,399	1,666	....
Nowgong	24,676	24,458	..	218	760	686	..	74	517	535	18	..	5	..	..	5	25,958	25,679	..	279
Sibságar	44,216	44,290	74	..	2,211	2,271	60	..	957	891	..	66	16	2	..	14	47,400	47,454	54	....
Lakhimpur	32,433	27,838	..	4,595	1,228	1,290	62	..	531	458	..	73	102	..	..	102	34,294	29,586	..	4,708
Nága Hills	456	518	62	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	459	519	60	....
Khási „	2,532	3,359	827	..	186	222	36	..	73	86	13	..	..	..	..	..	2,791	3,707	916	....
Gáro „	672	801	129	..	23	114	91	..	15	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	710	923	213	....
Total	5,19,935	5,00,313	..	19,672	27,730	28,556	826	..	11,027	11,009	..	18	577	153	..	424	5,59,319	5,40,031	..	Net. 19,288

Increase in the revenue occurred in seven of the districts and decrease in the remaining four, the largest increase, Rs. 1,666, taking place in Darrang, and the greatest decrease, Rs. 14,056, in Sylhet. The decrease in Kámrúp continued, and that in Lakhimpur was also marked. The check in the revenue which was experienced in 1885-86 continued during the year under report.

Court-fee stamps.

353. The largest increase, Rs. 1,630, took place in Darrang. The next considerable increase, Rs. 1,159 occurred in Goálpára. The cause of these increases has already been explained. The increases in the other districts are slight and call for no special notice. The most marked decrease, Rs. 15,165, occurred in Sylhet. This was mainly due to the falling off in litigation consequent on the state of the people caused by the late floods. The decreases in Kámrúp and Lakhimpur, as has been said, were due to the decrease in the number of civil suits instituted.

Stamps for copies.

354. The net increase in the revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 826. This was solely due to the increase of Rs. 1,235 in Sylhet alone, where the increase is attributable to the institution of a heavy civil suit by Government against zemindár in pargana Balisira. In Kámrúp the cause of increase is the same as that assigned in the case of court-fee stamps.

Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.

355. There was a net decrease of Rs. 18 in the revenue derived from the sale of plain paper. The greatest increase, Rs. 71, was in Darrang, and the largest decrease Rs. 66, in Sibságar. Increase in the number of petty cases instituted accounts for the former, and the fewer number of petitions prescribed by the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation in mutation cases led to the latter.

Miscellaneous receipts.

356. The revenue under this head represents refunds made by the licensed vendors of discount paid in excess in the previous year. The rate of discount on the sale of judicial stamps was lowered in 1885, in consequence of which vendors who were allowed discount at the former rate had to refund the difference between the two rates. Rs. 577 was thus refunded in 1885-86, whereas in the year under report only Rs. 153 were recovered.

Agreement of Comptroller's and Departmental figures.

357. On comparing the figures reported by Deputy-Commissioners of this Province (Rs. 7,42,154) with those returned by the Comptroller, Assam (Rs. 7,42,159-2-9), a difference of Rs. 5-2-9 is observable. This was owing to the exclusion by the Deputy-Commissioners of fractional parts of a rupee.

District charges.

358. The total amount of discount allowed on the sale of non-judicial stamps was Rs. 5,963, against Rs. 6,629 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 666. The decrease was due to the decreased sale of stamps. The revenue for the year was Rs. 1,98,187, against Rs. 2,19,972 in the previous year, and the total amount of discount allowed on the sale of judicial stamps, including plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, was Rs. 8,230, against Rs. 8,580 in 1885 86, showing a decrease of Rs. 350. The sale proceeds of these stamps amounted to Rs. 5.39,878 during the year, against Rs. 5,58,742. If the amount of Rs. 445, paid on account of miscellaneous charges, be added to the total amount of discount allowed on the two classes of stamps, the total district charges will come up to Rs. 14,638. The Comptroller's figures show Rs. 14,631-12-6. The difference of 3 annas and 6 pie is owing to the omission of fractional parts of a rupee in the district figures.

Refunds.

359. During the year a sum of Rs. 4,737 was refunded on account of value of stamps, against Rs. 5,083 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 346. Of the sum of Rs. 4,737, Rs. 1,106 were for refunds under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and Rs. 3,631 were for refunds under the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870. There is a difference of Rs. 3-15 between the figures submitted by the Comptroller and the Deputy-Commissioners.

Net revenue.

360. Deducting the district charges paid in cash from the gross revenue the net income from stamps for the past two years is as follows:—

	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Gross revenue	7,82,719	7,42,154
Deduct charges	20,539	19,375
Total	7,62,180	7,22,779

The proportionate charges on account of pay and cost of establishment, &c., of the Superintendent of Stamps were Rs. 2,874, against Rs. 3,024. If this amount also be added to the district charges, the total expenditure will rise to Rs. 22,249, and the surplus will be reduced to Rs. 7,19,905.

The surplus to the credit of the department after making cash payments was Rs. 7,19,905, against Rs. 7,59,156 in the preceding year. If to this amount the cost of stamps supplied from the central store, Calcutta, to the several districts of this Province, Rs. 9,973, be added, the total expenditure will rise to Rs. 32,222, and the surplus be reduced to Rs. 7,09,932.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, contained in Resolution No. 299, dated the 30th April 1879, the following table is submitted, showing separately the receipt on account of non-judicial and judicial stamps and the district charges paid in cash:—

	Non-judicial stamps. Rs.	Judicial stamps. Rs.
Gross revenue	2,02,123	5,40,031
Deduct district charges, including refunds	7,162	12,213
Net revenue	1,94,961	5,27,818

Ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps.

361. The receipts from the sale of ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 are compared in the following table:—

	Ordinary postage labels.		Service labels.		Telegraph stamps.		Total		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	18,190	20,360	1,932	1,868	5,587	6,413	25,709	28,641	2,932	.....
Sylhet	31,879	32,096	4,474	4,998	3,783	4,425	40,136	41,519	1,383	.....
Goálpára	11,822	11,321	1,649	1,542	7,290	7,799	20,761	20,662	.....	99
Kámrúp	10,532	11,065	2,989	2,363	6,297	6,585	19,818	20,013	195	.....
Darrang	10,370	13,621	1,832	1,901	17	45	12,219	15,567	3,348	.....
Nowgong	6,383	7,887	1,080	953	2,624	2,247	10,087	11,087	1,000	.....
Sibságar	26,122	28,820	3,418	3,283	13,264	11,286	42,804	43,389	585	.....
Lakhimpur	18,717	21,620	2,173	2,150	8,212	6,631	29,102	30,401	1,299	.....
Nága Hills	4,316	8,338	828	833	442	137	5,586	9,308	3,722	.....
Khási ,,	7,523	8,826	7,906	7,491	9,098	14,749	24,527	31,066	6,539	.....
Gáro ,,	811	1,245	345	359	18	31	1,174	1,635	461	.....
Manipur	850	5,968	75	135	635	400	1,560	6,503	4,943	.....
Total	1,47,515	1,71,167	28.701	27,876	57,267	60,748	2,33,483	2,59,791	26,308	.....

It will be seen from the above that there was an increase of Rs. 23,652 under Ordinary Labels and of Rs. 3,481 under Telegraph Stamps, while the service labels show a decrease of Rs. 825.

Ordinary postage stamps.

362. The increase in receipts under Ordinary Postage Labels was spread over all the districts, with the exception of Goálpára, where there was a slight falling off of Rs. 501. The increase was marked in the districts of Darrang, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Nága Hills and Manipur; and the increase in the Nága Hills and Manipur were abnormal, consequent on the military operations in the Kubo Valley: The increase in other districts was due to the following causes:—

(1) The use of ordinary postage labels on telegraph messages tendered at the postal receiving office.
(2) The use of ordinary postage labels instead of telegraph stamps in combined post-telegraph offices.
(3) The facilities of correspondence given by the establishment of branch post-offices.
(4) Parcel postage being paid in stamps instead of in cash throughout the year.
(5) The spread of education.
(6) The conversion into ordinary postage labels of cash levied on bearing parcels.

Service postage labels.

363. The decrease of Rs. 825 under Service Labels was due to ordinary fluctuations.

Telegraph stamps.

364. Under Telegraph Stamps there was an increase of Rs. 3,481. The increase was most marked in the Khási Hills, and it was due to increase in the number of messages despatched from Shillong in connection with the disturbed state of the Manipur-Burma frontier.

Prosecutions.

365. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year under report for offences against, or arising out of, the Stamp Law was 96, against 87 in preceding year:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Cachar	1	2
Sylhet	46	15
Goálpára	...	6
Kámrúp	9	39
Darrang	7	2
Nowgong	3	11
Sibságar	5	5
Lakhimpur	16	16
Total	87	96

Thus, it will be seen that the figures for the year under report show considerable improvement over those of the preceding year. The results of prosecutions were very satisfactory in Kámrúp, where also the number was the largest. In Cachar and Darrang they are still below the mark.

In Cachar there were two prosecutions, one for not cancelling a receipt stamp and the other for not stamping a receipt. In both the cases the offenders were fined.

In Sylhet the number of prosecutions fell from 46 in 1885-86 to 15 in the year under notice. The Deputy-Commissioner attributes this decrease to the fact that the numerous prosecutions in the preceding year have made the people more careful. Out of the 15 cases, 14 were for the execution of instruments on unstamped or insufficiently-stamped paper, and the remaining one for selling stamps without a license. In all these 15 cases 22 persons were brought to trial, of whom 20 were convicted and 2 acquitted. The Deputy-Commissioner makes the following remarks on a case of curious evasion of stamp duty:—

"One case came to notice in which to secure a debt of Rs. 58 two bonds were executed in place of one, with the object of defrauding Government. If one bond had been executed for the whole amount of Rs. 58, the stamp would have been of the value of 8 annas. By executing two bonds, one for 50 on a 4-anna stamp and one for Rs. 8 on a 2-anna stamp, the ingenious individual concerned saved 2 annas stamp duty."

In Goálpára, in six cases nine persons were brought to trial, all of whom were convicted.

In Kámrúp, there were 39 prosecutions, in which 47 persons were concerned, 44 of whom were convicted and 3 released. Conviction was obtained in both the cases in Darrang. The two persons implicated were fined.

In Nowgong 11 prosecutions were instituted, in which 13 persons were brought to trial, resulting in the conviction of 11 and acquittal of 2. Five of these cases were for the unauthorised sale of stamps, four for executing documents on plain paper, and one on insufficiently stamped paper, and the remaining one for not properly defacing a receipt stamp.

In Sibságar 10 persons were brought to trial in the five cases, all of whom were convicted. Of these, two cases were for executing a receipt and an award of arbitrators on plain paper, two executing deeds on insufficiently-stamped paper and one for selling stamp without a license.

In Lakhimpur, there were 16 cases for executing documents on unstamped or insufficiently-stamped paper. In one case the accused was not found, in the others the executants were fined in various sums.

366. During the year under report there were 159 licensed vendors of stamps, against 153 in the preceding year. Their distribution over the districts is shown below:—

Licensed stamp vendors.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Cachar	8	8
Sylhet	103	102
Goálpára	6	5
Kámrúp	6	11
Darrang	10	9
Nowgong	4	4
Sibságar	9	10
Lakhimpur	6	8
Khási Hills	1	1
Gáro „	...	1
Nága „	...	...
Total	153	159

Besides the eight licensed vendors in Cachar, the naib-tahsildár of Katigora was authorised to sell court-fee stamps to the revenue-paying public.

The postmaster of Sibságar sold both judicial and non-judicial stamps during the year. One of the Sibságar vendors did not take out any stamps during the year. A vendor has, for the first time, been licensed to sell stamps at Tura in the Gáro Hills.

367. In addition to the 159 licensed vendors, 174 postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters sold receipt stamps during the year, against 167 in 1885-86. The number of such postmasters, and the sales effected by them during the two past years, are given below:—

Licensing of postmasters for the sale of one-anna receipt stamps.

	Number.		Amount.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
			Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.
Cachar	16	14	325 0	362 0 0
Sylhet	44	26	201 0	134 0 0
Goálpára	16	25	387 0	557 0 0
Kámrúp	12	16	269 0	229 0 0
Darrang	14	16	196 0	314 0 0
Nowgong	14	16	126 0	189 0 0
Sibságar	26	36	249 0	327 0 0
Lakhimpur	15	15	559 4	545 0 0
Khási Hills	3	3	104 3	90 0 0
Gáro „	2	2	50 0	21 10 3
Nága „		5	112 6	113 15 6
Total	167	174	2,578 13	2,882 9 9

From the above, it will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 303-12-9 in the sales effected during the year, as compared with the preceding year. It appears that considerable improvement in the sales took place in Goálpára. Some stamps were also sold in the Barpeta sub-division of the Kámrúp district.

368. There were no cases of fraudulent abstraction of adhesive court-fee or other stamps from the records of any of the courts or offices in the Province.

Fraudulent abstraction of stamps.

The rules for the custody, sale, defacement of stamps and periodical examination of the stock of stamps were observed.

SECTION 4.—ELEPHANTS.

369. The current demand for the year on account of revenue from elephants amounted to Rs. 68,335 (Rs. 30,185 as license fees and Rs. 38,150 as royalty), a net increase of Rs. 16,681, or 32 per cent., on the demand (Rs. 51,654) of 1885-86.

There was a decrease of Rs. 1,045 under this head in the Khási and Jaintia Hills district, and an increase of Rs. 7,726 in the other districts as noted on the margin; Cachar, Darrang, and Lakhimpur, showed a very handsome increase. The falling off in the Khási and Jaintia Hills is due to the fact that there were no captures in either the Nongstoin or Nongkhlao *mahâls*, and only 18 in the whole district, against 34 in the previous year and 40 in 1884-85. In Cachar two elephant *mahâls*, Panisagár and Nichintapur, were sold in the year under report. In the latter *mahâl* the lessee was allowed an extension of the usual hunting season by one month, as no captures had been effected up to the close of the year. In the Paniságar *mahâl* there were 48 captures. The North Cachar *mahâls* were not leased during the year. The control of these *mahâls* has recently been transferred to the Deputy-Commissioner of Nowgong, as the only bidders come from that district, and all royalty is paid in there. A proposal to give the *mahâls* a rest for one year was negatived by the Chief Commissioner, on the ground that the safety of the inhabitants and travellers in the district necessitated annual operations being carried on.

	Rs.
Cachar	5,300
Goálpára	400
Kámrúp	600
Darrang	4,100
Nowgong	301
Sibságar	1,100
Lakhimpur	5,925
Total	17,726

The increase in the Assam Valley districts is due principally to more elephants having been captured in 1886-87 than in 1885-86. It is partly due to the settlement of two new *mahâls* and to the confiscation of an elephant, which was removed from the depôt in Nowgong without payment of royalty. Hunting has been very successful in Darrang and Lakhimpur. In the former district 41 and in the latter 45 more elephants were captured in the 12 months ending February 1887 than in the preceding 12 months. In the other districts also larger captures were effected in 1886-87 than in the preceding year. The question of allowing elephant-*mahâls* periodical rest, as was allowed formerly, was considered during the year on the recommendation of the Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner has decided that periodical rest shall be allowed. The price of elephants has fallen, and is falling, probably in consequence of the large captures made by the Government kheddas in the Gáro Hills.

The total demand (including arrears) for realisation within the year was Rs. 72,030, of which Rs. 66,221 was realised, Rs. 290 remitted, and Rs. 5,519 remained outstanding.

The total number of elephants reported to have been caught during the season of 1886-87 was 323, as detailed below, against 338 in 1885-86:—

Cachar	48
Goálpára	10
Kámrúp	14
Darrang	56
Nowgong	43
Sibságar	21
Lakhimpur	113
Khási and Jaintia Hills	18
Total	323

SECTION 5.—LAC.

370. The revenue derived from lac-mahals during the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 232, as against Rs. 411 in 1885-86, showing a decrease of Rs. 179 due to ordinary fluctuations. The following districts contributed the revenue:—

	1885-86. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Goálpára	22	.....
Darrang	56	.....
Nowgong	249	199
Sibságar	72	21
Lakhimpur	12	12
Total	411	232

SECTION 6.—RUBBER.

371. The yield of India-rubber by the Assam forests has been ascertained, as in former years, by deducting imports from exports, the result being only 2,277 maunds in 1886-87, as compared with 5,675 maunds in the previous year, which is the lowest yield recorded during the last ten years in the Province. This large falling off in the yield is attributed by the Conservator of Forests to the severe tapping which the trees have had during the last few years in the North Cachar and Nága Hills, where no control can be exercised.

The receipts from the rubber-mahals during the year under report amounted to Rs. 35,555, against Rs. 31,428 in 1885-86, as detailed below:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs,
Darrang	22,100	22,100
Nowgong	128	88
Lakhimpur	7,000	12,267
Cachar	1,850	500
Sylhet	.....	250
Khási and Jaintia Hills	350	350
Total	31,428	35,555

An account of the plantations of rubber-trees in the districts of Darrang and Kámrúp will be found in paragraph 204, Section 3, Chapter IV. of this report.

SECTION 7.—THE INCOME-TAX ACT, II. OF 1886.

The Act and Rules.

372. The Act came into force on the 1st April 1886 in all the districts of the Province, and was new to most of the officers who administered it, no similar enactment having been in force in the Province since 1873. Rules supplementary to those issued by the Government of India prescribing additional forms of registers and returns, and providing for other matters connected with the administration of the Act, were framed by the Chief Commissioner, and published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th March 1886.

Agency employed for assessment.

373. It was not considered necessary to place any officer on special duty in connection with the working of the Act, nor was it possible to utilise the results of assessments under the License-tax Acts, those Acts not having been in force in the Province. Early in February 1886, the attention of district officers was called to the provisions of the Act, and they were instructed to take immediate steps to set on foot the necessary enquiries, with a view to the preparation of assessment lists of such persons as came under the operation of the Act. At sadr stations the Deputy-Commissioner was required personally to supervise and conduct all income-tax business. In order, however, to lighten the extra work thus thrown on these officers, as well as to provide for the carrying on of income-tax work during the Deputy-Commissioner's absence from head-quarters, it was considered advisable in most districts to invest an Extra-Assistant-Commissioner with the powers of a Collector under the Act. At sub-divisions sub-divisional officers were invested with the powers of a Collector under Section 40 of the Act, subject to Rule 2 of the Rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, which required that the powers referred to in Sections 9 (2), 12, 31 and 36 should be exercised by the Deputy-Commissioner alone.

Receipts.

374. The following abstract shows the gross receipts under the various Parts of the Income-tax Act, the charges, and net receipts:—

	Gross receipts.	Charges, including refunds.	Net receipts.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Part I.—Government servants and employés of local authorities, companies, public bodies, associations, &c.	1,02,436 14 10	.....	.....
Part II.	362 14 0	.....	.....
„ III.	176 9 9	.....	.....
„ IV.	89,121 6 9	.....	.....
Penalties by Collector	903 13 6	.....	.....
Fines by Magistrates	15 0 0	.....	.....
	1,93,016 10 10	5,933 15 10	1,87,082 11 0

The large share of tax raised from salaries under Part I. and the comparatively small amount collected under Part IV. are noticeable, and are due to the large number of salaried assistants in tea-gardens and to the fact that most large trading firms have their principal places of business in other provinces.

Sources of income.

375. The following is an abstract of the total gross collections of the tax from the different sources under the Act:—

Sources of income.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax (column 17). Rs. As. P.	Percentage to total tax.
Salaries paid by Government	693	34,690 9 5	18·05
Ditto Local authorities	92	934 1 4	·48
Ditto Companies, Section 9 (1)	955	49,098 3 11	25·55
Ditto ditto, ditto 9 (2)	334	17,714 0 2	9·22
Profits of Companies	4	362 14 0	·18
Interest on securities	...	176 9 9	·09
Other sources	4,396	89,121 6 9	46·39
Total	6,474	1,92,097 13 4	...

Section 9 (1) (2).

376. Particulars of the tax realised under Sections 9 (1) and 9 (2) are given in the subjoined abstract:—

District.	Section 9 (1). Number.	Amount. Rs. As. P.	Section 9 (2). Number.	Amount. Rs. As. P.
Cachar	190	11,362 11 2	14	417 6 9
Sylhet	236	11,151 5 8	30	1,713 1 0
Assam Valley districts	515	26,341 7 9	290	15,583 8 5
Khási Hills	14	242 11 4	...	...
Total	955	49,098 3 11	334	17,714 0 2

The assessees are mostly employés of Tea Companies. In Sylhet and Cachar three employers in each district and in the Assam Valley 23 principal officers agreed to collect and pay in the tax for their subordinates.

Tax on Companies.

377. There are few taxable Companies in Assam. Most of the Companies carrying on business here are engaged in the cultivation of tea, and their registered offices are in London or Calcutta. The profits of only four Companies, *viz.*, one in Sylhet and three in Cachar, were taxed. The amount realised in the former district was Rs. 25-7-3, and that in the latter Rs. 337-6-9. The Marwári business houses are largely private unregistered Companies; but their principal places of business are Azimganj and Calcutta. Their shares are not transferable, so they do not come under these columns.

Total receipts compared with estimate and collections under former Acts.

378. The total collections from all sources, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 1,92,330-8-2, of which Rs. 74,085-9-8 were on account of Classes I. to VI., and Rs. 1,18,244-14 6 on account of Classes VII. to XV. The receipts were thus slightly in excess of the revised estimate of Rs. 1,90,000. The largest sum, Rs. 51,833, was collected in Sylhet, Rs. 21,792 in Cachar, Rs. 1,05,266 in the Assam Valley, and Rs. 11,576 in the hill districts and Manipur. Rs. 1,863 were realised from the Forest Department. In the Assam Valley a comparison of the result with that of previous Income-tax Acts shows that the scope and incidence of these Acts were in some cases wider, but that the present Act has been more productive than any of them. In Sylhet in 1865 Rs. 16,503 was collected from 651 persons at a cost of Rs. 5,124. In 1886-87 nearly three times the amount has been collected at about a quarter of the cost.

Part IV. (Demand.)

379. Under Part IV., Schedule II., the original demand was in the Assam Valley Rs. 68,366, in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Rs. 63,018, total Rs. 1,31,384. After the hearing of 3,240 petitions of objection preferred to Collectors, the demand was reduced to Rs. 98,342, and by the exercise of revisional powers by the Commissioner and Collectors invested with Commissioner's powers, the demand was still further reduced to Rs. 96,780. The percentage of final demand to the original demand was thus 73·8 per cent. In Sylhet two petitions under Section 33 were presented to the Deputy-Commissioner, one of which has been rejected, and the other is under enquiry.

The following table shows the number of persons taxed under Part IV., compared with the total population of each district :—

District.	Population.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Number of population to a person assessed.	Number of persons to each rupee of tax.
			Rs.		
Cachar	313,858	258	6,630	1,216	47
Sylhet	1,969,009	1,777	35,928	1,108	54
Goálpára	446,232	1,111	26,504	401	16
Kámrúp	644,960	674	10,527	956	61
Darrang	273,333	93	2,071	2,939	132
Nowgong	310,579	134	2,389	2,317	130
Sibságar	370,274	418	6,962	885	53
Lakhimpur	179,893	162	4,321	1,110	41
Khási Hills	169,360	54	1,018	3,136	166
Gáro „	109,548	12	537	9,129	204
Nága „	94,380	6	112	15,730	842
Total	4,881,426	4,699	96,999	1,038	50

The incidence per head of population is heaviest in Goálpára and lightest in the Nága Hills.

Fines and penalties.

380. Penalties under Part I. were chiefly imposed on tea-planters who neglected to pay in the tax after repeated notices. Of the total amount, Rs. 903-13-6 have been collected, and Rs. 265 have been remitted in the Sylhet district. The original demand under Part IV. was Rs. 1,31,384-7. The final demand, after revision by Collectors and Commissioners, and including penalties and fines, was Rs. 97,715-14-2, of which Rs. 89,287-7-2, or 91·3 per cent., was collected during the year.

Objections and appeals.

381. Of the total number (5,935) of assessees under Part IV., 3,240 persons preferred objections under Section 25 of the Act, with the result that 1,451 applications were rejected, in 1,225 cases the assessees were altogether exempted from the tax, and in 542 cases the assessment was revised. 12 objections remained under consideration at the close of the year. The gross demand (Rs. 1,31,384), after revision, came to Rs. 96,999-4-3.

Accuracy and uniformity were scarcely to be expected in the first year of assessment; but the divergences between the proportions of orders set aside in different localities are so very great that it is impossible to doubt that they are largely due to the peculiarities of the individual assessing or revising officers. It is important that the proceedings of revising officers should be carefully scrutinised, especially as it must be borne in mind that a mistake by which the tax is once remitted is never likely to be otherwise corrected.

Appeals to the Commissioner under Section 27 numbered 145, *viz.*, 113 in Sylhet, 30 in the Assam Valley Districts, and 2 in Cachar. Of these, 82 were rejected; in 60 cases the tax was lowered, and in two cases raised, while two cases remained undisposed of. No fewer than 107 of the applications for revision came from South Sylhet, 3 from Habiganj, and 3 from Sunámganj. The total net reduction, due to the Commissioner's action, amounted to Rs. 1,532-1-2.

Coercive processes.

382. There were only three prosecutions under Section 36 during the year, all in Sylhet, in two of which the defaulters were convicted and fined Rs. 15. It is satisfactory to find that no prosecutions were required in any other district of the Province. Processes for the realisation of the tax issued in 2,682 cases, property was attached in 487 cases, and actually sold in 44 cases only. Of these, in Sylhet, in 802 cases process of realisation had to be issued, and in 41 moveables were attached, though in 6 cases only had attached property to be sold. In Cachar, processes issued in 110 cases, and in 70 cases property was attached; no less than 1,768 notices of demand were required against 3,223 persons. The number of notices of demand issued is extraordinary, and gives ground for a suspicion that what was expected of them was not properly explained to the people.

Establishments.

383. The work of supervision and assessment was done by the district staff, and notices were issued by the ordinary process-serving establishment. Special clerical establishments, costing Rs. 570 per mensem, were entertained in all the plains districts and the Khási Hills, with a view to keep records and registers, to prepare and issue notices, and to carry on correspondence relating to income-tax. The necessity for these establishments arose mainly from the large number of European assessees paying in monthly instalments. They have since been abolished, except in the places noted on the margin.

	Annual cost.
Sylhet	Rs. 660
Dhubri	„ 300
Cachar	„ 495
Khási Hills	„ 180
Total	„ 1,635

Classification of assessees.

384. The classification of incomes under the Act is shown below :—

Serials.	Nature of income.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Percentage of assessees to total number of assessees.	Percentage of tax to total collections.
			Rs. As. P.		
1 to 6	Salaries, &c., paid by Government and Local authorities (including mauzadárs' commission)	965	38,743 2 1	14·90	20·17
7 to 11	Salaries, &c., paid by private employers	1,289	66,812 4 1	19·91	34·78
12-31	Companies	4	362 14 0	0·06	0·18
32-34	Interest	.....	176 9 9	.....	0·09
35	Religion	70	842 0 0	1·08	0·43
38 & 39	Law, Barristers, &c.	214	7,354 14 5	3·30	3·82
36, 37, 40 to 53 (c)	Other professions	350	7,396 4 2	5·40	3·84
54-63	Manufactures	36	945 13 4	0·55	0·49
64-73	Merchants	1,685	38,368 14 9	26·02	19·96
34a and 74-85	Traders	1,861	31,095 0 9	28·74	16·19
	Total	6,474	1,92,097 13 4	.....	.....

Government officers, including mauzadárs, pay 20·17 per cent. of the total income, but the largest contribution (34·78 per cent.) is made by tea-planters. The tax falls generally on the owners of gardens, who, as the Commissioner writes, either pay the tax for their employés or raise their salaries. The third class on whom the tax falls are the Marwári merchants. Pleaders and other legal practitioners paid 3·83 per cent. of the tax, or half the total income derived from "professions." The largest amount (Rs. 2,997) was levied in Sylhet, Cachar paid Rs. 1,011 under his head and the Assam Valley Districts Rs. 3,327. Money-lenders and changers (altogether 861 in number) paid a tax of Rs. 18,500, of which no less than Rs. 16,056 was collected in Sylhet.

The large number of assessees under heading (85) "Other articles" is explained by the fact that petty shopkeepers sell many different articles.

In the Assam Valley, the mass of the indigenous population being agricultural, the tax falls entirely on foreigners,—Europeans, planters, and Marwári and Dacca merchants. Of the Assamese, only Government servants, mauzadárs, and a few shopkeepers are affected by the tax.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

SECTION 1.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Vital statistics.

385. The following are the results of the registration of births and deaths in the past two years:—

District.	Population by Census of 1881.	Number of births registered.		Number of deaths registered.		Ratio of births per mille.		Ratio of deaths per mille.	
		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885	1886.
I.—ASSAM VALLEY.									
Goálpára	446,232	16,657	16,294	19,257	19,576	37·55	36·51	43·15	43·87
Kámrúp	644,960	16,775	16,138	17,795	18,819	26·00	25·02	27·59	29·18
Darrang	273,333	6,146	6,927	7,246	9,477	22·48	25·34	26·51	34·67
Nowgong	310,579	7,819	7,419	6,708	8,284	25·17	23·89	21·59	26·67
Sibságar	370,274	10,158	9,434	8,376	9,627	27·43	25·48	22·62	25 99
Lakhimpur	179,893	4,301	5,238	4,279	5,713	23·91	29·12	23 78	31·76
Total Assam Valley	2,225,271	61,956	61,450	63,661	71,496	27·84	27·61	28·68	32·13
II.—SURMA VALLEY.									
Sylhet	1,969,009	52,134	51,579	53,544	44,659	26·47	26·19	27·19	22·68
Cachar	289,425	11,244	10,506	7,744	8,508	38·84	36·29	26·75	29·39
Total Surma Valley	2,258,434	63,378	62,085	61,288	53,167	28 06	27·49	27·14	23·54
III.—KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS (SELECTED AREAS ONLY).	43,254	1,232	1,208	1,395	1,063	28·48	27·92	32·25	24·57
Grand Total	4,526,959	126,566	124,743	126,344	125,726	27·95	27·55	27·91	27·77

There were thus 124,743 births and 125,726 deaths registered in the Province, the ratio of births and deaths per mille of population being much the same as in 1885, *viz.*, births 27·55, and deaths 27·77 per mille. In every district of the Assam Valley, and also in Cachar, the number of registered deaths, and, therefore, the death-rate, was higher than in the previous year; in Sylhet and the selected areas of the Khási and Jaintia Hills the opposite is the case. In every district except Lakhimpur and Darrang, the number of births and the birth-rate has fallen. The Sanitary Commissioner observes that the recorded statistics cannot altogether be called satisfactory, except in Goálpára and Cachar, where the reporting agency is the village chaukidár.

The Chief Commissioner was surprised to find the district of Sylhet, which is also a chaukidári district, so backward in reporting vital statistics. Its registered death-rate is only 22·68 per mille which is considerably below that of the previous year, and its birth-rate is only 26·19, which is also below last year's figures. It is noticeable, however, that this district, Cachar, and the selected areas of the Khási and Jaintia Hills are the only districts in the Province that show a birth-rate in excess of the death-rate. The same results would probably have been achieved in Goálpára, but for the well-known fatal effects of the disease known as *kála-azár*.

The statistics of tea-gardens are fairly good on the whole, giving a birth-rate of 28·95 and a death-rate of 38·25. Omitting, however, Kámrúp, where the gardens are too few to justify any inferences being drawn from their vital statistics, Cachar is the only district where the birth-rate on gardens exceeds the death-rate; the districts of Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur show specialy poor results in this respect, even when every allowance is made for the deficiency of women amaont the coolie population.

A material improvement is noticeable in the returns of Gauháti, Tezpur, Sibságar, Dibrugarh, and Shillong, while Dhubri, Silchar, and Sylhet still continue to show want of proper care in looking after registration work. In sub-divisional towns, where registration is also compulsory, the registerer statistics are altogether unreliable, and reflect little credit on the sub-divisional officers. The Chief Commissioner fears that sub-divisional officers, as a rule, owing to their being generally new to sub-divisional work, and also owing to the frequent changes of such officers that unavoidably occur, pay very little attention to the subject of vital statistics. Enquiries made by the Chief Commissioner when on tour have confirmed him in this opinion. Deputy-Commissioners will be held responsible for this state of things. They are bound to look after the sub-divisional officers, and see that they know, as well as attend to, every branch of their duties. Taking sadr and sub-divisional towns together, the sadr towns of Shillong and Sibságar and the sub-divisional town of Sunámganj alone shows birth-rate exceeding the death-rate. Dhubri and Hailákándi show respectively a birth-rate of 7·95 and 6·04 only, without apparently any reasonable explanation being offered.

Registration in Assam is still very imperfect, and there is no doubt that until the gaonbura agency of the five upper districts of the Assam Valley becomes a paid agency, like the chaukidárs of Goálpára, Sylhet, and Cachar, much improvement in those districts is not to be looked for.

Diseases.

386. The past year is remarkable for the large number of deaths from cholera; 20,188 persons died of this disease out a total registered mortality of 125,726, the figures of 1885 being 7,753 deaths out of a total mortality of 126,344. The average death-rate from cholera in the five years preceding 1886 was 14,199. The past year was nearly as fatal from cholera as 1882 and 1884. The disease was epidemically severe in the Assam Valley, and the three districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Darrang suffered the most. In the town of Gauháti the mortality from this disease alone reached the unprecedented proportion of 22·74 per mille. In the Surma Valley the disease did not show itself to any severe extent. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox and fever, as compared with 1885. In Goálpára, where the peculiar endemic fever known as *kála-azár* has been so prevalent of recent years, it is noticeable that 748 fewer deaths were registered than in the previous year, while the rate of mortality from this disease has also fallen from 38·03 per 1,000 in 1884 to 34·79 per 1,000 in 1886.

SECTION 2.—IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

Transit of emigrants to the Assam Valley.

387. Out of a total number of 18,059 coolies who entered the Assam Valley at Dhubri, 17,934 were despatched to the tea districts, and, as in the previous year, all were conveyed by river and none marched by land. In last year's report the noticeable decrease in the mortality of immigrants in transit to the Assam Valley was favourably commented on, and the year 1886 shows still more satisfactory results. In 1885, 24 persons died on the journey, and the percentage was 0·15; in the year under report only 14 died and the percentage was 0·07. In the report on emigration *viâ* Dhubri it was pointed out that the improvement in the statistics of this route is wholly due to the employment of the daily mail steamers, and that not only do these vessels carry the immigrants to their destination in about a third of the time formerly required, but, starting every day, they obviate the necessity of detaining large bodies of people at Dhubri, where they run the risk of contracting disease.

The record for the Goalundo route does not show a similar improvement. Two deaths occurred between Goalundo and Dhubri and one between Dhubri and Dibrugarh, against 7 on the whole journey in 1885, the percentage being 0·30, against 0·27. The number of immigrants, however, 984 only, against 2,543 in the previous year, is too small to allow of a just comparison being arrived at.

The above figures do not include any mortality occurring among coolies after debarkation, and while in the debarkation depôts above Dhubri. In 1886, there were 38 deaths in the depôts of Tezpur, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur.

There was a slight re-action in the immigration business into the Assam Valley, 18,918 persons embarked at Dhubri and Goalundo, against 18,046 in 1885, but these figures are still 10,000 below those of 1884.

Transit to the Surma Valley.

388. In the Surma Valley, the accelerated steamer service, concerning which negotiations have been proceeding since the beginning of 1885, commenced running in January last. The terms of the contract, with the exception of the time-table to be attached to it, were settled by the Chief Commissioner in Calcutta in January 1887 in conference with the Secretary to the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Post-master-General of Bengal. At present, the steamers are timed to leave Narainganj daily at about 5 p.m., after the arrival of the railway steamer from Goalundo, and to reach Fenchuganj and Karimganj on the evening of the third day, and Silchar at noon of the fourth day. On the downward journey the present arrangement is for the steamers to leave Silchar at noon, reaching Karimganj the same evening, Adampur on the evening of the second day, and Narainganj on the evening of the third day. The passage upwards to Cachar from Narainganj will occupy a little over two days and a half, or 36 running hours, while the downward passage takes 8 hours less. Owing, however, to want of sufficient water above Fenchuganj in the river Kusiara during the dry season, the Company can only contract to take their steamers as far as Cachar for 4½ months in the year, to Karimganj for one month, and to Fenchuganj for the remaining 6½ months. As coolies are imported to Cachar chiefly during the dry season, they will have to disembark at Fenchuganj, and walk to their destination across country. This will be no great hardship either to the planter or the coolie. The time, however, is probably not far distant when Fenchuganj will be connected with the Cachar-Commila Railway, which will pass through Karimganj. The immigrant will then, if he comes up in the dry season, be able to reach Silchar in four days from Goalundo. At present, if imported by steamer in the dry season, the journey will take eight or nine days; if imported during the rains, the journey will take four days only. As noticed in previous reports, the journey by boat takes from three weeks to a month. Next year's report will show how far the planters of Sylhet and Cachar have availed themselves of the new steamer service.

It was noticed in last year's report that there is no means of knowing what the true mortality is among immigrants to the tea-gardens of Sylhet and Cachar, as in the Surma Valley many batches of immigrants do not pass through our depôts. The following statement gives the death-rate among batches only who passed through the depôts :—

Immigrants.	Number who left Goalundo.	Deaths.			
		En route.	In hospital.	Total.	Percentage.
Sylhet	4,006	Not stated		135	3·3
Cachar	3,410	180	30	210	6·1

Of the 135 deaths among Sylhet immigrants no less than 126 are put down to cholera. Details have not been given for Cachar; but there is no doubt that the deaths among immigrants to this district also must be attributed mainly to this disease. The mortality among immigrants to Cachar, as reported at the depôts in the years 1882 to 1885 inclusive, was given in paragraph 464 of last year's report. There has been no decrease in the rate, as compared with 1885, when it was 5·19 per cent.

Working of the Act.

389. There is little to be said under this head this year. The arguments put forward by district officers for and against the Act were summarised in paragraph 465 of last year's report, and nothing new has since been added to the discussion. The Officiating Chief Commissioner had, during his last tour, the opportunity of discussing the Act with many planters both in the Surma Valley and in the Assam Valley, and the conclusion come to by him is the same as that reported last year, that the Act had better be left alone till the time comes when it can be totally repealed. Not a few officers consider that special labour laws for Assam are undesirable, and that both Act I., 1882, and Act XIII., 1859, might, with advantage, be at once repealed. This, however, is not the view of the large majority of planters. The Chief Commissioner found not a few gardens in Sylhet and Cachar the managers of which said they required no Act, as they had no difficulty in getting any amount of free labour, and also in keeping it upon the garden, and there are perhaps a few gardens similarly situated in the Assam Valley. It is, however, quite certain that in remote and in unhealthy tracts the planter cannot do without a penal Act, and, seeing what the tea industry has done for Assam, and may still be expected to do for it, in reclaiming the waste lands of the Province, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would be very unwilling to do anything which would check its extension.

Relations of employers and labourers.

390. There is little to be said under this head that has not been stated in previous reports. On the whole, the relations between employers and employed are satisfactory, though isolated cases of rioting and assault appear here and there In Sylhet there were a few ordinary complaints of assault and of withholding pay brought against managers; in Nowgong not a single complaint was lodged against a manager; and in Darrang also relations between employers and labourers remained undisturbed. In Sibságar, an instance of oppression, which culminated in the trial of the employer for forgery, occurred. The facts are known to the Government of India, who, on the recommendation of the High Court, remitted a portion of the sentence passed on the accused. In the same district, on another garden, there was a strike on a large scale. The coolies deserted their work in a body, and complained to the magistrate of divers oppressions. In the enquiry that was held it was ascertained that the principal grievance was the retention of an unpopular native doctor; the other complaints were found to be exaggerated, and the obnoxious native doctor having been removed, the coolies settled down to their work. In Lakhimpur there was one exception to the general harmony, a manager having assaulted one of his coolies for not doing his work, with the result that the coolie promptly retaliated with the hoe and his hands, and other coolies working close by also came to his assistance. In Kámrúp a rather serious case occurred. A body of coolies, 27 in number, acting on the excuse that they were given too much work to do, set on the manager, the engineer, and the native doctor; the attack was a very brutal one, and the magistrate who tried the case had to impose severe sentences on those who were convicted.

Relations between tea-garden population and villagers.

391. In Cachar, Sibságar, Darrang, and Kámrúp the relations between the tea-garden population and villagers remained undisturbed. In Nowgong, a case occurred in which a coolie wounded a villager for demanding payment for rice; and in Lakhimpur a manager severely caned a cowherd boy and his father for allowing their cattle to damage his tea. In Sylhet there were a few land disputes; in one instance, where a Khásia chieftain claimed land which had been cultivated by a Tea Company, police had to be deputed to keep the peace. In another portion of the district some managers demanded an increased fee for forest produce from garden land, with the result that the villagers boycotted the garden, and refused to sell supplies. The villagers, however, suffered most by thus closing their best markets, and were soon glad of an excuse to return to their former relations.

Wages.

392. In accordance with the remarks contained in paragraph 5 of the Resolution by the Government of India on the Immigration Report for 1885, concerning the unsatisfactory nature of the statistics of wages paid to garden coolies, a circular was issued in December 1886 to all Deputy-Commissioners of tea districts, requesting them to endeavour to obtain from employers more accurate information as to the wages actually paid to labourers. As in previous years a statement based on the inspection reports is given below:—

			Monthly wages. Average. Rs. As. P.	Monthly wages. Highest. Rs. As. P.
North Sylhet (41)	Act	Men	4 2 7	7 3 5
		Women	3 6 2	5 11 4
	Non-Act	Men	4 5 10	7 13 5
		Women	3 12 6	7 5 7
		Children	2 3 3	5 1 5
South Sylhet (62)	Act	Men	3 15 7	9 2 10
		Women	3 0 1	7 11 6
	Non-Act	Men	4 0 4	12 2 8
		Women	3 5 8	9 3 4
		Children	1 15 6	4 3 2
Karimganj (46)	Act	Men	4 1 8	5 14 3
		Women	3 1 2	5 0 4
	Non-Act	Men	3 15 3	7 3 5
		Women	3 5 0	6 15 8
		Children	2 4 10	4 11 10
Habiganj (7)	Act	Men	3 5 6	9 4 0
		Women	3 13 10	7 8 0
	Non-Act	Men	4 8 6	8 12 6
		Women	5 0 7	13 0 0
		Children	2 7 0	3 0 9
Cachar (94)	Act	Men	4 7 2	6 8 0
		Women	3 4 2	5 4 11
	Non-Act	Men	4 11 4	7 9 11
		Women	3 4 2	4 6 4
		Children	1 15 9	3 4 8

			Monthly wages. Average. Rs. As. P.	Highest. Rs. As. P.
Lakhimpur (146)	Act	Men	5 4 3	9 0 0
		Women	4 9 0	9 0 0
	Non-Act	Men	7 1 5	16 12 1
		Women	5 8 3	9 13 0
		Children	2 11 4	5 11 10
Sibságar	Act	Men	4 8 11	23 3 6
		Women	4 1 6	18 10 0
	Non-Act	Men	4 15 2	18 10 0
		Women	3 6 6	18 10 0
		Children	2 9 2	12 9 3
Nowgong (35)	Act	Men	4 13 1	7 2 10
		Women	4 6 3	6 8 5
	Non-Act	Men	5 12 9	8 0 1
		Women	5 9 3	10 1 4
		Children	2 15 3	5 13 5
Darrang	Act	Men	4 5 10	5 13 11
		Women	3 5 9	6 5 6
	Non-Act	Men	5 3 5	9 7 4
		Women	3 4 7	6 0 0
		Children	2 0 5	3 12 5
Kámrúp (19)	Act	Men	5 0 4	6 1 8
		Women	4 13 11	5 0 0
	Non-Act	Men	4 14 8	6 14 0
		Women	3 14 3	6 4 0
		Children	1 14 11	3 4 6

The figures against the name of each district or sub-division indicate the number of inspection reports from which the averages are drawn. Where no figures are shown, the number of such reports has not been given by the district officer.

Two-thirds of the Cachar gardens were inspected in the cold season, which accounts for the figures being below last year's, when half were inspected in the rains. In the Sylhet figures the non-Act coolie's bonus has been wrongly left out. The Lakhimpur wages include *tikka* pice; they are, perhaps rather above the average, as 62 of the 146 gardens were inspected in the third quarter of the year, when work is heaviest. The Kámrúp average is good, considering that it is based almost entirely on cold-weather earnings.

Offences committed by tea-garden coolies.

393. The number of convictions under the Penal Code in 1886 was 340, against 432 in 1885. The decrease is under the offences of rioting and unlawful assembly, which numbered only 69, against 125 in the previous year. There were 194 persons prosecuted and 166 convicted under Act XIII., 1859, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 145 and 75 respectively. Half the convictions under Act XIII. occurred in the two districts of Sibságar and Darrang. In 21 cases imprisonment was resorted to as a punishment in the case of convictions under this Act. As stated in last year's report, it is satisfactory to notice that Act XIII. is so leniently worked. In 1885 and 1884 the number of imprisonments under this Act was only 7 and 10 respectively. There were 602 convictions under Act I., 1882, against 597 in the preceding year.

There was hardly any change in the figures showing the total convictions and ratio of crime to population in the past two years. The total number of convictions was 1,199 in 1886, against 1,188 in 1885, and the ratio of convictions to population ·63 against ·62.

Expiry and cancelment of contracts.

394. Under Section 141 of the Emigration Act employers are required to give notice in writing to the Inspector of the determination of a contract within one month from the date thereof. There was a slight improvement in the submission of such notices in 1886, the number of labourers shown in the garden returns as time-expired in 1886 was 28,157, of which 14,986 were reported under Section 141, against 28,591 and 14,772, respectively in 1885.

In Nowgong, as in 1885, the expiry of all contracts was duly reported. In Kámrúp, too, there were no omissions during the year. The Sylhet figures are also satisfactory, and there has been the improvement in the Cachar figures which was expected. Sibságar is by far the worst district in this respect. 706 contracts were cancelled during the year, as compared with 526 in 1885. Of the 706 contracts, 379 were cancelled under Section 122, 126 under Section 111, 46 under Sections 120 and 142, and 155 by mutual consent. In the Lakhimpur district 264 contracts were cancelled under Section 122 on account of permanent incapacity. This district has always been remarkable for the large number of labourers whose contracts have to be cancelled. The explanation probably is that Lakhimpur imports more contractors' labourers than any district in the Province.

Settlement of garden labourers on the land.

395. The figures below show the amount of land held by immigrants in the various districts of the Province:—

District.	1885. Acres.	1886. Acres.
Lakhimpur	2,237	2,650
Sibságar	1,856	5,289
Nowgong	520	620
Darrang	3,063	4,389
Kámrúp	14	11
Sylhet	83	91
Cachar	423	655
Total	8,196	13,705

The Sibságar figures may be said to be approximately accurate, the Deputy-Commissioner having taken pains to ascertain the true amount of land taken up by this class of settlers. The Darrang figures are also considered to be fairly correct, and perhaps also those of Kámrúp; but the areas shown for the other districts are probably far below the truth. The large increase in Sibságar, which is entirely due to greater accuracy in the statistics, is of itself sufficient proof that the area is generally under estimated.

Debarkation depôts.

396. The following table shows how far the debarkation depôts have been used during 1886:—

District.	Number of depôts.	Total number of immigrants to district.	Number that passed through the depôts.	Number detained at depôt.		Number that died at depôt.	Contract cancelled at depôt.	Expenditure.	
				Through want of a guide.	In hospital.			Buildings.	Establishment, &c.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sylhet	4	7,445	3,302	.....	91	31	...	276 1 3	1,350 9 2
Cachar	2	4,605	3,410	.....	130	30	...	823 15 0	3,482 12 5
Lakhimpur	1	7,936	4,090	3,805	31	10	...	.....	1,572 6 0
Sibságar	3	5,688	4,566	3,318	32	19	1	672 10 3	2,335 0 0
Nowgong	1	1,779	1,054	177	9	2	...	.....	960 6 7
Darrang	1	3,244	2,701	1,291	20	7	...	117 11 6	1,879 5 1
Total	12	30,697	19,123	8,591	313	99	1	1,890 6 0	11,580 7 3

The depôt at Rangamati, in the Mangaldai sub-division of Darrang, was abolished in June 1886, it having been found after a fair trial not to be required, and coolies destined for that sub-division are medically examined at Gauháti a few hours before their being finally disembarked. There were no other changes in the number or position of the depôts during the year. A smaller proportion of the immigrants was passed through the depôts than in 1885, and in Cachar there were a few prosecutions of garden sardárs in consequence. Now that Fenchuganj in Sylhet has been fixed on as the cold-weather terminus for the daily despatch steamers, a new depôt will be opened there to receive labourers disembarked at that station.

Cost of importation.

397. The district reports give no information as to cost of importation that adds anything to what has been stated in the provincial reports of the past two years. It may, however, here be mentioned that the Officiating Chief Commissioner, when on tour in the Sylhet district, ascertained that in the south-eastern portion of the district managers of some gardens were able to import labourers at a cost not exceeding Rs. 15 a head. The importation is effected by unlicensed sardárs, who receive advances from the managers and contract to go to their homes and bring up labourers and deliver them at the garden at the above rate, the sardár taking upon himself all risks on the road and paying all expenses. The mischief of this system lies in the fact that the garden manager has no interest in the health of the immigrants *en route;* he pays only for actual deliveries. The garden sardár also, though interested in keeping his recruits alive, tries to bring them up as cheaply as possible, and is not over liberal in feeding and clothing them. It is feared also, that he may continue to import by boat instead of by the new steamer service, unless the manager finds it to his interest, owing to the large mortality which takes place during the boat journey, to increase the contract rate with the sardár to enable the latter to pay the steamer fare; or it may be that the sardár may find that in the long run it will pay him to import by steamer, partly because he thereby saves mortality among his recruits *en route*, and partly because, owing to the duration of the journey up from Goalundo being so much shortened by the new steamer service, he finds that he can make double and treble the number of journeys to his country that he makes at present, and so can make more profit on the year's operations, even if his profits per head are on the average reduced.

The system, however, of contracting with an unlicensed sardár for the importation and delivery of labourers at so much a head can only be resorted to in old gardens which are healthy and popular. In the new Balisira gardens of the South Sylhet Company, for instance, where the mortality is great, and the gardens are, on that account, unpopular, it is impossible to have recourse to this system; the labourers have to be imported under Act I., and the cost of importation, notwithstanding the fact that these gardens are much nearer Calcutta than those before mentioned, is not much below Rs. 60 a head.

Repatriation of labourers.

398. In the Surma Valley 35, and in the Brahmaputra Valley 41, labourers were sent to their homes during 1886. As has been noticed in previous reports, the majority of labourers who are discharged as permanently incapacitated are allowed to live on in the garden lines with their friends. In the Lakhimpur district, for example, out of 264 coolies discharged under Section 122, it was only considered necessary to repatriate 8, the remainder staying on the gardens. It has been previously pointed out to district officers that the protection of returning sardárs should be, whenever possible, obtained for helpless coolies journeying homewards. The Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar is the only officer who reports that this procedure was resorted to; in one case a coolie suffering from a disease of the eyes was sent as far as Goalundo under the charge of a sardár, and from there was forwarded to his destination by the Emigration Agent.

Number of gardens submitting returns.

399. The number of gardens in the Province is shown in the Immigration Report to be 921. Returns were due from 774 out of the 921 gardens, and, with a few exceptions, were submitted more or less punctually. Several gardens in Cachar, as in previous years, are reported to have been dilatory in furnishing the authorised returns and in offering subsequent explanations for discrepancies detected in them. There were also two prosecutions in this district. One case arose from a leading planter and employer of over 2,500 free labourers, contesting the legality of the Chief Commissioner's Rules under which returns for free labourers were prescribed. It was considered desirable to bring the matter to an issue, and the manager expressing his intention to obtain the decision of the High Court, a prosecution was instituted. The case being admittedly a test one, a nominal fine only of Rs. 5 was imposed. The Chief Commissioner has not heard that any appeal has been preferred against the Magistrate's order.

Inspection of Act and non-Act gardens.

400. Of the 921 gardens, 643 had Act labourers, 174 had non-Act labourers, and 104 had no labourers actually resident on the estate. Out of 643 gardens employing Act labourers only 573 were inspected, leaving 70 uninspected, against 17 last year. The district of Cachar is responsible for this great falling off in inspection work. In Sylhet, Lakhimpur, and Nowgong every garden employing Act labourers was inspected. In Sibságar, Darrang, and Kámrúp only one such garden in each district was left uninspected,—in Darrang because it was newly opened at the close of the year, and in Kámrúp because it was closed at the commencement of the year. In Cachar, out of 155 gardens employing Act-labourers, no less than 67 gardens were left uninspected, nearly all of them being in the sadr sub-division. The total number of gardens which employ non-Act labourers and do not employ Act labourers was 174, and of these 92 were inspected. Cachar is again the chief defaulter; but for the non-inspection of this class of gardens there is some excuse, as the rules do not require that all such gardens shall be inspected.

Provincial figures of the year's immigration.

401. The half-yearly returns submitted by managers show a slight increase in importations, including free immigration, over 1885. The figures for the past two years are compared below:—

		1885.	1886.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase of decrease.
Act	Sardári adults	8,679	9,092	+413	+4·5
	Contractors' adults	6,583	7,263	+680	+9·3
Non-Act.	Adults	5,885	6,360	+475	+8·
	Children	8,254	8,179	−75	−0·9
Total		29,401	30,894	+1,493	+5·

These figures are only approximately correct. Many districts exclude altogether free immigrants who have, on arrival in the labour district, contracted under Act XIII., 1859, and who should have been included under the category of non-Act immigrants. The sardári adults referred to above are the recruits of licensed sardárs, and must not be confounded with the recruits of unlicensed sardárs, who, like the dependents and children of labourers imported under the Act, are free or non-Act immigrants. Sardári recruits under the Act continue to be more numerous than contractors' recruits; the best gardens recruit by sardárs, and get the best men. New, unpopular, remote, or unhealthy gardens are obliged to rely on contractors for their labour, and have to pay more for an inferior article.

District and valley statistics.

402. The following figures give the statistics of Act and non-Act importations for the two valleys and for each district separately; this statement shows how far the Act is made use of:—

District	Act.			Non-Act. Adults.			Non-Act. Children.			Total.		
	1885.	1886.	Percentage, increase or decrease.	1885.	1886.	Percentage, increase or decrease.	1885.	1886.	Percentage, increase or decrease.	1886.	1886.	Percentage, increase or decrease.
Sylhet	1,969	1,890	−4·01	2,469	3,387	+37·18	2,248	2,168	−3·55	6,686	7,445	+11·35
Cachar	2,039	2,638	+29·37	1,396	939	−32·73	1,234	1,028	−16·69	4,669	4,605	−1·37
Total of Surma Valley	4,008	4,528	+12·97	3,865	4,326	+11·92	3,482	3,196	−8·21	11,355	12,050	+6·12
Lakhimpur	5,346	5,454	+2·02	324	480	+48·14	1,881	2,002	+6·43	7,551	7,936	+5·09
Sibságar	3,705	3,406	−8·06	545	531	−2·56	1,788	1,751	−2·06	6,038	5,688	−5·79
Nowgong	231	611	+63·59	980	759	−22·55	353	389	+10·19	1,564	1,779	+13·61
Darrang	1,879	2,225	+15·55	170	243	+42·94	712	776	+8·98	2,761	3,244	+17·49
Kámrúp	93	111	+19·3	1	21	+20·00	38	65	+71·05	132	197	+49·24
Total of Assam Valley	11,254	11,827	+5·09	2,020	2,034	+·69	4,772	4,983	+4·42	18,046	18,844	+4·42
Grand Total	15,262	16,355	+7·16	5,885	6,360	+8·07	8,254	8,179	−90	29,401	30,894	+5·07

As in the previous year, Lakhimpur imported a larger number of coolies under Act I. than any other district, and Sylhet and Sibságar remain in the second and third places on the list of importing districts. Kámrúp has only a few gardens, and therefore makes least use of the Act. Nowgong has 65 gardens, but only 31 of these employ Act labourers, and few importations are made under the Act. It is deserving of notice that out of the 1,890 Act importations of last year in the district of Sylhet no less than 1,156 were importations to the sub-division of South Sylhet, where the South Sylhet Tea Company are opening out their new gardens. This shows how little the Act is made use of in other portions of this large district. Out of the 5,555 non-Act importations into Sylhet, 2,195 went to South Sylhet and 2,741 to the sub-division of Karimganj.

403. The comparative table below shows the adult immigrants according to their sex and country of origin, divided also into their classes as Act coolies (contractors or sardári) and non-Act coolies:—

Nationality of immigrants.

	Act.				Non-Act.		Total.	
	Garden-sardárs.		Contractors.					
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal ..... Men	845	652	964	790	517	423	2,326	1,865
Bengal ..... Women	751	627	912	696	553	461	2,216	1,784
Total	1,596	1,279	1,876	1,486	1,070	884	4,542	3,649
North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Behar. Men	1,064	1,076	643	767	1,549	1,893	3,256	3,736
North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Behar. Women	828	686	427	448	934	1,064	2,189	2,198
Total	1,892	1,762	1,070	1,215	2,483	2,957	5,445	5,934
Chota Nagpur ..... Men	2,887	3,275	2,069	2,495	574	949	5,530	6,719
Chota Nagpur ..... Women	2,182	2,697	1,554	1,965	527	779	4,263	5,441
Total	5,069	5,972	3,623	4,460	1,101	1,728	9,793	12,160
Nepal ..... Men	3	.....	8	61	32	11	43	72
Nepal ..... Women	.....	.....	1	23	13	2	14	25
Total	3	.....	9	84	45	13	57	97
Madras ..... Men	10	27	1	3	49	88	60	118
Madras ..... Women	12	9	.....	2	8	60	20	71
Total	22	36	1	5	57	148	80	189
Bombay ..... Men	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Bombay ..... Women	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
Assam ..... Men	95	43	.....	4	896	551	991	598
Assam ..... Women	1	.....	3	8	233	79	237	87
Total	96	43	3	12	1,129	630	1,228	685
Total ..... Men	4,905	5,073	3,686	4,121	3,617	3,915	12,208	13,109
Total ..... Women	3,774	4,019	2,897	3,142	2,268	2,445	8,939	9,606
Grand Total	8,679	9,092	6,583	7,263	5,885	6,360	21,147	22,715

The Sylhet district has the chief connection with the North-Western Provinces, and imported no fewer than 3,010 out of the total number of 5,934 immigrants who came from that country into Assam during 1886. Cachar also imported 1,531 persons of this nationality, more than the total number brought into all the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley.

404. The proportion of women immigrants to men remains fairly constant, and the changes from last year's figures to those given below are hardly perceptible:—

Female immigrants.

Locality of recruitment	Percentage of women to men among			
	Sardári.	Contractors.	Non-Act.	All adult immigrants.
Bengal ...	49·02	46·83	52·14	48·88
North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar ...	38·93	36·87	35·98	37·04
Chota Nagpur ...	45·16	44·05	45·08	44·74
Total ...	44·49	43·41	41·37	43·33

Contractors' and sardári labourers.

405. The following table is interesting, giving the number of Act (distinguishing sardári and contractors') coolies imported into each district during the past two years, with the number of sardárs' certificates granted and the average number imported by each sardár:—

District.	Sardári.		Number of certificates granted to garden Sardárs.	Average recruits per sardár.	Contractors.		Percentage of increase or decrease of importations.	
	1885.	1886.	1886.	1886.	1885.	1886.	Sardári.	Contractor.
Sylhet	1,622	1,514	341	4·4	347	376	— 6·6	+ 8·3
Cachar	1,391	1,621	545	2·9	648	1,017	+16·5	+56·9
Total of Surma Valley	3,013	3,135	886	3·5	995	1,393	+ 4·0	+40·
Lakhimpur	1,788	2,389	389	6·1	3,558	3,065	+33·6	—13·8
Sibságar	2,539	2,199	764	2·8	1,166	1,207	— 6·4	+ 3·5
Nowgong	214	164	61	2·6	17	467	—23·3	+2,647·0
Darrang	1,032	1,094	452	2·4	847	1,131	+ 6·0	+33·5
Kámrúp	93	111	17	6·5	.....	.....	+19·3	.....
Total Assam Valley	5,666	5,957	1,683	3 5	5,588	5,870	+ 5·1	+5·0
Grand Total	8,679	9,092	2,569	3·5	6,583	7,263	+ 4·5	+ 9·3

Lakhimpur has always been the largest importer of contractors' labourers, that is to say, of an inferior class of labour. It is this which accounts for the heavy mortality in this district and the large number of rejections on arrival at the depôt or after inspection on the garden. It is satisfactory, therefore, to notice a decrease last year in the importation of this class of labour and a large increase in sardári importations. The large increase in importation of contractors' coolies in Nowgong is noticeable, and has not been explained. There was also a large increase in this class of importations in Cachar and Darrang. The average number of recruits per sardár seems far too low in most districts to recoup the employer the expense of sending the sardár down. But a trustworthy coolie often gets a certificate when he goes on leave on his own expense, in the hope that he may bring some recruits back with him. It should also be remembered that the average is only approximate, as many sardárs who got certificates within the year did not return within the year.

Number of local contracts made.

406. There were 15,394 contracts executed last year under Section 111, and 759 under Section 112, against 19,607 and 412 respectively in the previous year. Cachar was again chiefly responsible for the decrease. Employers in that district are resorting more and more to Act XIII. of 1859, only using Act I. for new labourers imported under the Act, while time-expired Act labourers and free immigrants generally contract under Act XIII. of 1859. The small number of such contracts in Lakhimpur and the very large number in the adjoining district of Sibságar also deserves notice.

Nationality of labourers making local contracts.

407. The following table shows the nationality of labourers entering on local contracts, district by district:—

District.	Sex.	Contracted under Section 111.	Contracted under Section 112.	Particulars of columns 3 and 4 by nationality.							
				Bengal.	N. W. P. Oudh, and Behar.	Chota Nagpur	Nepal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Assam.	Total of columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sylhet	Men	1,445	26	333	541	535	1	61	...	...	1,471
	Women	1,070	15	314	314	404	...	53	...	...	1,085
	Total of 1886	2,515	41	647	855	939	1	114	...	...	2,556
	„ „ 1885	2,582	23	929	828	816	1	27	...	...	2,605
Cachar	Men	1,227	61	418	607	238	1	2	6	16	1,288
	Women	902	19	420	303	188	...	1	...	9	921
	Total of 1886	2,129	80	838	910	426	1	3	6	25	2,209
	„ „ 1885	4,795	36	1,887	1,398	1,428	6	62	18	32	4,831
Lakhimpur	Men	607	358	76	16	834	...	15	...	24	965
	Women	258	164	42	6	365	...	2	...	7	422
	Total of 1886	865	522	118	22	1,199	...	17	...	31	1,387
	„ „ 1885	1,151	293	137	55	1,172	...	13	...	67	1,444

District.	Sex.	Contracted under Section 111.	Contracted under Section 112.	Particulars of columns 3 and 4 by nationality. Bengal.	N.-W. P., Oudh, and Behar.	Chota Nagpur.	Nepal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Assam.	Total of columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sibságar	Men	4,681	19	790	585	2,401	1	9	4	910	4,700
	Women	2,908	11	593	375	1,827	...	6	1	117	2,919
	Total of 1886...	7,589	30	1,383	960	4,228	1	15	5	1,027	7,619
	„ „ 1885...	8,306	10	1,492	969	4,035	2	19	...	1,262	8,376
Nowgong	Men	4	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	5
	Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of 1886...	4	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	5
	„ „ 1885...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	Men	1,471	49	329	91	461	2	20	...	617	1,520
	Women	768	17	265	75	287	4	5	...	149	785
	Total of 1886...	2,239	66	594	166	748	6	25	...	766	2,305
	„ „ 1885...	2,470	44	771	219	899	10	35	...	580	2,514
Kámrúp	Men	35	12	4	1	40	...	...	...	2	47
	Women	18	7	2	...	22	...	...	...	1	25
	Total of 1886...	53	19	6	1	62	...	...	...	3	72
	„ „ 1885...	243	6	148	2	86	...	...	...	13	249
	Grand Total, 1886.	15,394	759	3,588	2,915	7,603	9	174	11	1,853	16,153
	„ „ 1885...	19,607	412	5,364	3,471	8,436	19	156	18	1,954	20,019

A striking feature in the above statement is the large decrease in local contracts in Cachar.

Details of local contracts.

408. The following table gives some details as to these local contracts, of the classes who entered into them, their term, how many were verified, and how many cancelled:—

District.	Section 111.	Section 112.	Class of labourers. New.	Time-expired.	Old Act coolies. transferred.	Local.	Number of years. Under one year.	1	2	3	4	5	Verified.	Cancelled.	Percentage of verified and cancelled to total contracts under Section 111.
Sylhet	2,515	41	2,365	191	...	...	...	282	114	2,135	10	15	1,983	16	79·4
Cachar	2,129	80	804	1,367	...	38	1	1,191	380	602	5	30	1,269	...	59·6
Lakhimpur	865	522	...	1,387	...	...	...	1,020	73	104	10	180	325	...	37·5
Sibságar	7,710	30	1,503	5,096	...	1,141	...	3,681	1,997	1,978	40	44	3,862	112	51·5
Nowgong	4	1	...	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	50·0
Darrang	2,239	66	130	1,409	...	766	8	1,429	371	302	11	184	1,617	...	72·2
Kámrúp	53	19	9	59	...	4	1	41	5	22	...	3	46	5	96·2
Total	*15,515	759	4,811	9,513	...	1,950	11	7,647	2,940	5,143	77	456	9,104	133	59·7

* The difference of 121 between these figures and those shown in column 3 of the statement in paragraph 407 above, compiled from returns submitted by managers of gardens, is due to omissions of 121 contracts by the managers in Sibságar from their returns. The figures, 7,710, shown in this table against Sibságar represent figures compiled by the Deputy-Commissioner from his office registers.

Contracts executed at Dhubri, and which do not require verification, are excluded from the above figures. The 112 contracts shown as cancelled in Sibságar were all those of coolies on the same estate. The manager admitted that they had been improperly executed and agreed to their cancelment.

Verification of contracts.

409. There was some improvement in the verification of contracts during 1886, as compared with 1885, the percentage of verifications and cancelments to the total number of Section 111 contracts having increased from 49·7 to 59·7. The Chief Commissioner, however, is inclined to doubt whether 3,862 contracts were actually verified in the Sibságar district. In some districts no correct record of verifications was kept. Particular instructions have been issued on this point.

Statistics of the labour force.

410. The following table shows roughly the additions and deductions which have been made in the labour force during the year 1886:—

Labour force at the beginning of 1886		289,083
Additions—		
Immigrants	30,894	
Local labour contracts	16,153	
Transferred from other gardens	6,947	
Re-engaged on expiry of contract	22,618	
Births	8,740	
Desertions, re-captured, or men returned from imprisonment	318	
Otherwise obtained (labourers changing their gardens, deserters, &c.) ...	18,604	
Total		104,274
Deductions—		
Left with permission or on expiry of contract	55,756	
Transferred to other gardens.....	5,438	
Free labourers put under contract.....	7,232	
Deaths	12,059	
Desertions.....	10,209	
Cancelled under Sections 111, 140, or 177	126	
Ditto Section 122	379	
Redeemed	37	
Suspended under Section 120.....	9	
Dissolved by mutual consent.....	155	
		91,400
Total increase during the year		12,874
Grand Total at the close of year		301,957

Mean strength of the labour force.

411. The statement below shows the total labour force at the beginning and end of the last three years, and also the mean strength for the two half-years of 1886:—

Class of labourers.	1st January 1884.	1st January 1885.	1st January 1886.	31st July 1886.	Mean strength for the first half-year of 1886.	1st December 1886.	Mean strength for the second half-year of 1886.
Act adults.....	67,262	83,751	82,183	83,286	82,734	77,477	80,381
Non-Act Adults	91,727	97,750	102,563	113,339	107,951	112,834	113,086
Non-Act Children.....	80,284	95,364	104,337	110,554	197,445	111,646	111,100
Total.....	239,273	276,865	289,083	307,179	298,131	301,957	304,568

District figures of the labour force.

412. The details of each district are given below:—

District.	1st January 1886.	31st December 1886.	Percentage of total Provincial force.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Sylhet	50,559	55,999	18·6	5,440	10·7
Cachar	81,293	83,742	27·7	2,449	3·0
Total Surma Valley	131,852	139,741	46·3	7,889	5·9
Lakhimpur	49,366	50,225	16·6	859	1·7
Sibságar	66,486	68,367	22·7	1,881	2·8
Nowgong	12,107	12,468	4·1	361	2·9
Darrang	26,478	28,362	9·4	1,884	7·1
Kámrúp	2,794	2,794	0·9	.....	.....
Total Assam Valley	157,231	162,216	53·7	4,985	3·1
Grand Total	289,083	301,957	100·0	12,874	4·4

The labour force in Sylhet continues to rapidly increase; at the close of 1884 it numbered 45,707; at the close of 1885 it rose to 50,559; and on the 31st December 1886 stood at 55,999. At the beginning of 184 the district force stood at 36,114, so that in three years it has increased over 55 per cent.

Nationality of the adult labour force.

413. The following statement shows the nationality and sex of the adult labour force at the beginning and end of 1886 :—

Nationality.	Sex.	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Ratio of nationality.
		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	
Bengal	Men	10,393	9,214	15,388	16,465	25,781	25,679	26·4
	Women	10,240	9,057	14,016	15,511	24,256	24,568	
North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar.	Men	9,130	8,123	12,734	14,156	21,864	22,279	20 7
	Women	5,758	5,280	11,032	11,857	16,790	17,137	
Chota Nagpur	Men	24,639	23,858	21,646	23,563	46,285	47,421	45·8
	Women	18,561	18,871	18,968	20,932	37,529	39,803	
Nepal	Men	69	85	104	112	173	197	0·2
	Women	25	38	95	76	120	114	
Madras	Men	193	180	461	567	654	747	0·7
	Women	113	117	429	516	542	633	
Bombay	Men	142	31	63	82	205	113	0·1
	Women	109	17	62	83	171	100	
Assam	Men	2,173	1,968	6,055	7,302	8,228	9,270	6·1
	Women	638	638	1,510	1,612	2,148	2,250	
Total	Men	46,739	43,459	56,451	62,247	103,190	105,706	.....
	Women	35,444	34,018	46,112	50,587	81,556	84,605	.....
Grand Total	.....	82,183	77,477	102,563	112,834	184,746	190,311	.....

and the proportion of Act, non-Act, and all coolies belonging to each nationality is shown separately below :—

	1885.	1886.		
	Total.	Act labourers.	Non-Act.	Total.
Bengal	27·0	23·6	28·3	26·4
North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar	21·1	17·3	25 1	20·7
Chota Nagpur	45 3	55·1	39·4	45·8
Nepal	0·2	0·1	0·2	0 2
Madras	0·6	0·4	1·0	0·7
Bombay	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1
Assam	5·6	3·4	7 9	6·1
Total	100	100	100	100

The natives of Chota Nagpur continue to furnish more than half the Act labourers in the Province.

Mean strength in each district.

414. The mean strength in each district for each half-year and for the whole year is shown below. On these figures the half-yearly and annual percentages of mortality and desertions are calculated :—

District.	Act.			Non-Act.						Total annual strength.		
				Adults.			Children.					
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.
Sylhet ...	9,642	9,959	9,800	24,904	26,323	25,614	18,491	19,474	18,982	53,037	55,757	54,397
Cachar ...	15,187	13,641	14,414	31,613	33,421	32,517	35,922	36,885	36,403	82,722	83,947	83,334
Lakhimpur	17,639	17,296	17,467	17,150	17,325	17,237	16,100	16,697	16,398	50,889	51,319	51,104
Sibságar...	27,758	27,028	27,413	16,223	17,192	16,607	24,468	25,208	24,838	68,489	69,429	68,959
Nowgong..	2,311	2,203	2,257	6,462	6,574	6,518	3,816	3,993	3,904	12,590	12.770	12,680
Darrang...	9,498	9,664	9,581	10,296	10,922	10,609	7,718	7,867	7,792	27,512	28.454	27.983
Kámrúp...	658	588	623	1,302	1,328	1,315	930	974	952	2,890	2,890	2,890
Total...	82,734	80,381	81,557	107,951	113,086	110,518	107,445	111,100	109,272	298,131	304,568	301,349

Provincial and district figures of deserters.

415. The following table shows the number of adult deserters, district by district, for the past two years:—

District.	Total desertions among adults.		Act.		Non-Act.		Percentage of desertions on annual strength among					
							Act.		Non-Act.		Total adult population.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Sylhet	3,025	2,863	1,134	1,103	1,891	1,760	12·54	10·24	8·11	6·86	9·35	8·07
Cachar	2,503	2,394	904	795	1,599	1,599	5·24	5 53	5 18	4·93	5·20	5·09
Lakhimpur	972	1,055	671	656	301	399	3·80	3·74	1·78	2 30	2·81	3·01
Sibságar	1,305	1,313	822	788	483	525	2·92	2·87	3·21	3·12	3·02	2·95
Nowgong	396	403	98	74	298	329	4·02	3·25	4·74	5·05	4·54	4·59
Darrang	654	752	260	327	394	425	2·68	3·41	3·97	4·05	3·33	3·74
Kámrúp	99	111	32	33	67	78	4·76	6·89	5·03	5·30	4·92	5·75
Total	8,954	8,891	3,921	3,776	5,035	5,115	4·62	4·62	4 58	4·66	4·75	4·62

These figures cannot be accepted as including all deserters. There are many runaways who are caught in the immediate vicinity of the garden while attempting to escape, and there are many more also who, when re-captured by the garden agency, are not taken to the nearest police station, as they should be under Section 172 of the Act, but are sent back to the garden, and not returned as deserters at all. A case occurred in the Darrang district last year, in which the Commissioner of the Assam Valley, when on tour, came upon a manager punishing a run-away coolie whom he had re-captured, instead of sending him to the police-station. The case was not a very serious one (the manager, on conviction, was fined Rs. 5 only for the assault), but serves as an instance of what has been stated, that the law is evaded more or less in different districts when a labourer deserts, and that the employer prefers occasionally taking the law into his own hands.

Arrests and convictions.

416. Out of the 3,776 Act labourers who deserted, 533 were arrested, of whom 467 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to desertions was 12·3, against 12·2 in 1885. In the jungly tracts of the Brahmaputra Valley a runaway is more easily arrested than in the comparatively crowded districts of the Surma Valley. The Deputy-Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet both consider that there is very little difficulty in a coolie getting away if he wants to.

Nationality and sex of deserters.

417. The nationality and sex of deserters is shown below:—

Nationality.	Sex.	Number of deserters.				Total.		Percentage of desertion on annual strength among					
		Act.		Non-Act.				Act.		Non-Act.		Total.	
		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886	1885	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Bengal ...	Men ...	742	590	720	718	1.462	1,308	6·88	5·93	4·67	4·42	4·50	4·05
	Women	362	254	454	492	816	746	3·44	2·60	3·26	3·24		
North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar.	Men ...	878	943	1,196	1,042	2,074	1,985	9·03	10·74	9 36	7·54	7·43	6·91
	Women	220	196	651	584	871	780	3·66	3·45	5·86	5·00		
Chota Nagpur ...	Men ...	1,126	1,219	768	758	1,894	1,977	4·46	4·90	3·52	3·28	3·06	3·32
	Women	280	370	428	557	708	927	1·49	1·91	2·23	2·73		
Nepal ...	Men ...	23	28	29	17	52	45	32·85	28·60	25·66	14·78	23·20	14·57
	Women	6	2	10	3	16	5	27·23	5·85	11·36	3 22		
Madras ...	Men ...	26	8	42	76	68	84	10·87	4 63	8·97	14·15	6·03	8·79
	Women	6	1	11	31	17	32	4·00	0·88	2·98	6·27		
Bombay ...	Men ...	10	4	5	9	15	13	5·98	4·51	10·20	12·03	3·36	8·32
	Women	1	2	1	8	2	10	0 41	2·75	2·04	10·53		
Assam ...	Men ...	227	148	602	705	829	853	9·30	7·05	8·98	9·69	8·51	8·46
	Women	14	11	116	115	130	126	2·06	1·77	8 04	7·40		
Total ...	Men ...	3,032	2,940	3,362	3,325	6,394	6,265	6·23	6·38	5·86	5·44	6·03	5 83
	Women	889	836	1,671	1,790	2,560	2,626	2·43	2·35	3·62	3 62	3·10	3·09
Grand Total ...	.....	3,921	3,776	5,033	5,115	8,954	8,891	4·61	4·62	4·86	4·63	4·75	4·62

The North-Western coolies continue to be the most frequent deserters among the three large classes of the labour force.

Death-rate for the year.

418. It is satisfactory to find that although the death-rate on tea-gardens has slightly risen, it is still fairly low. In 1883 the rate per mille was 41·3, in 1884 it was 43·2, in 1885 it was 36·8, and in 1886 it was 39·8.

The statistics of mortality in each district for each half-year separately are given in the table below, where they are compared with the corresponding figures of 1885:—

District.	Deaths among all classes of labourers, including children.						Ratio of deaths per mille.					
							Half-yearly.				Annual.	
	First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total.		First half-year.		Second half-year.			
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	18	1886.
Sylhet	925	1,109	1,424	1,295	2,349	2,404	19·2	20·9	28·2	23·2	47·4	44·1
Cachar	1,127	1,149	1,345	1,512	2,472	2,661	13·6	13·8	16·0	17·7	29·6	31·5
Lakhimpur	694	1,090	1,233	1,202	1,927	2,292	14·3	21·4	24·7	23·4	39·0	44·8
Sibságar	969	1,107	1,352	1,742	2,321	2,849	14·7	16·1	20·2	25·0	34·9	41·1
Nowgong	248	275	248	285	496	560	20·4	21·8	19·8	22·3	40·2	44·1
Darrang	436	500	571	677	1,007	1,177	16·6	18·1	21·1	23·7	3[illegible]·7	41·3
Kámrúp	55	73	84	43	139	116	19·1	25·2	28·6	14·8	47·7	40·
Total	4,454	5,303	6,257	6,756	10,711	12,059	15·5	17·7	21·3	22·1	36·8	39·8

The improvement in Sylhet is better than the figures imply, for in South Sylhet, which was, a few years ago, marked out for its unhealthiness, and where last year the death-rate was as high as 62·6, the ratio has fallen to 46·8; the prevalence of cholera also increased the mortality in the northern portion of the district. Cachar still maintains its place as the healthiest district in the Province for immigrants.

Death-rate among adults.

419. The following table shows the mortality among both Act and non-Act adults in the years 1885 and 1886 :—

District.	Number of deaths among adults.						Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.						Annual strength of total adult population of both Act and Non-Act labourers	
	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Act.		Non-Act.		Total.			
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Sylhet	837	682	752	920	1,589	1,602	91·8	69·4	32·0	35·8	49·0	45·2	32,379	35,414
Cachar	593	634	811	832	1,404	1,466	34·7	44·5	26·2	25·4	29·2	31·2	48,036	46,931
Lakhimpur	1,077	1,310	353	397	1,430	1,707	60·9	74·9	20·9	22·9	41 5	49·1	34,406	34,704
Sibságar	1,165	1,349	354	539	1,519	1,888	41·4	49·3	23·4	32·1	35·1	42·7	43,167	44,120
Nowgong	130	150	206	259	336	409	53·6	66·5	32·9	39·7	38·6	46·6	8,690	8,775
Darrang	539	651	222	278	761	929	55·7	67·7	22·3	26·2	33·8	46·0	19,572	20,190
Kámrúp	28	18	49	46	77	64	41·0	28·7	36·8	35·0	38·3	33·0	2,008	1,938
Total	4,369	4,794	2,747	3,271	7,116	8,065	51·5	58·9	26·5	29·5	37·7	41·9	188,262	192,075

The death-rate among Act adults is again nearly double that of non-Act adults. From enquiries made on tour last year the Chief Commissioner had no doubt that this is due mainly to the managers of unhealthy or remote gardens being compelled to import their labour under Act I. The best managed and most healthy and less remote gardens in the Province have no need of Act I. They can secure any amount of free labour ; or, if they make use of Act I. at all for importing new labourers, they have no difficulty, when the contracts of these have expired, in getting them to renew under Act XIII. of 1859. Remote, unpopular, and unhealthy gardens must, on the other hand, be always importing new labourers under the Act, men who, apart from the fact that the importing garden may be unhealthy, are not acclimatised, and, therefore, yield more readily to sickness than the time-expired labourer who renews under Act XIII. Renewals of contracts under Act I. are rare. If the garden is unpopular or unhealthy, the labourer leaves when his first contract has expired ; if he renews at all, he renews generally for one year only, under Act XIII., and so becomes a non-Act labourer. The unhealthy gardens of South Sylhet are worked almost entirely by Act-I. labourers.

Causes of death among Act and non-Act coolies.

420. The following two tables show the recorded causes of the deaths that occurred in 1886 among the adult Act and non-Act labourers :—

District.	Mean strength of Act labourers employed in 1886.		Deaths from					Total of columns 4 to 8.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sylhet	9,642	9,959	136	210	60	54	222	311	371	682	69·4
Cachar	15,187	13,641	67	120	100	.....	347	251	383	634	44·5
Lakhimpur...	17,639	17,296	244	281	81	.....	704	653	657	1,310	74·5
Sibságar	27,798	27,028	265	311	108	.....	665	526	823	1,349	49·3
Nowgong ...	2,311	2,203	34	21	11	.....	84	72	78	150	66·5
Darrang	9,498	9,664	130	137	36	.....	348	254	397	651	67·7
Kámrúp	658	588	6	2	1	.....	9	10	8	18	28·7
Total of 1886	82,734	80,381	882	1,082	397	54	2,379	2,077	2,717	4,794	58·9
„ 1885	85,187	84,400	572	1,083	456	.....	2,258	1,598	2,771	4,369	51·5
„ 1884	76,645	84,827	1,225	981	446	.....	2,103	2,269	2,486	4,755	85·9

District.	Mean strength of non-Act labourers employed in 1886.		Deaths from					Total of columns 4 to 8.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
	First half year.	Second half year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Other causes.	First half year.	Second half year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sylhet ...	24,904	26,323	174	172	182	103	289	417	503	920	35·8
Cachar ...	31,613	33,421	125	181	113	73	340	373	459	832	25·4
Lakhimpur ...	17,150	17,325	72	52	23	31	219	191	206	397	22·9
Sibságar ...	16,223	17,192	112	76	79	21	251	231	308	539	32·1
Nowgong ...	6,462	6,574	82	36	37	...	104	141	118	259	39·7
Darrang ...	10,296	10,922	63	38	35	23	119	139	139	278	26·2
Kámrúp ...	1,302	1,328	11	4	11	...	20	31	15	46	35·
Total of 1886...	107,951	113,086	639	559	480	251	1,342	1,523	1,748	3,271	29·5
„ 1885...	101,889	105,049	345	491	479	144	1,288	1,244	1,503	2,747	26·5

It will be noticed that cholera was answerable for most of the increase in the death-rate, and, as is usual in cholera years, the deaths from fever were fewer.

Death-rate among children.

421. The statement below shows the death-rate among children in the last two years :—

District.	Main strength of children in 1886.		Deaths from					Total of columns 4 to 8.			Total of 1885.	Annual ratio of deaths per mille.	
	First half year.	Second half year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Other causes.	First half year.	Second half year.	Total.		1886.	1885.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sylhet ...	18,491	19,474	112	161	216	27	286	381	421	802	760	42·2	44·9
Cachar ...	35,922	36,885	44	219	282	21	629	525	670	1,195	1,068	32·7	30·2
Lakhimpur ...	16,100	16,697	79	122	103	27	254	246	339	585	497	35·5	33·2
Sibságar ...	24,468	25,208	68	174	202	26	491	350	611	961	789	38·5	34·2
Nowgong ...	3,816	3,993	26	21	20	...	84	62	89	151	160	38·5	44·3
Darrang ...	7,718	7,867	23	46	67	25	87	107	141	248	246	31·7	35·2
Kámrúp ...	930	974	6	1	17	...	28	32	20	52	62	54·9	69·5
Total of 1886	107,445	111,100	358	744	907	126	1,859	1,703	2,291	3,994	...	36·4	...
„ 1885	98,812	103,810	206	695	906	62	1,713	1,604	1,978	3,582	3,582	...	35·2

Order of demerit as regards death-rate.

422. The following is the order of demerit of the various districts, both with regard to the three different classes in the labour force and to the total mortality :—

	Order of mortality among			
	Act adults.	Non-Act adults.	Children.	Total.
Sylhet	2	2	2	2
Cachar	6	6	5	6
Lakhimpur	1	7	4	1
Sibságar...	5	4	3	4
Nowgong	4	1	3	2
Darrang...	3	5	6	3
Kámrúp...	7	3	1	5

Lakhimpur, which imported a larger number of new labourers than any other district, holds this year the position of the unhealthiest district in the Province, both with reference to Act adults and to the total labour force. This no doubt is in a great measure due to the Lakhimpur district being the largest importer of contractors' coolies. Nowgong shows the highest death-rate among non-Act labourers, and also shares with Sylhet the second place in order of unhealthiness with reference to the whole labour force. The reason why the non-Act death-rate is so high in Nowgong is probably dueto the fact that in Nowgong gardens a large number of the new unacclimatised non-Act or free immigrants are put under Act XIII., whereas in other districts the non-Act labourer is generally an acclimatised, time-expired Act labourer who has renewed his contract under that Act.

Mortality according to country of origin.

423. The statement below shows the mortality distributed according to nationality, and contains figures for adults only:—

		Deaths amongst adults of both classes.		Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.		Annual strength of adults of both Act and Non-Act labourers.	
		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Bengal	Men	838	921	34·9	36·1	50,588	51,072
	Women	929	928				
North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar.	Men	1,041	1,153	47·1	49·2	39,591	39,912
	Women	825	818				
Chota Nagpur	Men	1,783	2,110	38·7	45·2	84,817	87,560
	Women	1,500	1,853				
Nepal	Men	5	8	34·0	31·8	294	343
	Women	5	3				
Madras	Men	32	41	36·7	50·4	1,226	1,345
	Women	13	27				
Bombay	Men	12	4	46·5	31·0	387	283
	Women	6	3				
Assam	Men	91	136	11·3	16·9	11,260	11,560
	Women	36	60				
Total	Men	3,802	4,373	35·9	40·7	106,023	107,161
	Women	3,314	3,692	40·3	43·3	82,239	84,915
Grand Total		7,116	8,065	37·8	41·8	188,262	192,076

Natives of Lower Bengal thrive better in Assam than those from more distant localities.

Proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district.

424. The following statement shows the proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district. All gardes that have 10 or more deaths on them during the year, and the death-rate on which exceeds 7 per cent., are classed as unhealthy gardens:—

District.	Number of gardens.	Number of unhealthy gardens.	Percentage of unhealthy gardens.
Sylhet	115	13	11·3
Cachar	183	10	5·4
Lakhimpur	159	14	8·8
Sibságar	224	15	6·7
Nowgong	65	4	6·1
Darrang	86	8	9·3
Kámrúp	89	...	...
Total of 1886	921	64	6·9
„ 1885	932	42	4·5

There have been large additions to the unhealthy gardens in Cachar, Lakhimpur, and Sibságar, where the numbers in 1885 were 1, 3, and 5 respectively.

Birth-rate.

425. While the death-rate among the tea-garden population has increased from 36·8 per mille in 1885 to 39·8 in 1886, the birth-rate has fallen from 32·6 to 29·0. The statement below compares the provincial statistics of births and deaths for the past eight years:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per mille.	Death-rate per mille.
1886	8,740	12,059	29·0	39·8
1885	9,466	10,711	32·6	36·8
1884	8,629	11,583	32·2	43·2
1883	7,887	9,535	34·3	41·3
1882	7,824	7,590	39·1	37·8
1881	7,122	6,171	36·6	31·7
1880	5,904	6,657	31·3	35·2
1879	4,996	6,450	27·0	50·9

The Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar attributes the small number of births to the bad health and bad nourishment of adult coolies. The Deputy-Commissioner of Darrang thinks that some of the falling off in the number of births may be put down to deficient registration.

The following statement gives the figures for each district separately, with the proportion borne by the births to the mean strength of the district labour force:—

District.	Annual strength.		Number of births.		Birth-rate per mile.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Sylhet	49,237	54,397	1,716	1,718	34·8	31·5
Cachar	83,264	83,334	3,158	2,745	37·9	32·9
Lakhimpur	49,210	51,104	1,509	1,411	30·6	27·6
Sibságar	66,112	68,959	2,094	1,882	31·6	27·2
Nowgong	12,301	12,680	331	302	26·9	23·8
Darrang	26,549	27,983	582	563	21·9	20·1
Kámrúp	2,900	2,890	76	119	26·2	41·1
Total	289,574	301,349	9,466	8,740	32·6	29·0

It will be noticed that Kámrúp is the only district where the birth-rate did not fall off during the past year.

The same figures are compared with the corresponding death statistics in the statement below:—

District.	Number of deaths.	Number of births.	Death-rate.		Birth-rate.	
			Order of demerit.	Rate per mille.	Order of demerit.	Rate per mille.
Sylhet	2,404	1,718	2	44·1	5	31·5
Cachar	2,661	2,745	6	31·5	6	32·9
Lakhimpur	2,292	1,411	1	44·8	4	27·6
Sibságar	2,849	1,882	4	41·1	3	27·2
Nowgong	560	302	2	44·1	2	23·8
Darrang	1,177	563	3	41·8	1	20·1
Kámrúp	116	119	5	40·0	7	41·1
Total	12,059	8,740	...	39·8	...	29·0

Excluding Kámrúp, the figures for which are small, Cachar, as in the preceding two years, is the only district where the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate.

Birth-rate according to nationality.

426. The following table distributes the births among the different nationalities, and strikes the ratio on the number of women :—

District.	Bengal.			North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar.			Chota Nagpur.			Nepal.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I. or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I. or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I. or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I. or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.
Sylhet	5,259	378	71·8	6,867	880	128·1	4,315	422	97·7	3	...	...
Cachar	8,568	1,042	121·6	5,629	883	156·7	6,701	803	119·8	47	1	21·2
Lakhimpur	2,463	217	88·1	941	72	76·5	11,119	1,115	100·2	7	...	...
Sibságar	4,848	437	90·1	2,864	219	76·4	11,240	1,207	107·3	30	...	...
Nowgong	862	99	114·8	101	25	247·5	2,003	133	66·4	20	...	...
Darrang	2,407	86	35·7	909	28	30·8	3,960	387	97·7	8	...	...
Kámrúp	461	33	71·5	7	5	714·2	332	65	195·7	11	4	363·6
Total of 1886 ...	24,868	2,292	92·1	17,318	2,112	121·9	39,679	4,132	104·1	126	5	39·6
Total of 1885 ...	24,402	2,496	102·2	17,102	2,315	135·3	37,806	4,460	117·9	107	5	46·7

District.	Madras.			Bombay.			Assam.			Total.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I. or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I. or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I. or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I. or otherwise.	Births.	Birth-rate per mille.
Sylhet	338	33	97·6	8	1	125·0	11	4	363·6	16,803	1,718	102·2
Cachar	147	8	54·4	105	5	47·6	60	3	50·0	21,260	2,745	129·1
Lakhimpur	41	5	121·9	.....	...	...	87	2	22·9	14,663	1,411	96·2
Sibságar	32	2	62·5	12	...	...	518	17	32·8	19,549	1,882	96·2
Nowgong	29	7	241·3	.....	...	...	546	38	69·5	3,565	302	84·7
Darrang	25	2	80·0	.....	...	...	880	60	68·1	8,191	563	68·7
Kámrúp	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	67	12	179·1	880	119	135·2
Total of 1886 ...	612	57	93·1	125	6	48·0	2,169	136	62·7	84,911	8,740	102·9
Total of 1885 ...	516	62	120·1	169	11	65·0	2,120	117	55·1	82,237	9,466	115·1

As in previous years, the North-Western Provinces still maintain the highest proportion.

SECTION 3.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

Dispensaries.

427. The year closed with 50 dispensaries open, against 47, open at the close of 1885. Of these, 4 belonged to the first class, as defined in the Dispensary Manual, 36 to the second, 2 to the third, and 5 were unclassed. Four new dispensaries were opened during the year, at Rupsi, Bholaganj, Patharkandi, and Panchgaon, and one at Azmiriganj was closed. There was a continued increase of both indoor and outdoor patients, but the indoor patients still continue to be chiefly foreigners. Out of the total number of indoor patients (3,664), foreigners accounted for 2,266. At the same time it is satisfactory to find that the number of indigenous indoor patients has risen from 1,100 to 1,398. As a rule, the indigenous population prefer outdoor relief, and in this direction the dispensaries undoubtedly do good work. The gross number of outdoor patients has risen from 103,571 in 1884, and 131,058 in 1885, to 152,731 in 1886, of whom 107,917 attended in person. The gross daily average under treatment has risen from 968·40 to 1,065·72. The gross income of the dispensaries was Rs. 77,184, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 28,269 and Local funds Rs. 27,261. The total expenditure was Rs. 75,875, against Rs. 72,744 in 1885.

SECTION 4.—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

428. On the 1st January 1886 there were 66 inmates in the Tezpur Asylum, of whom 18 were criminal lunatics; there were 24 admissions and 5 re-admissions of discharged patients; 10 patients were discharged as cured, 6 in improved health, 2 escaped, and 10 died. The number remaining on the 31st December was 67. The daily average strength of patients in the Asylum was 67·54, the highest figure yet reached; 15·46 of these were criminal lunatics.

The unsatisfactory feature of the year's report of the Asylum is the high mortality. There were 10 deaths, as compared with one in 1885, a number which has only been equalled or exceeded twice since the opening of the Asylum, and in a year free from epidemics, and when the daily average of sick was lower than usual. The explanation is that 6 of the deaths occurred among patients who were admitted into the Asylum in advanced stages of disease.

The total expenditure from the treasury was Rs. 6,486-0-9, as compared with Rs. 6,323-11-10 in 1885, a slight increase. The manufacture account shows larger receipts in cash paid into the treasury (Rs. 410-11-6, as compared with Rs. 289-1-3 in 1885), exclusive of sums received by paper transfer, and produce to a greater value was made over to the Asylum for consumption. The result is a slight increase in the profits of manufactures.

The average cost of each patient continues to decrease, and has fallen from Rs. 118-15-9 to Rs. 110-14-4 in the year under report. This sum is still much greater than that paid for the maintenance of lunatics from the Surma Valley in the Dacca Lunatic Asylum.

SECTION 5.—SANITATION.

Sanitary works.

429. The Gauháti waterworks, which, in the report of 1885-86, were noticed as being nearly completed, were not actually completed till some time after the close of the year. As occurs not unfrequently in large engineering works, there have been disappointments and delays in the carrying out of this scheme. It is now, however, complete, and has, on completion, been handed over to the Municipality by the Public Works Department. A similar scheme for a water-supply to the Sylhet Municipality has been accepted by the Municipal Commissioners, and is being examined carefully by a committee of experts before it is commenced upon. The drainage schemes at Goálpára and Gauháti are being maintained by Local Boards, and the Municipality at Dibrugarh are doing good work in supplying the town with good wells. The Sanitary Commissioner very rightly advocates a more thoroughly protected water-supply in Dibrugarh than that which is afforded by wells and tanks; but as there is no Municipality in the Province which can find funds for the initial capital expenditure on a proper water-supply scheme, the Chief Commissioner is obliged to find the money and trust to the Municipalities being able to repay the cost by annual instalments. The Gauháti scheme having now been completed, the Chief Commissioner can now direct his attention to Sylhet; but the Provincial revenues do not admit of his taking up more than one Municipality at a time; so that Dibrugarh must wait.

SECTION 6.—VACCINATION.

Vaccination staff.

430. The total staff engaged on the work of vaccination during the year was 214, against 209 in 1885-86. In the latter year, a large increase of 40 additional vaccinators, of whom 30 were paid by Local Boards, was made to the staff. This year the increase is only 5. Of the 214 operators, 16 formed the inspecting agency (8 Civil Surgeons and 8 Native Inspectors), 34 were Hospital-Assistants, and 9 compounders belonging to dispensaries who have other duties besides vaccination to attend to, and 155 formed the departmental executive staff, distributed thus :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Provincial vaccinators	42	42
Local Fund ditto	70	74
Municipal ditto	9	9
Licensed ditto	32	30
Total	153	155

Vaccinations performed.

431. The following statement shows the total number of vaccinations performed by vaccinators of all classes in each district during the past five years :—

	Population, Census of 1881.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Sylhet	1,969,009	16,199	23,241	18,896	25,015	28,083
Cachar	313,858	4,692	5,073	4,757	9,503	10,646
Goálpára	446,232	6,940	14,477	16,691	15,352	11,088
Kámrúp	644,960	5,687	8,788	9,872	15,858	14,653
Darrang	273,333	8,716	5,194	9,012	9,681	11,417
Nowgong	310,579	2,548	2,983	10,879	6,819	10,775
Sibságar	370,274	3,155	3,606	4,971	12,994	16,450
Lakhimpur	179,893	3,087	5,398	6,629	8,005	6,214
Khási Hills	169,360	1,045	1,861	3,659	4,279	3,209
Gáro ,,	109,548	2,482	7,263	8,688	7,641	8,222
Nága ,,	94,380	363	473	1,228	495	1,143
Total	4,881,426	54,864	78,357	95,282	115,642	121,900
In tea-gardens by garden agency	.....	2,243	10,336	8,449	6,249	6,933
Others	.....	732	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	57,839	88,693	103,731	121,891	128,833

Excluding operations on tea-gardens, which are imperfectly reported, there has been an advance of 6,258 vaccinations, or 5·4 per cent., upon the figures of the previous year. Sylhet, Cachar, Darrang, and Sibságar show a greater number of operations than has ever before been attained, while Nowgong, Kámrúp, and the Gáro and Nága Hills fall little below the maximum of previous years. By far the best result, having regard to the population of the district, is exhibited by Sibságar; and the Chief Commissioner is gratified to find that it is due to a Native Assistant-Surgeon, Babu Annada Prasád Ghosh, who was in medical charge of the district throughout the year. Retrogression is exhibited by Goálpára (which has this year a less total than in any of the previous three), Lakhimpur, and the Khási Hills.

Work done by each class of operators.

432. Of the 121,900 operations only 571 were re-vaccinations. The number of operators being 214, this gives an average of 569 apiece, against 553 in 1885-86; but, as before stated, only 155 of the staff were persons whose whole time was given to vaccination. The following table shows the number done by each class in detail :—

	Number of operators.	Number of vaccinations.	Average per head.	Average in 1885-86.
Civil Surgeons	8	1,030	128	115
Native Inspectors	8	1,435	179	177
Hospital-Assistants	34	1,410	41	75
Compounders	9	1,704	189	105
Provincial vaccinators	42	41,246	982	987
Local Fund ditto	74	55,076	744	638
Municipal ditto	9	4,161	462	474
Licensed ditto	30	15,888	527	611

Civil Surgeons generally took little part in the work of vaccination. Three performed no operations during the year, and Dr. Mullane of Gauháti, Dr. N. Campbell of Tezpur, and Dr. Whitwell of Dibrugarh are the only officers who have any considerable number to their credit. Native Inspectors have similarly done the work of vaccination themselves only in Nowgong and Sibságar. Hospital-Assistants have been very backward this year, and the Chief Commissioner has asked Civil Surgeons to see that officers of this class exert themselves more in the spread of vaccination. The provincial vaccinators show a fair average, though slightly less than in 1885-86. That of the Local Fund men has improved, but is capable of still further improvement. That of the municipal vaccinators remains, as hitherto, unsatisfactory. That of the licensed vaccinators has also fallen off.

Proportion of success.

433. Of the total number of primary vaccinations, 121,329, 112,016, or 92·32 per cent., are shown as successful; of these 21,638, or 19·3 per cent., were performed on infants under one year old, and 68,421, or 61 per cent., on children between one and six years old. Of the 6,933 tea-garden vaccinations, only 76·36 per cent. are returned as successful. The proportions of success vary from 88·57 per cent. in the case of Civil Surgeons and 86·75 per cent. in that of Native Inspectors, to 94·62 per cent. for Provincial vaccinators, 91·61 for men paid by Local Boards, and 92·60 for licensed vaccinators. Municipal vaccinators, who exist only at Sylhet, Gauháti, and Dibrugarh, show the smallest proportion of success, 84·88 per cent.; perhaps this is because they work, like Hospital-Assistants (86·09) and compounders (86·75), under the eye of the Civil Surgeon at the district head-quarters.

Inspection.

434. The efficiency of the department is most surely gauged by the results of inspection, and here there was a slight falling off as compared with the previous year. With the same inspecting staff, and withn 6,258 more vaccinations to inspect, the total number inspected was only 58,556, or 48 per cent., against 59,044, or 51 per cent., in 1885-86. The total for Civil Surgeons (15,671) is rather better than in 1885-86, but that for Native Inspectors has fallen by nearly 4,000. Considerable use has been made in Sylhet and Sibságar of Hospital-Assistants for inspection work.

Results of inspection.

435. The results of the inspections were that the Civil Surgeons found 88·82 per cent. of the operations which they examined successful: Hospital-Assistants returned 92·32 per cent. as effective, and Native Inspectors 91·92 per cent. These figures are largely affected by the tendency which prevailed in Sylhet to accept too easy a standard of success. The work of licensed vaccinators (formerly called "ex-inoculators") was brought under careful scrutiny in Goálpára and Darrang, but was not adequately inspected in Kámrúp. Out of 8,489 vaccinations by this class in Goálpára, 5,690 were inspected: 2,150 out of 6,982 in Kámrúp, and 324 out of 367 in Darrang. The high proportion of success shown by these inspections (91·27 per cent.) is satisfactory, but this agency should not be allowed to be extended except where it can be kept under strict supervision.

Cost of vaccination.

436. The total cost of vaccination during the year was Rs. 12,136, of which provincial funds contributed Rs. 6,248, municipal Rs. 521, and local Rs. 5,367. The amount expended was Rs. 3,000 less than had been provided in the budget, and this neglect to take advantage of resources which lay ready to hand is unsatisfactory. The cost of each successful operation, according to these figures, fell from 2 annas 5¾ pies to 2 annas 0¾ pies.

General remarks.

437. The year was remarkably free from small-pox, from which disease only 564 deaths were recorded in 1886. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the climate of Assam is inimical to this disease, and that it would be possible, by prohibiting inoculation by law and giving a free course to vaccination, altogether to stamp it out of the Province. Several Civil Surgeons have recorded statistics of the proportion of the people coming under their observation who were found to be inoculated, protected by having had small-pox, and vaccinated. At Nowgong, among 1,396 patients at the dispensary, 501 had been inoculated, 798 had had small-pox, and only 65 had been vaccinated. At Silchar out of 971 persons, chiefly schoolboys, 487 had been inoculated, 242 had been vaccinated, 130 had had small-pox, and

112 were unprotected. These observations should be continued. The large proportion at Nowgong who had had small-pox hardly bears out the Sanitary Commissioner's theory that the climate of the Province is hostile to the disease. The extensive use of inoculation proved by these statistics at least shows that the people recognise small-pox as a danger which requires to be combated. The ages of the persons examined at Nowgong are not stated; the extensive spread of vaccination, as shown by the statistics, is a matter of very recent date, and its effects can hardly yet be visible among adults. The Sanitary Commissioner gives reasons for thinking that inoculation is really giving way in Assam before vaccination, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that this may be the case. The religious objections, however, to vaccination entertained by some of the Gosains of Upper Assam, and by the Mahápurushiya sect, who are numerous in Kámrúp, are still far from being removed.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

SECTION 1.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

See Chapter III., Section 3, Part II.A of the Report for 1882-83.

SECTION 2.—EDUCATION.

General results of Department.

438. The general results of the year show an increase of 124 schools and 4,148 pupils in departmental schools, the numbers being respectively 2,045 schools with 64,976 pupils, against 1,921 and 60,828 in 1885-86. All schools for general education, except primary schools for girls, share in this increase; and in the last named, though the schools have decreased by 9, the pupils have increased by 97. Under special schools, which include normal, industrial, European and Eurasian, and law schools, the returns show a total decrease both in schools and pupils, as compared with the previous year, which will be noticed later on. The statistics given of private schools not under departmental control are defective, owing to the absence of returns from Sylhet, where the Sub-Inspectors of two sub-divisions failed to obtain statistics of *tols* and *maktabs*. Such as they are, they show a total of 245 schools and 4,826 pupils, against 503 schools with 7,795 pupils in 1885-86.

In the five years which have elapsed since 1882-83, the number of schools under the Educational Department has increased from 1,502 to 2,045, or by 36 per cent., and the number of pupils from 50,281 to 64,976, or by 29 per cent.

Every district, except Cachar, the Gáro, and the Nága Hills, contributes to the increase, as compared with last year, in the number of departmental schools, and every district except Goálpára and the three just named shares in the increase in pupils. The great district of Sylhet, as befits a tract containing nearly half the population of the Province, has the largest increase, both absolutely (3,343 pupils) and relatively (16·66 per cent.); next come the Khási Hills, with an increase of 266, or 7·53 per cent., and Kámrúp, with one of 654, or 7·19 per cent. The increases elsewhere are not very marked. The average number of pupils to a school is the same as in the previous year, 32.

Scholars to children of school going age.

439. There has been little relative change in the proportion in which the school-going population is distributed between the different religions followed in the Province, as will be seen from the figures below :—

	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Hindus	41,081	72·16	40,785	69·41	42,991	70·67	46,190	71·09
Muhammadans	8,892	15·62	9,867	16·79	9,463	15·56	10,156	15·63
Others	6,948	12·22	8,103	13·79	8,374	13·77	8,630	13·28

The increase in Muhammadan pupils is gratifying, following, as it does, upon the decrease of the previous year. The great bulk of the Muhammadans of the Province, in the districts of Sylhet, Cachar, and Goálpára, are petty cultivators, who cannot be expected to set much store upon education; their average wealth per head must be much less than that of the Hindus in the same districts. In the upper districts of the Assam Valley, where Muhammadans are few and generally of a higher social status, they hold their own with the Hindus in the proportion of children under instruction. The large proportion of "others," that is, Khásis, Gáros, Kacharis, and other Non-Aryan races, in our schools, is due to the exertions of missionary bodies.

The district where the proportion of children of a school-going age attending school, reckoning both sexes, is highest is the Khási and Jaintia Hills; next comes Sibságar, and then Nowgong and Lakhimpur. In spite of its large number of schools and scholars, Sylhet is the last of all the plains districts except Goálpára in this table, having only 14·19 per cent. of boys of a school-going age and 1·47 per cent. of girls who actually attend school.

Expenditure.

440. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 4,48,505 in 1885-86 to Rs. 4,57,916 in 1886-87: the proportions in which the total for each year was made up of Provincial grants, grants from Local and Municipal funds, fees, subscriptions, endowments and other sources, are shown below:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
Provincial Funds	1,39,366	31·07	1,42,610	31·14
Local ,,	1,5,1779	33·84	1,55,187	33·89
Municipal ,,	4,392	·98	4,702	1·02
Fees	92,331	20·61	92,455	20·19
Subscriptions	22,910	5·10	22,713	4·96
Endowments and other sources	37,727	8·40	40,249	8·80
Total	4,48,505	100·00	4,57,916	100·00

Thus, the proportion of the expenditure contributed by taxation (the first three headings) rose from 65·89 to 16·05 per cent., and there was a corresponding decrease in the proportion met from private sources. The differences, however, are not large, and call for no special remarks. There has been an increase of Rs. 3,352 in the cost of high schools, and of Re. 1-8-11 in the average expenditure per pupil. The cost per pupil to Government was higher by 13 annas 8 pies. Under middle schools the total expenditure is slightly in excess of last year, but the expenditure per head is less. In upper primary schools there has been hardly any change. In lower primary schools for boys the total expenditure has risen by Rs. 6,970, but the cost per head has fallen by 1 anna 2 pies. Rather more was spent on normal schools, and the cost per pupil rose from Rs. 59-9-7 to Rs. 65-8-11. Of the remaining special schools, it is only necessary to remark that the total expenditure on the European and Eurasian schools at Shillong has been reduced by nearly one-half, the boys' school having been abolished from December 1886.

Recommendations of Education Commission.

441. The following is a summary of the measures taken to carry out the recommendations of the Education Commission in this Province. Something has been done to recognise and encourage indigenous schools by the institution of examinations, on the result of which rewards have been granted in Kámrúp and Sylhet. Primary education generally has been aided by a system of payment by results, the rules of which are now beginning to be understood, and have lately been amended by the Chief Commissioner in matters in which they were found to be deficient. An examination in the art of teaching is now insisted upon as a test which all Sub-Inspectors and teachers in Government schools must pass before they are confirmed in their appointments Boarding-houses have been attached to all high schools and to several middle schools. Conferences of persons engaged in education have been held at the Provincial head-quarters with satisfactory results. Special encouragement has been given to Muhammadan education by the establishment of special scholarships for Musalmans in the Surma Valley who pass the Entrance Examination. On the whole, so far as the recommendations of the Commission could be adopted under the conditions existing in this backward Province, and with the limited financial resources available, fair progress has been made in carrying them into effect.

High schools.

442. High schools increased from 14, with 3,012 pupils, to 16, with 3,037. The increase was in unaided schools, one of which was started at Sylhet and another at Habiganj during the year. These schools by their lower fees drew away pupils from the neighbouring Government and aided schools, and this accounts for the fact that while the number of schools has increased there has been hardly any increase in the number of students, and also for the increase in the average cost of educating pupils at the 10 Government schools from Rs. 23-3-10 to Rs. 25-0-4. The 16 schools sent up 137 candidates for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, a larger number than has ever before appeared from Assam. 94 of these, a higher proportion than in any previous year, passed the examination. This increase is in great measure due to the recent changes in the system of marking made by the University authorities. The 10 Government schools passed 61 candidates out of 86, the three aided schools 13 out of 19, and the three unaided schools 20 out of 32. The proportions are 70·93, 68·42, and 62·5 per cent. respectively. The Sylhet High School did best, with 30 candidates, of whom 26 passed. Of the 94, 24 were placed in the first division, 45 in the second, and 24 in the third. A larger number of junior scholarships than have ever before been given were awarded on the results of the examination, 30 boys obtaining them from the Brahmaputra Valley, three from the Khási Hills (these boys were not however, Khásis, but sons of Bengali residents), and 10, of whom 2 were Muhammadans who received special scholarships, from the Surma Valley. The number of scholarships given in the Brahmaputra Valley and Khási and Jaintia Hills has hitherto been unlimited. But the increasing number gained, and the diminution in the resources of the Province caused by the new Provincial contract, have compelled the Chief Commissioner to place a restriction on their number, which will come into effect with the next financial year.

The average daily attendance in all the high schools rose from 2,373 to 2,525, out of an average roll number of 2,866 and 3,066 respectively. In the 10 Government schools the total direct expenditure was Rs. 53,500, against Rs. 49,851 in the previous year, out of which Rs. 32,410, against Rs. 30,323, was met from fees and other sources. The increase in the amount thus contributed is satisfactory. These amounts do not include expenditure on buildings. In the Inspector's opinion, all the Government high schools will by the end of the present year be fairly well housed. This is satisfactory, as there is little prospect of it being possible, during the term of the present Provincial contract, to spare any more money for providing additional accommodation.

The number of boarding-houses was, as in previous years, 9, containing 150 inmates, against 145 in 1885-86. That at Sylhet is reported to have been closed since May on account of its unhealthiness.

Maulvis in high schools.

443. Last year the abolition of the maulvis attached to high schools was suggested, the Inspector being of opinion that the instruction imparted by them was of an inferior character, and that the Muhammadan boys would prefer to read Bengali, as being of more practical value than Arabic and Persian, especially if their fees were reduced by the amount saved by the abolition of the maulvis. The enquiries made have not borne out these conclusions. There can be no doubt that, except at Dhubri, the Muhammadans of the Assam Valley desire the maulvis to be retained, and their retention has accordingly been decided on. In the Surma Valley Persian is popular as a second language with Muhammadan boys, and in the Assam Valley also this language is largely studied by Muhammadan boys at Gauháti, Jorhát, and probably elsewhere. In this valley inspection of the Persian classes has been specially provided for by deputing the Gauháti master, who is a good Persian and Arabic scholar, to visit the high schools elsewhere.

Middle English schools.

444. The number of middle English schools was 45 during the year, against 43 in 1885-86. The increase is in the unaided schools, there having been, as last year, three departmental and 29 aided schools of this class. The cost to Government of the departmental schools rose from Rs. 2,249 to Rs. 2,468, and receipts from fees and

other sources from Rs. 1,587 to Rs. 1,830. The average daily attendance was only 191, against 204, and the total cost per head rose from Rs. 15-4-7 to Rs. 18-11. In the aided schools the cost to Government was Rs. 12,975, against Rs. 12,502, while the income from other sources fell from Rs. 18,177 to Rs. 17,953. The average daily attendance was 1,748, against 1,754, and the average cost per head Rs. 13-4-9, against 13-5-8. The 13 unaided schools include four in the Khási Hills, one of which is nevertheless shown by the Inspector as receiving aid to the extent of Rs. 300. The thirteen schools of this class had an average attendance of 828, against 585 in eleven schools last year. The unsatisfactory results in the departmental schools are said to be due to those at Shillong and Golághát. These schools are successful only in the Surma Valley, and do not thrive in the districts of Assam Proper. The result of the annual examination was discreditable to the Brahmaputra Valley, where only nine out of 16 schools sent up candidates, of whom 18 went up for the middle English, and 16 for the middle Vernacular examination, and only two of the former and seven of the latter passed. Of the scholars, 16·84 per cent., against 14·98 per cent. in the previous year, were Muhammadans, and 10 per cent. of the total number of pupils are reported to be in the middle stage of instruction.

Middle Vernacular schools.

445. Middle Vernacular schools have increased from 43 to 47, three aided and one unaided schools, having been added during the year. The expenditure has risen from Rs. 28,560 to Rs. 28,698, of which public funds contributed Rs. 15,026, against Rs. 15,148. The number of pupils on the rolls has risen from 3,185 to 3,455, but the average daily attendance is only 2,441, against 2,389. This unsatisfactory result is attributed to the unhealthiness of the year. As with middle English schools, this class of teaching is more appreciated in the Surma than in the Brahmaputra Valley: in the former there is an average of 88 pupils to a school in the latter of only 47, and in Sylhet the people contribute nearly two-thirds of the cost, while in the Brahmaputra Valley nearly half is borne by Government. 56 candidates from the Surma Valley and 105 from the Assam Valley competed at the Vernacular Scholarship Examination; 33 of the former and 41 of the latter passed.

Upper primary schools.

446. Upper primary schools increased by 10, being 109 against 99 in 1885-86: two schools wholly supported by Local Funds, seven aided, and one unaided were added to the number. The number of pupils rose from 4,278 to 4,407; but the average number per school fell from 43 to 40. The average daily attendance was 3,100, against 2,876. The total cost of these schools was Rs. 21,605, of which Rs. 9,524, or 44 per cent., the same proportion as in 1885-86, was covered by fees and other sources. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 5-2 to Rs. 5-3-2, of which the public bore Rs. 2-4-8 against Rs. 2-4-10. 296 candidates from these schools appeared at the scholarship examination, of whom 196 were successful.

Lower primary schools.

447. The number of lower primary schools rose from 1,525 to 1,640, and that of pupils from 43,215 to 46,499, the average per school being the same as last year, 28. The average daily attendance was 31,292, against 29,510. Of the 1,640 schools 22 (two in the Gáro Hills, one in Nága Hills, and 19 Kachari schools under missionary supervision in Darrang) are classed as departmental, 1,225 as Local Fund and Municipal, 325 as aided, and 68 as unaided. It is in the second and third class (the Local Fund and Municipal and the aided) that the increase has taken place. The departmental schools received Rs. 1,090 from Government, against Rs. 1,229 in the previous year; on the Local Boards and Municipal schools Rs. 75,830, against Rs. 70,764, of public money were spent; to the aided schools Government contributed Rs. 7,142, against Rs. 7,841 (all to schools maintained from mission funds in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, the Gáro Hills, and Goálpára), and Local Boards Rs. 3,865, against Rs. 2,070. These last represent schools aided on the system of payment by results without a fixed grant. The expenditure from other sources in all classes of schools was Rs. 33,542, against Rs. 32,005 in the previous year.

The cost of educating each pupil in the departmental schools was Rs. 3-10-10, against Rs. 3-15-7; in the Local Board and Municipal schools Rs. 2-11-9, against Rs. 2-11-8; and in the aided schools Rs. 3-7-4, against Rs 3-15-3.

The results of the Primary Scholarship Examination were more satisfactory than last year; 744 schools sent up 2,354 candidates, of whom 1,246 passed and 155 obtained scholarships. Muhammadans form 15·87 per cent. of the pupils of lower primary schools, a slight advance upon last year.

Payment by results.

448. The most interesting feature in regard to these schools is the working of the system of payment by results. There are two methods in force for applying the system. A *guru* may either receive a small fixed monthly pay, *with an additional lump sum for each boy who is found qualified on examination by the Sub-Inspector; or he may be paid wholly by rewards based on the results* of the examination, receiving no fixed pay. Sylhet is the only district where the latter system has been introduced. The former has been tried in the other plains districts, with success varying according to the degree of intelligence and interest with which it has been worked. In Cachar it was a failure, owing to want of system in selecting the schools for the experiment: where a school had only to fail in the examination in order that the *guru* might be replaced on the list of recipients of fixed pay, it is not surprising that the number of successful candidates was small. In Sylhet the experiment turned out better, though doubts have been expressed as to the wisdom of placing so much power as the rules allow in the hands of the examining agency, and in some parts of the district there was much delay and want of method in conducting the examinations. These causes also impeded its success in Goálpára, though in the Dhubri sub-division it worked fairly well. In Kámrúp, under good supervision, the scheme succeeded well. In Darrang the same causes as operated in Cachar rendered it a failure. In Nowgong it did better. Both Sibságar and Lakhimpur were distinguished by great mismanagement in the application of the rules.

The Chief Commissioner has recently, on the Inspector's report after a discussion of the subject with the Educational Conference which assembled at Shillong in August last, sanctioned a revision of the rules with a view to give *gurus* larger rewards (subject to the maximum limit formerly estab-

lished), and to ensure more regular inspection and examination of the school to which the scheme applies. It will now be extended generally to plains districts, only specially remote and backward localities being exempted from it, and thus the mistake which was made in Cachar, of giving a premium to failure, will be avoided.

Normal schools.

449. The normal schools maintained in the Province are seven departmental (or eight, including a class at Nowgong attached to the middle Vernacular school) and three (or four including a class at Hailákándi) supported from Local Funds, the same number as in the previous year, besides one mission normal school at Tura. These schools cost Rs. 22,880, of which Provincial and Local Funds contributed Rs. 21,700. The roll number was 382, against 365 in the previous year, and the average attendance 268, against 293. The cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 59-9-7 (of which Government bore Rs. 55-9-8) in 1885-86 to Rs. 65-8-11 (of which Government paid Rs. 62-2-10) in 1886-87. The schools sent up 48 candidates for the Vernacular Mastership Examination, and 109 for the Guruship Examination. Of the former, 37 passed, against 22 in the previous year, and of the latter, 53, against 37. The improvement compared with last year is marked.

Technical education.

450. The only school for technical education in the Province is the Williamson Artisan School at Jorhát, a foundation established by the liberality of a tea-planter, which is conducted under the supervision of the Manager of the Jorhát State Railway. Here boys, besides learning the usual school subjects, are instructed in carpentry and smith's work, receiving stipends from the fund. Boys who show promise are given scholarships from the same source to the Sibpur Engineering College, Howrah. Twenty boys are now at the school, against 18 last year, and 2 hold scholarships at Sibpur. For the further encouragement of technical education, the Chief Commissioner has recently sanctioned the institution of eight scholarships, payable from Provincial revenues and tenable in the mechanical apprentice class, Sibpur; of these, four, of the value of Rs. 10 per month each, are reserved for boys whose fathers are, or were at the time of their death, residents or employed in the Brahmaputra Valley or any of the hill districts, and the remaining four, of the value of Rs. 7 per month, are reserved for boys whose fathers are or were at the time of their death residents, or employed in the Surma Valley. These eight scholarships are tenable for two years; but, should the apprentice pass, at the end of the second year, the annual examination at the Sibpur College, his scholarship will be renewed for a further period of 18 months; and if at the end of this period the apprentice passes the final college examinations, his scholarship will be extended for a further period of 18 months, to allow him to complete his practical course. In addition to the above, there are four medical scholarships, tenable at the Dacca Medical School, for pupils of Assam schools, being natives of one of the Brahmaputra Valley districts; these scholarships are of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and on passing the first medical examination are increased to Rs. 12 for a period of 12 months, at the end of which period, if the boy passes the second medical examination, a scholarship of Rs. 14 is awarded to him for a further period of 12 months to allow him to complete his medical course, in order to qualify him for an Hospital-Assistant.

Female education.

451. The number of girls' schools fell from 178 in 1885-86 (3 classed as middle, 2 upper primary, and 173 lower primary) to 170 (4 classed as middle, 2 upper primary, 164 lower primary). The decrease is in the unaided schools, which have fallen from 26 to 12. The so-called middle schools in reality only teach the primary subjects, the Inspector having found only one girl (at Shillong) who was reading the middle school course. The number of pupils rose from 2,885 to 3,018, of whom 2,895 were in primary schools. Out of these 2,895, however, 307 were little boys, so that the number of girls under instruction was only 2,588. Besides these, 2,462 girls, against 1,897 in the previous year, studied in boys' schools, of whom 50 were in the middle stage, 2,403 in the primaries, and nine were being trained as school-mistresses. Altogether, therefore, there were 5,173 girls under instruction in the Province, against 4,592 in the previous year. The cost of girls reading in boys' schools is not separately shown. That of the so-called middle schools was Rs. 2,302, of which Local Funds gave Rs. 1,635; that of the upper primaries Rs. 517, of which the State gave Rs. 228; and that of the lower primaries Rs. 8,607, of which the State contributed Rs. 5,744. Of the total private contributions for upper and lower primary schools, Rs. 2,467, no less than Rs. 1,486 were contributed by the Welsh Mission in the Khási Hills.

European and Eurasian schools.

452. The European and Eurasian schools at Shillong have not proved a success. The boys' school was abolished in December 1886, and the Chief Commissioner has been compelled to order the mixed school for girls and small boys, which was intended to take the place of the separate institutions, to be closed from the end of the present year. The small attendance of day scholars and the gradually dwindling number of boarders showed that these institutions were not appreciated by the classes for whom they were intended, and did not meet a real want; and the heavy expenditure of public money which their maintenance involved was not justified, more especially as private schools exist at Shillong with which it was undesirable that Government should compete. The scholarships which have been established to enable boys from Assam to read at Darjeeling or in some other approved Hill school will provide a means of education for those who desire to avail themselves of it, while the existing private schools will probably suffice to meet the small local demand.

SECTION 3.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Literary works.

453. Nine works were registered during the year 1886-87, against fourteen in the previous year, showing a decrease of five books. Of these nine works registered, six are educational and three non-educational; seven of them are original works and two are republications. The number of copies of educational works fell from 6,000 in 1885-86 to 3,900 in 1886-87, and the number of copies of non-educational works issued was 1,360 against 5,950 in 1885-86.

The publications registered during the year came under the following heads :—

I. Poetry.
II. Religion.
III. Miscellaneous.

I. *Poetry.*—Only one work was registered under this head, the "Usa Harana" or elopement of "Usa."

II. *Religion.*—Under this head also only one work was registered, the "Baishnabamrita," or the Nectar for Baishnabs.

III. *Miscellaneous.*—Seven works were published under this head :—

(1) Prathambhág Padya Pustaker Artha Bahi, or Key to the Poetical Reader I.
(2) Kabitákushum Prathambháger Sabdártha, or Key to Kabitá Kushum, Part I.
(3) Geography of Assam.
(4) Nava Páth Prathambháger Sabdártha, or Key to Nava Páth Prathambhág.
(5) Key to Macmillan's Book IV.
(6) Kabitá Kushumártha Prathambhág, or meaning of words in Kabitá Kushumartha, Part I.
(7) Hindu O Musalmáner Tarka, or religious discussion amongst the Hindus and Muhammadans.

The first five books in the foregoing list are designed for educational purposes.

The expenditure incurred under Section 10 of Act XXV. of 1867 in the purchase of books during the year was Rs. 6-15 against Rs. 12-7 in the previous year.

No copyright was registered during the year under report.

No necessity arose for any prosecution under Section 16 of the Act.

No periodicals were registered during the year.

Newspapers.

454. There were two newspapers in the Province, both in Bengali, during the year under report, *viz.*, the *Paridarsaka*, a paper published at Sylhet, which now appears weekly instead of fortnightly, and the *Silchar*, a paper published fortnightly at the station of Silchar in Cachar. The circulation of the *Paridarsaka* is said to be 450 copies weekly, and the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet states that there has been of late a considerable improvement in the tone of this paper. With regard to the *Silchar*, the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar writes :—

"Its editor has not the courage to attack the local officers, otherwise it has all the faults of the baser portion of the Vernacular Press."

SECTION 4.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Nil.

SECTION 5.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

455. No fresh archæological remains were discovered in the Province during the year. In the Darrang district the temple on the Bahmuni Hill was cleared of jungle at a cost of Rs. 100, and the collection of curved stones in the Tezpur Cutcherry compound was maintained in proper order. In the Sibságar district the Sibságar temple has been entirely cleared of vegetation at a cost of Rs. 500. The Sibságar temple committee have before them a proposal to connect the temple compound with the public road by a flight of steps.

A proposal made by the Deputy-Commissioner of Sibságar, during the year, to acquire and maintain the *Rang-ghar*, a building outside the ruins of the Rangpur palace, from which the Assam Rájas used to witness animal fights and other sports of a similar nature, had to be vetoed on the score of expense. The building is not ancient, and is private property. The owner asked Rs. 2,000 for it.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

456. There have been no notable changes in the general features of the ecclesiastical and missionary work of the Province during the year 1886-87.

There were four clergy of the Church of England at work in the Province during the year, *viz.*, the Revd. G. L. Taylor, stationed at Dibrugarh, who visits Sadiya, Hilika, Dum Duma, or Talap once a quarter, Golághát and Sibságar six times a year, Jaipur once a quarter, Nigriting and North Lakhimpur once a year; the Revd. D. J. Flynn of the S. P. G. Mission at Tezpur, who has charge of the Darrang and Nowgong districts; the Revd. W. A. Hamilton, who is stationed at Shillong for eight months of the year and at Gauháti for four months, visiting Dhubri once a quarter; the Revd. J. Crossfield, who is stationed at Silchar and visits Lállámukh, Hailákándi, Barkhalá, Tárápur, the Happy Valley, and Kálláin about six times a year each.

SECTION 2.—STATIONERY.

457. The value of the stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery to the Assam Administration during 1886-87 was Rs. 18,859-15, as compared with Rs. 19,471 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 611.

In addition to the above, water-marked paper to the value of Rs. 7,123, as against Rs. 5,888-6 in 1885-86, was supplied to treasury officers.

The total cost of the stationery supplied during 1886-87, including the water-marked paper, amounted to Rs. 25,982-15, as compared Rs. 25,359-6 in the previous year, showing a small increase of Rs.623-9.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1886-87.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

1886-87.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

PART I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

[1] **A 1.—CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA (1886-87).**

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.		Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forests.
			Feudatory and tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Surma Valley	Sylhet	3,443,840	.. ..	2,761,948	2,761,948	681,892	34,718	.....	34,718	322,461		322,461	24,713
	Cachar	2,688,000	.....	1,562,667	1,562,667	1,125,333	55,835	.....	55,835	593,033		593,033	476,465*
Brahmaputra Valley.	Goálpára	2,530,265	.....	1,519,277	1,519,277	1,010,988	68,057	5,159	73,816	559,608		559,608	377,564†
	Kámrúp	2,323,840	.....	.....	.....	2,323,840	568,962	114,970	683,932	1,561,300		1,561,300	78,608
	Darrang	2,187,690‡	.....	72,775	72,775	2,114,915	230,382	7,088	237,470	1,689,597		1,689,597	187,848
	Nowgong	2,084,928	.....	44,852	44,852	2,040,076	254,201	19,629	273,830	1,713,759		1,713,759	52,487
	Sibságar	1,826,995§	.....	55,354	55,354	1,771,641	350,081	29,851	379,932	1,331,926		1,331,926	59,783
	Lakhimpur	2,383,078	.....	37,231	37,231	2,345,847	125,617	1,262	126,879	1,925,595		1,925,595	293,373*
Hill districts	Gáro Hills	2,015,744·00	.....	1,938,899·20	1,938,899·20	76,844·80	Not available		.....	Not available		.....	76,844·80
	Khási „	3,885,376	2,558,080	1,327,296	3,885,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
	Nága „	3,270,400	.....	3,270,400	3,270,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
	Total	28,640,156·00	2,558,080	12,590,699·20	15,148,779·20	13,491,376·80	1,688,453	177,959	1,866,412	9,697,279		9,697,279	1,927,685·80¶

* The decrease is due to the settlement of low-lying lands fit for cultivation.
† The increase is due to correct classification of forest this year. Last year certain parts of it were incorrectly included in columns 10 and 11.
‡ This is the correct area of Darrang as ascertained from the survey records.
§ This is the revised correct figure as used in other official papers.
‖ The decrease of 900 acres is due to its being converted into district forests from protected forests.
¶ The increase is due to certain land having been declared protected forests during the year in Sylhet, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills.

A 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.

[2] *(For details of this Table, see Chapter I. of Part II.A. of the Administration Report of 1882-83.)*

[3] **A 3.—CLIMATE (1886).**

Places at which observations taken.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.												AVERAGE CLOUD PROPORTION 0 TO 10.		
					May.				July				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Sibságar	21·04	48·64	7·07	76·75	87·8	71·3	96·2	65·8	89·6	78·2	94·6	76·5	71·4	52·8	75·1	47·5	4·84	1·58	3·86
Silchar	39·38	103·02	1·83	144·23	90·5	72·0	101·8	60·4	89·0	76·9	94·4	73·8	80·4	55·7	85·5	50·4	4·44	3·38	3·85
Dhubri	13·95	67·43	0·96	82·34	86·7	72·0	95·9	67·0	87·8	78·7	91·8	75·7	74·9	57·3	78·5	54·0	1·99	6·80	1·29
Tura	21·28	108·94	3·85	134·07	86·8	69·3	91·2	64·4	84·3	74·2*	88·1	71·3	74·2	57·3	79·6	54·1	4·66	7·69	4·65
Tezpur	10·03	53·90	8·55	72·48	88·8	†	96·4	†	88·7	78·6	92·4	74·9	75·1	53·6	78·0	48·5	3·24	4·75	2·30

* Mean for 30 days.
† Not recorded.

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1. *Native States for the year 1886-87.*

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.		
						Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
MANIPUR. (Consists of the Manipur Valley Proper, and a large tract of hill country surrounding it.)	None.	Valley .. 135,000 Hills .. 85,000 Total .. 220,000	Between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 about and tax in kind upon land and cultivation; besides personal service.	Infantry 5,503 Artillery 519 Cavalry *Nil.* Kuki militia 700 Total 6,722	Duties levied on both exports and imports.	Rice, dal, and vegetables of various kinds, India-rubber, wax, ivory, ponies, buffaloes, &c.	Fine cloth, coarse cloth, silk, yarn, brass and hardware ivory articles, gold and silver work, boots and shoes, leather work, saddles, cotton durries, &c.	Iron ore, limestone, salt and copper.
KHÁSI HILLS.								
Bhowal ..	None.	555	Market dues .. 10 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. 600 0 0 Total .. 610 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millet, bay-leaves, black-pepper, pepper nigrum.	None ..	Lime.
Cherra ..	Ditto.	9,311	Market dues .. 7,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Zamindári holding in Sylhet .. 1,300 0 0 Total .. 8,450 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Cotton, millet, betel-nut, pan, oranges, black-pepper, pepper nigrum, chillies, turmeric, ginger, and honey.	Bamboo mats and bamboo baskets.	Lime, iron, and coal.
Shella ..	Ditto	6,032	Market dues .. 300 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Total .. 700 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Oranges, betel-nuts, and pine-apples.	None ..	Lime and coal.
Khyrim ..	Ditto.	24,425	Pension allowed by Government, at Rs. 150 per month. 1,800 0 0 Market dues .. 5,000 0 0 Contributions for State purposes .. 1,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Elephant-mahál .. 350 0 0 Total .. 8,550 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, cotton, millet, job's-tears, caoutchouc, cinnamon, sohphlang (an edible root), betel-nut, betel, oranges, Indian-corn, lac, potato, black pepper, pepper nigrum, chillies, turmeric, ginger, and honey.	Cotton cloth, eriah silk cloth, daos, kodalies, knives, hammers, crowbars, wedges, bamboo baskets, bamboo mats.	Lime, coal, and iron.
Malliem ..	Ditto.	12,351	Market dues .. 250 0 0 Judicial fines .. 225 0 0 Contributions for State purposes .. .. 1,200 0 0 Elephant-mahál .. 155 0 0 Excise Revenue .. 2,055 0 0 Total .. 3,885 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potato, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, sugar-cane, ginger, and millet.	Daos and baskets.	Iron.
Langrin ..	Ditto.	1,152	Market dues .. 150 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. 1,500 0 0 Forest rent .. 60 0 0 Fisheries .. .. 50 0 0 Total .. 1,760 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, chillies, turmeric, ginger.	None	Lime and coal.
Maharam ..	Ditto.	7,670	Malikana on lime-quarries .. 125 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes 400 0 0 Market dues .. 120 0 0 Forest revenue .. 55 0 0 Judicial fines .. 120 0 0 Total .. 820 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Job's-tears, black-pepper, "pepper nigrum," chillies, bay-leaves, honey, rice, sugarcane, potato, ginger, millet, Indian-corn, sohphlang, cinnamon, caoutchouc.	Daos, kodalies, and hammers.	Lime and iron.
Maoiong ..	Ditto.	1,651	Malikana on lime-quarries .. 40 0 0 House-tax .. .. 3 0 0 Rent on fisheries .. 50 0 0 Judicial fines .. 100 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes 90 0 0 Total .. 289 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Honey, bees'-wax, cotton, rice, millet, job's-tears, sohphlang.	Mats	Lime.
Maosanram ..	Ditto.	1,102	Market dues .. 180 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes .. 150 0 0 Total .. 330 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, millet, chillies, turmeric, honey, ginger.	None	Lime, coal, and iron.
Malaisohmat ..	Ditto.	450	Market dues .. 50 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. 200 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes .. 50 0 0 Forest revenue .. 50 0 0 Total .. 350 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, bay-leaves, betel-nut, oranges.	Ditto	Lime

[4]

B.—Political Relations.

1. *Native States for the year 1886-87.—(Concluded.)*

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.		Military force.	Transit duties or not	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.		
							Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
				Rs. A. P.					
Marriao ..	None.	3,682	Market dues ..	25 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millet, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, sohphlang, Indian-corn, and sugar-cane.	None	None.
			Contributions levied for State purposes ..	100 0 0					
			Total ..	125 0 0					
Nongsohphoh..	Ditto.	841	Market dues ..	100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, potato.	Ditto	Ditto.
			Judicial fines ..	30 0 0					
			Total ..	130 0 0					
Nongkhlaw ..	Ditto	7,389	Market dues ..	600 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, rice, millet, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, cinnamon.	Cotton, kodalies, daos, crowbars.	Ditto.
			Contributions levied for State purposes ..	800 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	50 0 0					
			Forest dues ..	600 0 0					
			Rent of State lands ..	10 0 0					
			Elephant-mahals.	52 0 0					
			Total ..	2,112 0 0					
Nongspung ..	Ditto.	1,506	Commission as mauzadar in Kámrúp district.	100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potato, honey, and bees'-wax.	Daos ..	Iron.
			Forest revenue ..	60 0 0					
			Total ..	160 0 0					
Nongstoin ..	Ditto.	8,473	Market dues ..	1,000 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lac, honey, bees'-wax, cotton, caoutchouc, bay-leaves, rice, millet, job's-tears, sugarcane, chillies, sohphlang.	Earthenware, pottery, cotton cloths, dáos, spades.	Lime and coal.
			Malikana on lime-quarries ..	1,150 0 0					
			Contributions levied for State purposes ..	1,500 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	1,000 0 0					
			Total ..	4,650 0 0					
Rambrai ..	Ditto.	2,202	Market dues ..	40 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, millet, Indian-corn.	Cotton cloth ..	None.
			Judicial fines ..	150 0 0					
			Forest rent ..	250 0 0					
			Total ..	440 0 0					
Jeerang ..	Ditto.	720	Forest dues ..	2,500 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, ginger, chillies, job's-tears, caoutchouc, cotton.	Ditto	Ditto.
			Total ..	2,500 0 0					
Duara Nongtarmen.	Ditto.	424	*Nil.*	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, oranges, chillies, job's-tears, cotton, and caoutchouc.	Small nets ..	Lime.
Maodon ..	Ditto.	305	Ditto	..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, oranges, betel-nuts, jack-fruit, pine-apples, chillies, bay-leaves.	None	Lime and coal.

[5] B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—*Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families for the year 1886-87.*

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sanad* authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
Soor Chandra Sing, State Manipur.	Mahá Ajah ..	Khettri, Hindu	34 years ..	Fair knowledge of Bengali and Hindustani.	Mahárája ..	.....	Succession depends on election by Darbar and subsequent approval by Mahárája.	Has one son.
Koal Chundra Singh (*alias* Golap Singh).	Joobraj ..	Ditto ..	32 „ ..	Fair knowledge of Bengali.	Tries all civil cases, and is a Judge of the *Cherap* (or Chief Court).	.....	.....	Has one son.
Tependra Singh, *alias* Kotwal Koireng.	Senapati ..	Ditto ..	31 „ ..	Fair knowledge of Bengali and Hindustani.	Tries all Civil and Military cases.	.....	.....	Has three sons.
Kesarjit Singh	Samoo Hanjaba.	Ditto ..	28 „ ..	Reads and writes Bengali.	Has charge of Mahárája's elephants.			
Bhoirajit Singh.....	Sagalhenjaba	Ditto ..	25 „ ..	Ditto ..	Has charge of Mahárája's stables.			
Bhooban Kirty Singh	Doolairoi Hanjaba.	Ditto ..	23 „ ..	Ditto. ..	Has charge of all doolies.			
Padma Lochan Singh	Phunghanaisanglakpa.	Ditto ..	20 „ ..	Ditto.				
Lakhajit Singh	.....	Ditto ..	12 „					
Khási Hills.								
U Baman Singh; State Bhawal.	Seim ..	Khási ..	27 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Seim ..	Adoption is not allowed according to Khási custom.	Not ..	In the Khási States the succession is hereditary, but the heir must have the approval of the Darbar. The Seim's or Chief's own brother, cousin brother, *i.e.*, mother's sister's son, or failing these, nephew, *i.e* sister's son, succeeds to Chiefship. Father's brother's sons, or brother's son, are not deemed relatives Relationship through mother or sister alone is recognised.
U Hajan Manick; State Cherra.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	53 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Klorkha ..	Wahadadars ..	Ditto ..	48 „ ..	Can read and write Khási	As Wahadadars	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	In the Shella confederate villages the Wahadadars are elected from the people. The office is not hereditary, and is subject to re-consideration every three years.
U Shaw ..			56 „ ..	Uneducated..				
U Sundar Rái .. State Shella.			39 „ ..	Can read and write Khási and Bengali.				
U Khanna ..			54 „ ..	Uneducated..				
U Klur Singh; State Khairim.	Seim ..	Ditto ..	43 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Seim ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal.
U Hain Manick; State Malim.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	43 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Bor; State Langrin.....	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	36 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Kison Sing; State Maharam.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Rammon; State Maosanram.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	40 „ ..	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Jit Singh; State Maoiang	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	44 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Shongnam Singh; State Malai Sohmat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	45 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Jiei; State Marriao ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	37 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Ksan; State Nongsohphoh	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	39 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Parba; State Nongspung..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Kine Singh; State Nongkhlaw.	Ditto ..	Khási Christian	43 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Borson; State Nongstoin.	Ditto ..	Khási ..	43 „ ..	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Rai Sing; State Rambrai..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	41 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Bang Sing; State Jirang..	Sardar ..	Ditto ..	39 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Sardar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Jan Trai; State Dwara Nongturmen.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	40 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Lah; State Maodon.....	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	36 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

[6] C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY (1886-87).

THE chief executive authority in the Province of Assam is the Chief Commissioner, established under Home Department Notifications Nos. 380, dated the 6th February 1874, and 2,344 of the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant and Personal-Assistant; two Judges; Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts; Conservator of Forests; Deputy-Surgeon-General, who is also Sanitary Commissioner; Inspector of Schools; Inspector-General of Police and Jails, who is also in Charge of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps; Deputy-Commissioners; and a Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Name of Chief Commissionership.		Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
															Land.	Gross.
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ASSAM CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.	Surma Valley Districts.	Sylhet	5	5,381	1,969,009	Sylhet	14,407	8,936	11	17	63	15	634	36,15,451	43,01,540	91,61,620
						Kashba Baniáchang.	24,061									
		Cachar	3	4,200	313,856	Silchar	6,567	532	11	8	30	9	903			
		Goálpára	2	3,953·51	446,232	Dhubri	6,697	1,224	4	6	70	30	259			
						Goálpára	2,893									
						Gowripur	1,900									
	Assam Valley Districts.	Kámrúp	2	3,631	644,950	Gauháti	11,695	2,560	17	17	45	22	288			
						Barpeta	13,758									
		Darrang	2	3,418·26	273,339	Tezpur	2,910	1,672	4	*10	70	25	227			
						Maugaldai	692									
		Nowgong	1	3,257·70	310,679	Nowgong	4,248	1,494	3	10	62	22	142			
		Sibságar	3	2,851·68	370,274	Sibságar	5,868	1,982	13	8	50	38	328			
						Jorhát	2,141									
						Golághát	1,984									
		Lakhimpur	2	3,723·56	173,893	Dibrugarh	7,153	1,100	6	10	60	15	792			
	Hill Districts.	Gáro Hills	1	3,149·6	109,548	Tura	744	954	1	2	71	....	334			
		Khási and Jaintia Hills.	2	6,070·9	169,360	Shillong	3,737	1,546	†3	3	65	25	178			
						Jowai	3,228									
						Cherra Punji	2,818									
		Nága Hills	2	5,110·0	94,380	Sheila	3,791	232	2	2	90	....	545			
						Kohima	2,780									
		Total	25	44,750·24	4,881,426		....	22,282	75	99	....	....	4,525	36,15,451	43,01,540	91,61,620

* Includes four Honorary Magistrates.
† Besides these, there are village Darbars or Panchayats for disposal of petty civil and criminal business, appointed under the special rules.

D.—Population (1886-87).

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus and Jains.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Brahmos.	Buddhists.	Hill tribes.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
						Female.	Male.			Europeans.	East Indian and other classes.	Natives.											
Surma Valley Districts.																							
Cachar—Plains		32,294	32,294	90,171	81,228	53,629	64,397	289,425	130·37	291		476	186,657	99,998	....	40	....	9,570	99,470(*a*)	214,448(*a*)		4,605	(*a*) Including plains and hills.
Sylhet		390,087	390,087	576,390	574,847	394,377	423,395	1,969,009	365·91	115		264	949,353	1,015,331	....	38	....	3,708	480,286	1,488,723		7,445	
Total, Surma Valley		422,381	422,381	666,561	656,075	448,006	487,792	2,258,434	338·79	406		740	1,136,010	1,107,324	....	78	....	13,278	579,696	1,703,171		12,050	
Gáro Hills—Plains		4,549	4,549	8,057	7,097	4,216	4,544	23,914	50·55	14		656	15,872	4,135	....	..	189	3,098	5,146(*a*)	104,402(*a*)		....	
Goálpára	12	87,350	87,362	132,081	125,861	91,522	97,118	446,282	112·88	121		892	329,066	104,777	14	32	118	11,712	137,859	308,273		....	
Kamrup	70	94,157	94,227	186,399	182,620	133,279	142,662	644,960	177·62	101		265	569,906	50,452	....	1	710	23,525	174,604	470,356		179	
Darrang		49,172	49,172	84,518	77,893	53,022	57,900	273,333	79·96	136		285	251,838	15,504	....	18	750	4,853	86,724	186,609		3,244	
Nowgong	10	53,179	53,189	94,268	87,597	62,502	66,212	310,579	95·84	34	16	204	249,710	12,074	....	31	32	48,478	89,975	220,604		1,779	
Sibságar		63,720	63,720	118,030	101,241	73,839	77,164	370,274	129·69	342		462	339,663	15,665	....	1	312	13,929	118,149	252,125		5,668	
Lakhimpur		29,315	29,315	57,965	49,468	34,090	38,370	179,893	48·32	227		610	152,190	5,824	....	....	4,660	16,382	57,793	122,100		7,936	
Total Brahmaputra Valley		381,534	381,534	680,278	631,477	452,470	484,960	2,249,185	105·53	991		2,824	1,908,245	208,431	14	83	6,721	121,876	670,350	1,664,469		18,826	
Gáro Hills, estimated		15,516	15,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,634	32·00	..	..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	85,634	.....	.....		....	
Khási and Jaintia Hills		35,083	35,083	46,557	55,108	33,709	33,986	169,360	27·89	212		1,895	5,692	570	....	15	....	160,976	37,395	131,965		....	
North Cachar		5,470	5,470	7,158	7,345	4,720	5,212	24,433	12·33	..	..	....	10,942	3	....	....	....	13,486	.....	.....		....	
Nága Hills, estimated		(*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,380	18·46	22		3	1,259	94	....	1	....	93,001	6	94,374		....	
Total Hill Districts		56,069	56,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	373,807	22·90	234		1,898	17,893	667	....	16	....	353,097	37,401	226,339		....	
Grand Total		859,288	859,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,881,426	109·03	1,631		5,462	3,062,148	1,317,022	14	177	6,721	488,251	1,287,447	3,593,979	*Languages.*—Abor, Arabic, Armenian, Assamese, Bengali, Bhutanese, Burmese, Cachari, Chinese, Dafla, Gáro, Hajong, Khámpti, Khási, Kuki, Lalung, Manipuri, Marwari, Mech, Mikir, Miri, Mishmi, Nága, Nagpuri, Nepalese, Panjábi, Pushtu, Rabha, Singpho, Santhali, Syntong, Tamil, Telugu, Tipperah, Urdu or Hindustani, Uriya, English, German, Portuguese, and Welsh.	30,876	

(*b*) Hcus s not returned.

E.—FISCAL (1886-87).

FORM C.—*Surveyed and Assessed Area.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Total area by survey, less foundatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (col. 8) on fully assessed area (col. 4) per acre: For total area.	Incidence of land revenue (col. 8) on fully assessed area (col. 4) per acre: For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8, 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Sylhet—												
Ryotwari	576,068	118,315	457,753	2,04,930	1,941,234	0 4 8	2,04,930	0 3 4	....	1,941,234	0 4 9	Town Sylhet 14,407, Kashba Baniachong 24,061. a
Zamindari	2,310,295	28,484	2,281,811	3,66,699			3,66,699					
Waste land grants	110,571	110,571	.....	40,444	27,775	1 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Government wastes and forests.	446,906	446,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	3,443,840	704,276	2,739,564	6,17,073	1,969,009	0 5 0	5,71,629	0 3 4	....	1,941,234	†0 4 9	†Owing to the permanently-settled estates being included in the area fully assessed the rate of assessment is less than those in column 7. ‡Land held revenue free by the Sonthal colonists in Duar Guma.
Cachar—												
Ryotwari	269,417	.....	269,417	2,31,435								
Zamindari	148,299	148,299	.....	.....	313,858	1 0 3	2,31,435	0 13 8	1 8 5	200,161	1 2 5	
Waste land grants	163,631	163,631	.....	88,876								
Government wastes and forests.	2,106,653	2,106,653	.....	.....								
Total	2,688,000	2,418,583	269,417	3,20,311	313,858	1 0 3	2,31,435	0 13 8	1 8 5	200,161	1 2 5	
Goálpára—												
Ryotwari	73,816	48‡	73,768	87,819	53,478	1 10 3	87,819	1 3 0	1 4 5	53,478	1 10 3	
Zamindari	1,520,556	.....	1,520,556	11,411	392,754	0 0 6	11,411	0 0 1	....	392,754	0 0 6	
Waste land grants	295	295	.....	55	.....	.....	55	.....	....	.....	....	
Government wastes and forests.	935,598	935,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Total	2,530,265	935,941	1,594,324	99,285	446,232	0 3 7	99,285	0 0 11	0 1 0	446,232	0 3 7	
Kámrúp—												
Ryotwari	472,511	.....	472,511	8,57,640			8,57,640					
Zamindari	204,963	204,185	778	94,903	644,960	1 7 7	887	1 13 0	1 13 0	444,123	1 14 11	
Waste land grants	6,458	6,458	.....	2,129			.....					
Government wastes and forests.	1,639,908	1,639,908	.....	.....			.....					
Total	2,323,840	1,850,551	473,289	9,53,772	644,960	1 7 7	8,58,527	1 13 0	1 13 0	444,123	1 14 11	
Darrang—												
Ryotwari	227,919	.....	227,919	4,31,856			4,31,856	1 14 3	2 0 7			
Zamindari	93,042	92,033	1,009	18,864	273,333	1 11 1	2,271	2 4 0	2 4 0	248,541	1 11 11	
Waste land grants	38,801	38,801	.....	12,528			.....	.....	....			
Government wastes and forests.	1,827,928	1,827,928	.....	.....			.....	.....	....			
Total	2,187,690	1,958,762	228,928	4,63,248	273,333	1 11 1	4,34,127	1 14 4	....	248,541	1 11 11	
Nowgong—												
Ryotwari	248,526	.....	248,526				4,49,635	1 12 9	1 13 3	297,756	1 8 2	
Zamindari	32,250	31,098	1,152	4,69,049	310,579	1 8 1	2,011	1 11 2	1 11 2	511	3 14 10	
Waste land grants	37,093	37,093	.....				.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Government wastes and forests.	1,767,029	1,767,029	.....				.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Total	2,084,928	1,835,220	249,708	4,69,049	310,579	1 8 1	4,51,646	1 12 9	....	298,267	1 9 6	
Sibságar—												
Ryotwari	361,400	.....	361,400	6,62,930			6,62,930	1 13 4	1 15 8	308,755	2 2 4	
Zamindari	176,046	176,046	.....	4,933	370,274	1 13 11	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Waste land grants	55,354	55,354	.....	25,053			.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Government wastes and forests.	1,234,195	1,234,195	.....	.....			.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Total	1,826,995	1,465,595	361,400	6,92,916	370,274	1 13 11	6,62,930	1 13 4	1 15 8	308,755	2 2 4	
Lakhimpur—												
Ryotwari	116,988	§.....	116,988	2,17,326			2,17,326	1 13 8	1 15 2			§The figures (3,460 acres) shown in this column last year, have been fully assessed in the year under report.
Zamindari	122,579	122,573	106	1,590	179,893	1 4 7	.....	.....	....	142,598	1 8 4	
Waste land grants	35,216	35,216	.....	12,742			.....	.....	....			
Government wastes and forests.	2,107,995	2,107,995	.....	.....			.....	.....	....			
Total	2,383,078	2,265,984	117,094	2,31,658	179,893	1 4 7	2,17,326	1 13 8	1 15 2	142,598	1 8 4	
Khási Hills—												
Ryotwari	58	.....	58	114			114	1 15 5	2 12 6	.....	....	
Zamindari	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
Waste land grants	80	80	.....	30			.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Government wastes and forests.	1,327,158	1,327,158	.....	.....			.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Total	1,327,296	1,327,238	58	144	169,563	.....	114	1 15 5	2 12 6	.....	....	
Gáro Hills—												
Ryotwari	18,385·60	.....	18,385·60	11,628	24,833	0 7 5	11,628	0 10 6	....	24,833	0 7 5	
Zamindari	422·40	.....	422·40	12								
Waste land grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,716	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Government wastes and forests.	1,996,936	1,996,936	.....	.....								
Total	2,015,744·00	1,996,936	18,808·00	11,640	109,549	0 7 5	11,628	0 10 6	....	24,833	0 7 5	
Nága Hills—												
Ryotwari	1,098	.....	1,098	1,412-14-9			1,412-14-9	1 4 5	1 4 5	.....	....	
Zamindari	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,389	0 0 3	.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Waste land grants	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Government wastes and forests.	3,269,302	3,269,302	.....	.....			.....	.....	....	.....	....	
Total	3,270,400	3,269,302	1,098	1,412-14-9	94,589	0 0 3	1,412-14-9	1 4 5	1 4 5	.....	....	
Totals of each class of tenure for the Province. Ryotwari	2,366,186·60	118,363	2,247,823·60	27,07,090-14-9	469,049 4,881,426	0 12 7	35,40,059-14-9	0 9 4	....	4,054,744	0 13 11	
Zamindari	4,608,782·40	802,918	3,805,864·40	4,97,512								
Waste land grants	447,499	447,499	.....	1,86,857								
Government wastes and forests.	18,679,608	18,679,608	.....	.....								
Grand Total of the Province	26,082,076	20,028,388	6,053,688	38,60,503-14-9	48,81,426	0 12 7	35,40,059 14-9	0 9 4	....	4,054,744	0 13 11	

* This is a village, but is shown here as its population exceeds 10,000.

[9] I.-E.—FISCAL (1880-87).

3.— Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

1 Nature of tenure.	2 Number of estates.	3 Number of villages.	4 Number of holders or shareholders.	5 Gross area in acres.	6 Average area of each estate.	7 Average assessment of each estate.	8 Revenue rate per acre.
Great zamindaries, paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great zamindaries, paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Large zamindaries, paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Large zamindaries, paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zamindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	495	5	.....	2,201,052	4,446·57	.....	.....
Small zamindaries, other than those of cultivating communities, paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	49,532	1	1	1,602,949	32·36	.....	.....
Peasant proprietors, paying separately (ryotwari estates). — Ryots paying more than Rs. 100 annual revenue	1,187		308				
Peasant proprietors, paying separately (ryotwari estates). — " " from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 "	85,902	8,398	39,165	2,356,249	4·06	.....	.....
Peasant proprietors, paying separately (ryotwari estates). — " " less than Rs. 10 "	42,319		100,431				
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	2,633	126	41	318,550	120·98	.....	.....
Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. — For life or lives	736	1	459	6,543	8·22	.....	.....
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue. — Holders of commuted grants	269	79	59	285,318	1,060·85	.....	.....
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue. — " of redeemed petty estates	2,185	.....	.....	3,095	4·57	.....	.....
Purchasers of waste lands	321	102	112	193,535	602·91	.....	.....
Grants of waste lands — 1. 45-years' Lease Rules, 1838	18	2	2	5,533	307·38	.....	.....
Grants of waste lands — 2. 99 ditto ditto, 1854	41	24	10	37,210	903·56	.....	.....
Grants of waste lands — 3. Jangalburi Rules, 1864	463	88	1	28,054	60·61	.....	.....
Grants of waste lands — 4. ditto 1875	625	.....	.....	120,256	192·40	.....	.....
Grants of waste lands — 5. 30 years' Lease Rules, 1876	583	1	126	228,261	391·52	.....	.....
Grants of waste lands — 6. Modified Ham Rules, 1878	62	.....	.....	27,771	447·91	.....	.....
Special Rules	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto leases (building sites)	121	.....	.....	16	·13	.....	.....
Coffee grants	1	.....	.....	686	686	.....	.....
Tea leases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chamuas	1	.....	.....	480	480	.....	.....
Total	6,38,564	6,831	140,715	7,422,468	11·62	(a)	(a)

(a) District Officers' figures are still incomplete. Clear instructions were issued this year to have these columns filled in next year.

[10] I. E.—FISCAL (1886-87).

5.—*Register of Transfers.*

	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
			Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors. Revenue-paying	1,568	16,753	14,099	141,287·47
Proprietors. Revenue-free	119	263	431	4,305
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	129	2,439	352	6,017

[11] E.—FISCAL (1886-87).

6.—*Land Revenue.*

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	Revenue last year, 1885-86. Assessed.	Revenue last year, 1885-86. Realised.	Revenue this year, 1886-87. Assessed.	Revenue this year, 1886-87. Realised.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	6,13,415	.....	6,15,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	Increase is due to extension of cultivation at progressive rates on waste lands and greater punctuality in collection. Rs. 62,474, paid in advance on account of the ensuing year.
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during the present year.	12,526	.....	15,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	10,446	.....	3,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
	6,15,495	6,10,203	6,27,096	6,11,248	16,380	5,94,868	15,848	138	2,884	
Collections from Government estates	31,63,581-15	30,58,385-15	32,33,412-14	31,54,790-14-9	2,03,739-1-11	29,51,051-12-10	78,539(*d*)	6	50	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	3,33,240	3,22,095	3,79,563-12	3,62,221-12	9,259	3,55,671-12-0	17,008(*f*)	....	....	

(*d*) Excludes Rs. 83 remitted during 1886-87.
(*f*) Excludes Rs. 334 remitted during 1886-87.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE 1, 2, & 3.

Serial Nos. **12, 13,** and **14** are Blank.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

[15] 1. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and of Officers exercising Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year, the work done, and the receipts and charges of the Criminal Courts in 1886.*

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Number of Sessions divisions.	Number of divisions of districts (including Sadr Division).	Total number of officers. Judges of the High Court.	Sessions Judges of all grades.	Magistrates of all grades. Stipendiary.	Special and Honorary.	Number of Benches of Magistrates.	Number of criminal cases ordinarily decided. By the High Court.	By the Courts of Session.	By District Magistrates.	By other Stipendiary Magistrates.	By Special and Honorary Magistrates.	By Benches of Magistrates.	Number of criminal cases decided on appeal. By the High Court.	By Courts of Session.	By District Magistrates or other Magistrates empowered.	Total Receipts of the Criminal Courts.	Total charges of the Criminal Courts.
																			Rs.	Rs.
Assam Valley Districts. Goálpára	3,960	446,232	1	2	..	1	3	1	....	..	6	36	647	6	..	1	14	..	7,457	13,077
Assam Valley Districts. Kámrúp	3,631	644,960		2	..		7	5	....	..	15	192	669	146	..	4	29	17	13,917	25,581
Assam Valley Districts. Nowgong	3,257	310,579		1	..		4	3	....	..	7	101	544	349	..	2	12	9	8,116	11,359
Assam Valley Districts. Darrang	3,418	273,512		2	..	1	5	4	....	..	..	59	750	76	..	..	17	5	7,552	13,900
Assam Valley Districts. Sibságar	2,846	370,274		3	..		10	3	....	2	7	136	1,351	3	..	1	27	46	14,643	21,689
Assam Valley Districts. Lakhimpur	3,431	170,766		3	..		6	4	....	2	9	39	1,023	105	..	2	25	10	10,911	18,077
Total	20,543	2,216,323	1	13	..	1	35	20	....	4	44	563	4,975	685	..	10	124	87	62,596	1,03,683
Sylhet	5,413	1,969,009	1	5	..	1	13	5	....	2	35	7	3,073	813	..	27	231	200	45,926	60,390
Cachar	1,285	289,425		3	..		7	1	....	1	14	83	1,360	4	..	5	36	42	12,371	26,304
Total	6,698	2,258,434	1	8	..	1	20	6	....	3	49	90	4,433	817	..	32	267	242	58,297	86,694
Grand Total	27,241	4,474,757	2	21	..	2	55	26	....	7	93	653	9,408	1,502	..	42	391	329	1,20,893	1,90,377

2. *(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

Nomenclature of offences, with Chapter and Section of the Penal Code or other law applicable.	Number of head of crime.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
		Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
					I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against the State.											
Chapter VI., Sections 121 to 130	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	12	.....	12	.....	.....
Offences against the Army or Navy.											
„ VII., Sections 131 to 140	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the public tranquillity.											
„ VIII., Sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly	3	202	62	13	127	79	407	97	283	.....	27
„ „ „ 147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c.	4	255	21	18	216	191	975	208	664	5	98
„ „ Section 160. Affray	5	72	.....	.....	72	42	153	32	121	.....	.....
Offences by or relating to public servants.											
„ IX., Sections 161 to 169. By public servants	6	20	1	.....	19	17	22	13	6	.....	3
„ „ „ 161, 170, and 171. Relating to public servants	7	12	3	1	8	8	11	.....	11	.....	.....
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.											
„ X., sections 172 to 190	8	280	10	1	269	246	392	153	230	1	8
False evidence and offences against public officers.											
„ XI., Sections 193 to 200. False evidence, subornation, &c., of public servants.	9	56	5	.....	51	47	60	19	38	.....	3
„ „ „ 201 to 229. Offences against public justice..	10	161	16	.....	145	130	161	32	121	1	7
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.											
„ XII., Sections 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	11	26	.....	1	25	21	23	14	8	.....	1
„ „ „ 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	12	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to weights and measures.											
„ XIII., Sections 264 to 267	13	56	1	.....	55	52	60	18	40		1
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.											
„ XIV., Sections 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health	14	71	6	3	62	52	82	17	65	.....	.....
„ „ „ 279 to 289. ditto safety	15	73	15	3	55	35	49	14	35	.....	.....
„ „ „ 290 and 291. ditto convenience..	16	36	4	1	31	29	45	5	40	.....	.....
„ „ „ 292 to 294. ditto decency and morals.	17	12	.....	1	11	11	22	3	19	.....	.....
„ „ „ 294A. Keeping a lottery office, or publishing proposals for lottery.	17a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to religion.											
„ XV., Sections 295 to 298	18	6	1	1	4	4	11	2	9	.....	.....
Offences affecting the human body.											
„ XVI., Sections 302 and 303. Murder	19	24	1	2	21	15	63	13	9	29	12
„ „ Section 307. Attempt at murder	20	9	.....	1	8	7	11	6	3	.....	2
„ „ „ 304. Culpable homicide	21	36	.....	5	31	25	48	20	21	.....	7
„ „ „ 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act	21a	17	.....	2	15	13	16	6	9	.....	1
„ „ „ 308. Attempt at culpable homicide	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Sections 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Section 309. Attempted suicide	24	41	.....	.....	41	32	33	6	26	1	.....
„ „ „ 311. Thuggee, &c	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Sections 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	26	8	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Section 316. Injury to unborn children	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 317. Exposure of infants	28	5	1	.....	4	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
„ „ „ 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	29	2	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....
„ „ Sections 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt, with aggravating circumstances.	30	91	7	2	82	61	144	37	100	.....	7
„ „ „ 323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338. Other cases	31	1,024	178	32	814	486	733	275	441	2	15
„ „ Section 341. Wrongful restraint	32	144	59	5	84	56	110	53	57	.....	.....
„ „ Sections 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	33	691	285	95	311	129	287	179	101	1	6
„ „ „ 352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	34	7,168	2,450	264	4,445	2,464	3,551	1,507	1,995	2	47
„ „ „ 364, 366, 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances.	35	25	11	2	12	5	14	6	6	.....	2
„ „ „ 363, 365, 368, and 369. Other cases	36	123	57	18	48	25	53	32	17	.....	4
„ „ „ 370 and 371. Slavery	37	3	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purposes of prostitution.	38	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Section 374. Forced labour	39	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 376. Rape	40	39	8	19	12	7	11	7	4	.....	.....
„ „ „ 377. Unnatural offence	41	25	.....	5	20	15	15	5	10	.....	.....
Offences against property.											
„ XVII., Section 382. Theft, with aggravating circumstances	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Sections 379 to 381, and 401. Other cases	43	4,737	818	787	2,132	1,597	2,273	860	1,334	2	77
„ „ „ 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances.	44	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 384 and 385. Other cases	45	143	59	5	79	43	72	45	20	.....	7
„ „ Section 394. Robbery — With hurt	46	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 392. Robbery — Other cases	47	16	1	6	9	7	15	8	7	.....	.....
„ „ „ 393. Robbery — Attempts	48	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 396. Dacoity — With murder	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 397. Dacoity — With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 398. Dacoity — Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons.	51	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Sections 395, 399, 400, & 402. Dacoity — Other cases	52	16	.....	5	11	4	24	24	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property.	53	388	196	4	188	119	168	99	60	.....	9
„ „ „ 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	54	429	164	41	224	113	150	85	51	3	11
„ „ „ 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property.	55	330	5	10	315	295	503	162	328	1	12
„ „ „ 417 to 420. Cheating	56	364	203	8	153	83	99	59	35	.....	5

[16] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (CRIMINAL)—(*Concluded.*)

Nomenclature of offences, with Chapter and Section of the Penal Code or other law applicable.	Number of head of crime.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
		Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
Offences against property.—(Continued.)					I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Chapter XVII., Sections 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	57	8	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....
„ „ „ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440 — Mischief. — With aggravating circumstances,	58	386	67	54	265	109	203	116	73	.....	14
„ „ „ 426 to 428 and 434. — Mischief. — Other cases.	59	1,590	755	39	796	489	779	426	347	.....	6
„ „ „ 459 and 460. — Criminal trespass. — Resulting in death or grievous hurt.	60	1	.....	....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
„ „ „ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458. — Criminal trespass. — For commission of serious offences.	61	1,290	23	169	1,098	165	283	87	176	.....	20
„ „ „ 447, 448, 453, 456, 461 and 462. — Criminal trespass. — Other cases.	62	1,251	364	76	811	500	837	384	426	1	26
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark.											
Chapter XVIII., Sections 465 to 471, and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers.	63	29	9	.....	20	16	23	18	5	.....	.....
„ „ „ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery.	64	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Section 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents.	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Sections 482, 486, 487, and 488. Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked.	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting trade or property marks.	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Section 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury.	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal breach of contracts and service.											
„ XIX., Sections 490 to 492	69	33	7	.....	26	17	29	17	12	.....	.....
Offences relating to marriage.											
„ XX., Sections 493 to 498	70	640	389	11	240	100	131	100	26	1	4
Defamation.											
„ XXI., Sections 500 to 502	71	199	102	.....	97	55	82	63	18	.....	1
Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance.											
„ XXII., Section 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt.	72	25	4	.....	21	14	20	4	16	.....	.....
„ „ Sections 504 to 510. Other cases	73	288	134	5	149	96	144	68	76	.....	.....
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE	....	22,901	6,526	1,714	14,661	8,137	13,423	5,414	7,515	51	443
					II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.						
Code of Criminal Procedure.											
Chapter VIII., Sections 107, 108, 119. Security for keeping the peace.	74	343	163	5	175	134	397	143	249	.....	5
„ „ „ 109, 110. Security for good behaviour	75	78	14	3	61	47	49	17	30	.....	2
Other Laws relating to—											
Arms and Ammunition Act, XI. of 1878	....	286	1	3	282	278	316	25	290	.....	1
Cattle-trespass Act, I. of 1877	....	1,160	291	13	856	429	655	369	275	.....	11
Code of Civil Procedure, Act X. of 1877	....	6	.....	.....	6	7	8	2	6	.....	.....
Contract (Workman), Act XIII. of 1859	....	268	36	7	225	149	237	45	192	.....	.....
Cruelty to Animals, Act I. of 1869	....	7	.....	.....	7	3	5	.....	4	.....	.....
Elephant Preservation, Act VI. of 1879	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Emigration (Inland) Act VII. of 1873, and Repealing Act I. of 1882	....	830	118	12	700	490	772	103	665	.....	4
Excise, Act VII. of 1878	....	186	.....	8	178	169	237	51	185	.....	1
Ferries, Act XVII. of 1878	....	159	28	1	130	98	126	50	75	.....	1
Forests, Act VII. of 1878	....	72	1	.....	71	64	194	31	160	.....	3
Frontier District Regulation No. V. of 1873	....	7	.....	.....	7	5	12	.....	12	.....	.....
Gambling, Act II. of 1867	....	34	.....	.....	34	34	138	11	127	.....	.....
Income Tax Act II of 1886	....	5	.....	.....	5	4	4	2	2	.....	.....
Inner Line, Regulation I. of 1873	....	6	1	.....	5	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Jail, Act II. of 1864	....	3	.....	.....	3	3	4	1	3	.....	.....
Land and Revenue Regulation—Act I. of 1886	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipalities, Act V. of 1876	....	544	8	.....	536	533	725	130	595	.....	.....
Opium, Act I. of 1878	....	168	4	9	155	144	167	39	125	.....	3
Police (District), Act V. of 1861	....	586	1	.....	585	580	633	32	601	.....	.....
„ Frontier Regulation, Act II. of 1882	....	13	1	.....	12	12	15	1	14	.....	.....
„ Rural Regulation, I. of 1883	....	70	.....	.....	70	67	68	8	58	.....	2
Post-offices, Act XIV. of 1866	....	8	.....	.....	8	8	8	1	7	.....	.....
Prisons, Acts II. of 1882 and XXVI. of 1870	....	11	1	.....	10	10	10	1	9	.....	.....
Railway, Act IV. of 1879	....	10	.....	1	9	9	12	1	11	.....	.....
Registration of births and deaths, Act IV. of 1873	....	77	.....	.....	77	76	174	35	139	.....	.....
„ of documents, Act III. of 1877	....	8	.....	.....	8	8	12	6	6	.....	.....
Stamp, Act I. of 1879	....	116	1	.....	115	91	125	13	112	.....	.....
Telegraphs, Act I. of 1876	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Vaccination, Act V. of 1880	....	31	.....	.....	31	29	29	14	15	.....	.....
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS	....	5,094	669	62	4,363	3,484	5,138	1,132	3,972	.....	34
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL OFFENCES	....	27,995	7,195	1,776	19,024	11,621	18,561	6,546	11,487	51	477

3. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Assam during 1886.*

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number dealt with during the year.		Disposed of during the year.			Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
				Discharged.	Convicted.	
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI.c and Section 485 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII. to prevent breach of the peace ...	192	499	188	143	351	
3. Ditto ditto VIII.—Security for good behaviour ...	47	49	45	17	30	
4. Ditto against local nuisances—Chapter X.	20	40	20	6	34	
5. Possession—Chapter XII.	4	.....	4	.....	.....	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX., Section 250	74	76	74	.....	76	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII., Section 332 ...	11	11	11	11	.....	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI.	138	138	135	79	56	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	98	168	98	44	124	
Total ...	584	981	575	300	671	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

4. (*Criminal*),—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Number of persons under trial.								Persons whose cases were disposed of.									Number of cases.						
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed or referred.	Total of columns 11 to 16.	Persons under trial at the end of the year.	Brought to trial during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Number of cases entered in column 20 tried summarily.	Aggregate number of days during which the cases entered in column 20 lasted.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.				On regular trial.		On summary trial.											
											Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.										
I.—MAGISTRATES.																								
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrate under Section 14	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	8	..	4	4	..	..	3	·75	8
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly — 2nd and 3rd classes	42	234	237	1,886	45	..	..	2,444	5	1,081	1,279	..	..	..	..	2,360	79	1,512	1,494	45	..	19,348	12·9	6,554
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly — 1st class	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	4	1	7
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly — 2nd and 3rd classes	42	1,060	144	1,746	75	..	2	3,069	2	1,276	1,696	9	..	..	9	2,990	77	1,919	1,907	43	..	18,696	9·8	9 945
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly — 1st class	265	5,402	1,002	4,555	704	..	..	11,928	13	3,837	1,323	2,345	79	3,886	160	11,630	285	7,534	7,501	164	3,556	60,091	8·01	31,060
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	..	6	7	3	..	..	..	16	1	10	9	1	..	89	9·8	18
Chief Magistrates of Districts — under ordinary powers	37	511	70	250	95	..	..	963	1	260	174	126	12	371	7	950	12	589	586	11	317	2,202	3·7	1,459
Chief Magistrates of Districts — „ special powers under Section 34	6	80	5	10	..	7	..	108	..	39	49	3	..	..	15	106	2	56	58	2	..	768	13·2	394
Total	592	7,287	1,458	8,455	923	24	2	18,541	21	6,499	4,538	2,488	91	4,257	191	18,064	456	11,628	11,563	266	3,823	1,01,201	8·7	49,447
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																								
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	41	..	..	..	..	154	..	195	30	47	59	32	..	..	6	144	21	81	81	15	..	3,712	45·8	688
Judges — Cases referred by Deputy-Commissioners under Section 34, C. P. C.	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	14	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	11	12	..	..	212	17·6	..
Judges — Cases referred by Assistant Judges under Section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	42	..	..	..	..	167	..	209	30	47	73	32	..	..	6	158	21	92	93	15	..	3,924	42·1	688
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																								
High Court — Cases under Section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court — Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court — Cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 307, C. P. C.	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	126	63·	..
High Court — Cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 374, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	170	34·	..
Total	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	6	7	..	..	296	42·2	..
GRAND TOTAL	436	7,287	1,458	8,455	923	197	2	18,758	51	6,546	4,611	2,528	91	4,257	197	18,230	477	11,726	11,663	281	3,823	1,05,421	9·03	50,135

5. *(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction in the year 1886.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: One year and under.	Three years and under.
I.—MAGISTRATES.																	
Village Officers under Section 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates { 2nd and 3rd classes.	....	....	....	....	....	184	4	....	99	1,111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. { 1st class.	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates { 2nd and 3rd classes.	....	....	....	....	....	465	9	....	169	1,222	....	14	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. { 1st class	....	....	....	....	8	2,286	57	....	437	4,552	18	280	67	229	29	11	....
Benches of Magistrates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Sections 347, 349	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under ordinary powers	....	....	....	....	....	272	5	....	48	327	....	41	11	44	1	....	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under special powers under Section 34.	....	....	....	....	....	43	....	....	11	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	8	3,268	76	....	765	7,213	18	340	78	273	30	11	....
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																	
Assistant Judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	....	4	5	....	4	77	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Judges .. Cases referred by Deputy-Commissioners under Section 34, C. P. C.	....	....	4	....	1	9	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Judges .. Ditto ditto by Assistant-Judges under Section 31, C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	4	9	....	5	86	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																	
High Court. Cases coming before the Court under Section 526, C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High Court. Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High Court. Cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 307, C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High Court. Ditto ditto Section 374, C. P. C.	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	5	4	9	....	13	3,357	76	....	773	7,213	18	340	78	(a) 273	30	11	....

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Detail of punishments. Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Fine: Rs. 50 and under.	Fine: Rs. 100 and under.	Fine: Rs. 500 and under.	Fine: Rs. 1,000 and under.	Fine: Above Rs. 1,000.	Fine: Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Fine: Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Fine: Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonments: 15 days and under: Rigorous.	Imprisonments: 15 days and under: Simple.	Imprisonments: 6 months and under: Rigorous.	Imprisonments: 6 months and under: Simple.	Imprisonments: 2 years and under: Rigorous.	Imprisonments: 2 years and under: Simple.	Imprisonments: 7 years and under: Rigorous.	Imprisonments: 7 years and under: Simple.	Imprisonments: Above 7 years: Rigorous.	Imprisonments: Above 7 years: Simple.	Whipped: 10 stripes and under.	Whipped: 20 stripes and under.	Whipped: 30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
I.—MAGISTRATES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.														
Village Officers under Section 14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates { 2nd and 3rd classes.	1,108	96	5	1	....	....	6,881	6,151	417	62	4	122	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. { 1st class.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates { 2nd and 3rd classes.	1,168	215	5	3	....	....	10,522	9,785	1,352	156	3	309	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	5	1	....
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. { 1st class	3,872	1,031	73	12	1	....	51,866	48,335	8,517	489	37	1,463	21	345	1	6	....	....	....	96	163	39	....
Benches of Magistrates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Sections 347, 349	....	1	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	4	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under ordinary powers	323	37	10	4	....	1	3,555	3,295	301	86	2	114	3	70	....	2	....	....	....	22	7	12	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under special powers under Section 34.	1	8	2	....	....	....	499	167	....	....	....	11	....	9	....	23	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Total	6,473	1,388	95	20	1	1	73,363	67,733	10,387	795	46	2,031	30	429	1	32	....	....	....	127	175	56	....
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																							
Assistant Judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	....	....	2	....	....	....	300	347	4	....	....	13	1	25	....	42	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Judges .. Cases referred by Deputy-Commissioners under Section 34, C. P. C.	....	....	6	....	....	....	400	136	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Judges .. Ditto ditto by Assistant-Judges under Section 31, C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	8	....	....	....	700	483	104	....	....	13	1	25	....	52	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																							
High Court. Cases coming before the Court under Section 526, C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High Court. Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High Court. Cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 307, C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High Court. Ditto ditto Section 374, C. P. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	6,473	1,388	103	20	1	1	74,063	68,216	10,491	793	46	2,044	31	457	1	84	....	1	....	127	175	56	....

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 191 were required to fulfil contracts under Act XIII. of 1859 and Act I. of 1882.

(a) Of these, 102 were ordered to give recognisance under Section 106, C. P. Code, in addition to the other punishments to which they were sentenced.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

5a (Criminal).—Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1886.

PART 1.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI., 1864, in lieu of other Punishment.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT.													
(SECTIONS 2 AND 30, ACT VI., 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	4	.....	45	1	41	.....	19	.....	5	1	12	3	131
" 380 "	4	.....	24	.....	37	.....	14	2	4	.....	8	.....	93
" 381 "	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	16
" 382 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 389 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in " 411 "	1	.....	6	1	7	3	20	1	4	2	3	1	49
" 412 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in " 443 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Ditto by night, as defined in " 444 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6. House-breaking, as defined in " 445 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
7. Ditto by night, as defined in " 446 "	.....	.....	6	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	17
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III., 1880	7	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Total	16	.....	96	3	96	5	59	3	15	3	29	4	329

5a. (Criminal).—Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI., 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (SECTIONS 3 AND 4.)							
A.—Section 3:—							
1. Theft, as defined in ..... Section 378, I. P. C....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	7
" 380 " ...	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6
" 381 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 382 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ..... " 388 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 389 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
" 412 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ..... " 443 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ..... " 444 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. House-breaking, as defined in ..... " 445 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ..... " 446 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III., 1880.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.—Section 4:—							
1. False evidence, as defined in ..... Section 193, I. P. C....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 194 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 195 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in " 211 " ... and " 377 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined in ..... " 354 " ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in ..... " 375 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in..... " 377 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in ..... " 390 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dacoity, as defined in ..... " 391 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ..... " 393 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ..... " 394 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ..... " 413 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 463 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 466 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Forgery, as defined in ..... " 467 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 468 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 469 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ..... " 443 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Ditto by night, as defined in ..... " 444 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. House-breaking, as defined in..... " 445 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Ditto by night, as defined in ..... " 446 " ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	4	8	2	4	.....	18

[19a]

Part III.

5a. (*Criminal*).—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI., 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I. and II.*

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Act II. of 1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 377, I. P. C.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
„ 354-448 ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 378 ditto	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
„ 380 ditto	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 381 ditto	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 411 ditto	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 426 ditto	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11

Part IV.

5a. (*Criminal*).—*Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other Punishments.*

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	358	Total number of persons who might have been, but were not, whipped, 1,603.
2. Ditto other punishments	11,129	
Percentage of whippings	3·1	

6. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Assam during the year 1886.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Number of persons.												Number of cases.			REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including pending from previous year.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court for revision. *	Total whose cases were disposed of including entries in columns 4 to 11.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Preferred during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	
APPEALS																
To — **From**																
District Magistrates — Subordinate Magistrates	589	....	35	273	....	123	145	....	....	....	576	13	338	329	10	
Courts of Session — Magistrates	652	....	249	256	....	63	55	....	3	3	629	23	397	391	14	
Courts of Session — Assistant-Judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Superior Courts — by persons convicted — Presidency Magistrates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Superior Courts — by persons convicted — Deputy-Commissioners acting under Section 34, C.P.C.	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	
Superior Courts — by persons convicted — Sessions Judges	78	....	41	18	....	8	3	....	....	....	70	8	42	40	4	
Superior Courts — by Government from judgments of acquittal, Section 417 — All Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total	1,321	....	326	548	....	194	203	....	3	3	1,277	44	780	762	28	
REVISION																
By — **Of order of**																
District Magistrates — Subordinate Magistrates	47	....	258	38	....	5	3	....	101	5	410	27	156	153	....	
Courts of Sessions — Magistrates	35	....	118	....	....	....	20	....	12	3	153	....	55	57	....	
High Court (cases referred for orders under Sections 432, 438) — Magistrates	18	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	8	....	15	3	8	8	2	
High Court (cases dealt with under Section 435) — Magistrates	49	....	35	....	....	....	10	....	2	....	47	2	19	19	2	
High Court (cases dealt with under Section 435) — Courts of Session	26	....	1	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	26	....	2	2	....	
Total	175(*a*)	....	412*	41	....	5	62	....	123	8	651	32	240	239	9	
GRAND TOTAL	1,496	....	738	589	....	199	265	....	126	11	1,928	76	1,020	1,001	37	

(*a*) Besides these, there were 508 accused persons, against whom applications were made by complainants. The persons, though not shown in this column, are shown in the other columns showing the results of such aplications.

* One otherwise disposed of.

8. *(Criminal).—Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.																Number of cases.			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 466 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under Section 2, Act III. of 1884 for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	SUBSIDIARY TABLE.	
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.						By district Magistrates and other first-class Magistrates.						By Courts of Session.				By High Court.			Total for all Courts.								
		On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another province.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII.	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..		
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X.	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..		
False Evidence and Offences against Public justice, Chapter XI.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..		
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	..	17	2	..	..	19	..	19	..	13	6	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	19	..	19	19	..	..	..	..		
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..		
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XX.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII.	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
Offences under special and local laws	1	10	..	30	..	41	..	41	..	30	11	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	11	41	..	33	34	..	..	..	..		
Total	1	44	5	35	..	85	..	85	..	49	30	2	..	..	83	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	50	33	83	2	75	75	1	..	..	..		

Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30.			
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column (2) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
..	83	..	..	..	1	..	74	..	1	..

7. *(Criminal.)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

Classes of courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under 307, Section C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X., C. P. C.	Jurors	Five Jurors	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court of Session.	Jurors...	Five Jurors and two Assessors; qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII., Code of Criminal Procedure.	30	...	29	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	All offences including abetment and attempts falling under Chapters VIII., XI., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., of the Indian Penal Code are tried by Jury in the Assam Valley Districts; other cases in these districts and all cases in Sylhet and Cachar are tried with the aid of Assessors.
	Assessors		...	47	...	...	...	...	...	30	9	8	
Total ...		...	44	47	43	1	...	1	1	30	9	8	

1. *(Civil).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and of officers exercising jurisdiction in civil cases in the last year, the work done, and the Receipts and Charges of the Courts in the Province of Assam during 1886.*

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Number of District Judgeships.	Number of Munsifs.	Total number of officers exercising jurisdiction in civil cases.												Number of civil cases originally decided.						Total number of Miscellaneous Cases decided.	Number of civil appeals decided.				Total number of Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts decided.	Total receipts of Civil Courts.	Total charges of Civil Courts.
					Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.										Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.																
					Judges of the High Court.		District and Additional Judges.		Subordinate Judges.				Small Cause Court Judges with powers of a Subordinate Judge.		Small Cause Court Judges only.		Munsifs.														
									Subordinate Judges only.		Subordinate Judges with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge.																				
					European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	By High Court.	By District and Additional Judges.	By Small Cause Court Judges.	By Subordinate Judges.	By Munsifs.	Total.		By High Court.	By District Judges.	By Subordinate Judges.	Total.			
																														Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	3,960	446,232	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,648	11,148	83	..	17	17	2	1,45,124	94,185
Kámrúp	3,631	644,960		2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	2,023		243	..	15		10			
Nowgong.....	3,257	310,579		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,832		110	..	89	473	3			
Darrang	3,418	273,512		2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,687		141	..	66		5			
Sibságar	2,846	370,274		3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	2,538		342	..	92		8			
Lakhimpur....	3,431	170,766		2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	25	1,440		225	..	55		6			
Total ..	20,543	2,216,323	1	12	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	..	5	..	75	11,068	11,148	1,144	..	139	334	478	34	1,45,124	94,185
Sylhet	5,413	1,969,009	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	14	..	383	11,890	12,287	700	..	284	261	545	35	2,22,956	1,19,514
Cachar	1,285	289,425	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	2,355	2,360	192	..	84	..	84	4	27,757	16,881
Grand Total ..	27,241	4,474,757	3	19	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	4	23	..	24	..	458	25,313	25,795	2,036	..	507	595	1,102	73	3,95,837	2,30,580

2. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Suits for money or moveable property.											Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other suits.															
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or enhancement of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For *pattas* or *kabúlyats*.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations, on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																		
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																																		
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure.	6,625	779	957	356	1,105	218	112	1,002	926	207	12,287	1,993	9	3	..	5	5	6	2	2,023	1,042	44	1,172	92	92	18	..	13	2	227	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	14	2,731	17,035
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	2,958	971	643	165	1,407	165	162	717	282	68	7,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,538
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure.	77	2	8	6	9	2	..	8	5	2	119	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	15	6	4	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	36	162
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	206	6	51	1	..	6	3	11	12	4	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	17
TOTAL ..	9,869	1,758	1,660	528	2,521	392	277	1,738	1,219	281	20,243	1,995	9	3	..	5	5	6	7	2,030	1,057	50	1,176	98	92	22	..	13	2	227	10	..	6	..	..	..	8	18	2,779	25,052
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																																		
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Subordinate Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
District Courts—Collectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
GRAND TOTAL FOR COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. ..	9,869	1,758	1,660	528	2,521	392	277	1,738	1,219	281	20,243	2,003	9	3	..	5	5	6	7	2,038	1,057	50	1,176	98	92	22	..	13	2	227	10	..	6	..	..	..	8	18	2,779	25,060

3. (*Civil*).—*Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

Class of Courts.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.																			Total value of suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.			Value not exceeding Rs. 50.			Value not exceeding Rs. 100.			Value not exceeding Rs. 500.			Value not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Ditto Rs. 1,00,000.	Value exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	The value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total.	
	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.								
																				Rs.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Village Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	1,263	845	509	4,002	929	1,301	3,681	160	529	3,158	80	235	310	....	....	....	....	133	17,035	13,91,753
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	2,094	....	....	5,444	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,538	152,911
Small Cause Courts — As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Small Cause Courts — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	131	16	11	1	2	162	7,79,067
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	22,315
Chief Courts of Districts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	4	1	....	1	6	17	34,81,583
Total	3,357	845	509	9,447	929	1,301	3,881	160	529	3,158	80	239	311	135	17	11	2	141	25,052	58,27,629
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....		....	....	....	....	8	377
District Courts, Collectors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	377
GRAND TOTAL FOR COURTS IN THE INTERIOR	3,357	846	509	9,447	933	1,301	3,881	162	529	3,158	81	239	311	135	17	11	2	141	25,060	58,28,009

4. *(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of suits before the courts.							Number of suits disposed of														Average number of days the suits were pending.	
									Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
	Pending from last year.	Instituted in 1886.	Received by transfer from other courts.	Remanded under Section 562, Act XIV. of 1882.	Reviews under Section 626.	Revived under Section 99, 103, 108 or 371.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending at close of year.	Of those cases pending over three months.	Contested.	Uncontested.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																							
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Village Courts	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	1,897	17,035	698	27	36	357	20,050	717	34	2,416	405	1,919	1,532	5,959	145	46	26	3,434	1,764	17,680	1,653	339	72	33
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	409	7,538	100	..	5	95	8,147	80	10	1,850	97	560	684	2,648	45	7	6	1,150	576	7,633	434	1	28	23
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges	..	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	52	162	1	6	..	....	221	1	3	8	6	9	15	53	..	..	..	49	21	164	56	24	206	78
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	27	300	....	..	..	....	327	..	1	43	1	17	20	158	..	..	..	34	20	294	33	..	36	29
Chief Courts of Districts	10	17	1	..	1	1	30	2	..	3	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	9	5	24	4	2	118	62
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits for money or moveables	1,472	20,243	374	19	26	393	22,527	374	36	3,617	215	1,768	2,030	7,965	143	37	21	3,246	1,553	20,631	1,522	118	50	26
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits under the Rent Law	209	2,030	312	..	6	19	2,576	312	2	394	109	327	139	611	28	3	3	415	151	2,182	82	13	65	37
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Title and other suits	714	2,779	114	14	10	41	3,672	114	10	309	185	411	84	246	19	13	8	1,015	882	2,982	576	235	99	71
Total	2,395	25,052	800	33	42	453	28,775	800	48	4,320	509	2,506	2,253	8,822	190	53	32	4,676	2,386	25,795	2,180	366	63	30
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																								
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Other Subordinate Courts	26	8	....	..	..	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	1	..	..	14	6	34	2	2	161	46
District Courts—Collectors	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....
Total	26	8	....	..	..	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	1	..	..	14	6	34	2	2	161	46
GRAND TOTAL FOR COURTS IN THE INTERIOR	2,421	25,060	800	33	42	455	28,811	800	48	4,320	509	2,506	2,259	8,829	191	53	32	4,690	2,392	25,829	2,182	368	63	30

4a. (Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1886.	Received otherwise.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Disposed of.												Pending at close of year.	Of these pending over three months.	Average number of days the cases were pending.
			Received by transfer from other courts.	Remanded under Section 562, Act XIV. of 1882.	Reviewed under Section 626.	Revived under Sections 99, 103, 108, or 371.			Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Total disposed of, omitting transfers.			
									Applications rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																							
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	160	1,584	5	3	...	20	1,772	5	21	266	2	44	17	197	17	1	...	656	394	1,615	152	11	36
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	13	116	...	...	...	1	130	...	5	22	...	2	2	8	3	...	...	41	27	110	20	4	56
Chief Courts of Districts	37	311	...	1	1	4	354	...	1	31	3	3	...	210	11	...	...	27	25	311	43	6	53
Total	210	2,011	5	4	1	25	2,256	5	27	319	5	49	19	415	31	1	...	724	446	2,036	215	21	40
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																							
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	42
District Courts—Collectors	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	91
Total	3	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	49
Grand Total for Courts in the Interior	213	2,015	5	4	1	25	2,263	5	27	320	6	49	19	415	33	1	...	727	446	2,043	215	21	40

(Civil).—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1886.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1886.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Decisions confirmed under Section 551.	Dismissed for default, Sections 556, 557, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under Section 561 of Act XIV. of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other courts.	Reviews under Section 626, Act XIV. of 1882.	Remands under Section 562.	Revived under Sections 588, 589.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District	118	346	237	1	8	7	717	22	5	26	7	1	3	..	384	45	111	13	595	100	60	106	34
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	128	697	22	1	15	3	866	237	26	22	16	5	8	3	278	48	92	9	507	122	32	84	34
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Appeals from decisions in suits for money or moveables	87	539	16	1	1	7	651	16	22	24	12	4	6	1	294	47	101	16	527	108	47	81	27
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — In suits under the Rent Law	5	98	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	9	2	2	2	..	52	7	14	..	88	15	1	55	3
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — In title and other suits	154	406	243	1	22	3	829	243	9	15	9	..	3	2	316	39	38	6	487	99	44	119	38
Total	246	1,043	259	2	23	10	1,583	259	31	48	23	6	11	3	662	93	203	22	1,102	222	92	96	68
B.—Revenue Courts.																							
Collectors' Appellate Courts	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	136	..
Grand Total for Courts in the interior	247	1,045	259	2	23	10	1,586	259	31	48	23	6	11	3	665	93	203	22	1,105	222	92	..	68
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province. — From decisions by Courts in the interior	8	14	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	9	13	4	324	..
Chief Court of Province. — From decisions on the Original Side	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province. — From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	96	123	..	..	..	5	224	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	105	3	11	21	145	79	47	180	..
Chief Court of Province. — From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the Chief Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	104	137	..	..	..	5	246	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	110	3	13	22	154	93	51	189	..

5a. *(Civil).—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1886.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Decisions confirmed under Section 551.	Dismissed for default, Sections 556, 557, otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other courts.	Reviews under Section 626, Act XIV. of 1882.	Remands under Section 562.	Revivals under Sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	5	26	...	...	...	...	31	...	2	4	7	...	3	...	7	...	6	2	31	...	...	45	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10	42	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	2	10	...	7	...	12	1	9	1	42	10	2	68	1
Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	68	...	...	...	...	83	...	2	6	17	...	10	...	19	1	15	3	73	10	2	58	1
B.—Revenue Courts.																							
Collectors' Appellate Courts	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for Courts in the Interior	15	68	...	...	...	...	83	...	2	6	17	...	10	...	19	1	15	3	73	10	2	58	1
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Courts in the interior	3	8	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	8	3	...	100	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions on the Original Side	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	8	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	8	3	...	100	...
SECOND APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior.	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	137	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions of a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the Chief Court.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	137	...

[28] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

6. *(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

Class of Courts.	Number of applications dealt with.					Applications disposed of							Details of entries in column 9.		
	Pending at the end of 1885.	Filed.		Restored to the file for any cause.	Total.	Transferred.		Wholly or partly satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.	Pending at the end of 1886.	Of these pending more than three months.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Satisfaction obtained through the police.
		The decrees being those of the court where execution is taken out.	The decrees being those of other courts transferred for execution.			To another court under Section 223.	To the Collector under Section 320.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	1,683	4,679	724	8	17,094	643	.....	5,337	9,295	15,275	1,719	261	2,292	2,445	4,366
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	78	515	15	....	608	11	.....	189	287	487	121	29	74	115	100
Chief Courts of Districts	5	32	11	....	48	12	.....	13	16	41		4	10	3	12
Total	1,766	15,226	750	8	17,750	666	.....	5,539	9,598	15,903	1,847	294	3,076	2,563	4,478
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	10	48	....	....	58	....	.....	23	22	45	13	1	15	8	17
District Courts,—Collectors	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	48	....	....	58	....	.....	23	22	45	13	1	15	8	17
Grand Total for Courts in the Interior	1,776	15,274	750	8	17,808	666	.....	5,562	9,620	15,948	1,860	295	3,091	2,571	4,495

[28] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.—(Concluded).

Class of Courts.	Details of entries in column 9.—*(Concluded.)*			Amount realised.		Number of applications.											
	Adjusted under Section 258.	Satisfaction obtained with the issue of process.	Satisfaction obtained without the issue of process.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested under Section 336, but released without imprisonment.	On which his moveable property: Was sold.	On which his moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which his immoveable property: Was sold.	On which his immoveable property: Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 324.	On which his immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which possession was given: Of moveables, Section 259.	On which possession was given: Of immovables, Sections 263 and 264.	On which partition was effected, Section 265.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.				Rs.	Rs.												
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	1,071	4,580	857	2,23,975	72,076	222	773	668	309	645	39	262	2	17	838	2	875
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	89	155	34	1,61,202	15,617	6	13	12	9	31	30	18	....	1	12	....	13
Chief Courts of Districts	1	11	2	4,608	134	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Total	1,161	4,746	893	3,89,785	87,827	229	786	680	318	680	69	280	3	18	840	2	890
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Subordinate Courts	6	23	.....	1,228	....	.....	3	2	4	5	....	5	....	....	1	....	3
District Courts,—Collectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6	23	.....	1,228	....	.....	3	2	4	5	....	5	....	....	1	....	3
Grand Total for Courts in the Interior	1,167	4,769	893	3,91,013	87,827	229	789	682	322	685	69	285	3	18	841	2	893

Proceedings in Insolvency under Chapter XX., Act XIV. of 1882, in the Province of Assam during the year 1886.

7. (*Civil*).—PART I.—*Showing the Number and Result of Applications under Section 344, and the number of persons in respect to whom a declaration of Insolvency has been made before the Court.*

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.														Persons declared to be insolvents.								
	Number of applications dealt with.					Applications disposed of.									Number before the Court.				Disposed of.				
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Filed during the year.			Total.	Transferred.	Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted.	Granted.		Rejected.				Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remaining at close of the previous year.	Declared to be insolvents during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Trans'erred.	Died.	Discharged.		Remaining at the close of the year.
		By judgment-debtor.		By decree-holders.				A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.										Under Section 351.	Under Section 355.	
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Not under arrest or imprisonment.																					
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts specially empowered	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts of districts	12	74	6	..	..	92	..	24	5	30	22	....	1	82	10	....	36	..	36	..	..	31	5	..
Superior Courts	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12	74	6	..	..	92	..	24	5	30	22	....	1	82	10	....	36	..	36	..	..	31	5	..

PART II.—*Showing the number of Estates in the hands of Receivers and the progress made in winding up.*

Class of Courts.	Number of insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers.				Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.					Amount of insolvents' assets realised and outstanding.			
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Placed in charge of a Receiver during the year.	Number of estates in regard to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Admitted.	Disallowed.	Satisfied.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Amount of realised assets in the hands of Receivers at the close of the previous year.	Gross amount realised during the year.	Total amount of disbursements.	Amount remaining in the hands of Receivers at the close of the year.
					Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts specially empowered	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Courts of districts	27	5	....	32	49,262	244	....	.....	49,506	218	70	.....	288
Superior Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27	5	....	32	49,262	244	....	.....	49,506	218	70	.....	288

8. (Civil).—Statement showing use of Assessors in the Civil Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1886.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
		Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from	
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Chief Court of District (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X. of 1880. } Assessors ...	2	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	
Total.....	2	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	

B.—Registration Statements.

12.—*Comparative Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.*

District.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause a).		Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b & c.		Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause d).		All leases (other than perpetual leases), which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.		Total of compulsory registrations.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Optional. Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Other instruments registered under Section 18 (Clauses a and b).		Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause c) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.		Awards (Section 17, Clause b).		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Total value of immoveable property transferred.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
		1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
																Rs. As.	Rs. As.																	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs.	Rs.
Office of the Inspector-General of Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Cachar	2	2	9	15	735	769	359	373	126	189	3	5	69	38	1,301	1,389	1,427 12	1,562 12	1,315	1,374	119	134	45	31	24	21	..	..	15	2	3	..	1,521	1,462	1,194 4	1,115 8	3,73,844	3,59,772
Sylhet	5	5	159	250	4,746	4,653	996	1,016	1053	1020	153	100	1,383	1,361	8,490	8,397	9,782 12	9,459 4	4,440	6,804	305	517	110	194	528	714	..	..	..	1	44	29	5,457	8,259	4,141 8	6,251 8	26,08,019	25,06,835
Goálpára	2	2	5	3	82	76	68	66	2	6	..	1	260	321	417	473	514 8	464 0	60	69	30	18	3	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	92	83 12	71 12	1,74,445	77,452
Kámrúp	2	2	15	16	146	145	62	66	..	..	17	16	30	20	270	263	315 0	322 12	206	187	15	8	..	2	2	1	..	..	11	19	..	..	234	217	199 12	179 8	95,728	1,00,049
Darrang	2	2	9	15	14	13	7	12	2	7	4	1	5	1	41	49	46 4	80 8	8	16	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	18	20	15 8	16 8	12,523	36,143
Nowgong	1	1	8	13	28	12	12	7	4	2	..	..	2	..	54	34	65 0	49 0	42	23	5	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	48	36	37 4	29 8	31,826	17,531
Sibságar	3	3	4	2	73	89	44	48	120	71	..	1	46	8	287	219	303 0	257 12	192	226	15	42	1	2	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	1	211	277	159 0	209 0	2,74,699	1,65,476
Lakhimpur	2	2	..	..	40	30	38	30	35	24	..	7	1	4	114	95	256 12	200 0	14	10	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	26	17	21 8	13 4	1,35,505	93,254
Khási Hills	1	1	1	2	9	5	29	30	9	2	..	..	..	2	48	41	109 12	79 0	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3 0	0 12	50,082	26,887
Gáro „	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 0	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	0 12	140	35
Nága „	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Total	22	22	210	316	5,874	5,789	1,615	1,648	1351	1321	177	131	1,796	1,755	11,023	10,960	12,821 12	12,475 0	6,277	8,610	502	735	191	232	569	747	..	..	36	25	52	32	7,627	10,382	5,855 8	7,888 0	37,56,811	33,83,434

12.—*Comparative Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.*—(*Concluded.*)

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.										Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book III.										Receipts.				Total expenditure.	
	Instruments of sale of moveable property.		Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*).		All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.		Total of registrations in Book IV.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.		Number of wills registered, Book III.		Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III.		Number of registrations under Section 34.		Number of registrations under Section 34.		Number of refusals to register.		Number of powers of attorney attested.		Number of searches or applications for copies.		Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.		Total of extraordinary fees and fines.		Total expenditure.	
	21		22		23		24		25.		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
									Rs. As.	Rs. As.																	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Office of the Inspector-General of Registration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	0 4 0	.....	1,789 14 2	1,749 5 4
Cachar	16	17	66	60	76	75	158	152	210 12	198 0	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	9	4	16	26	54	71	125	127	2,840 12	2,888 4	711 11 0	774 0 3	2,020 3 4	2,294 2 5
Sylhet	24	41	129	111	1,088	1,191	1,241	1,343	1,364 8	1,485 0	..	1	18	9	..	1	11	20	186	248	386	768	223	258	1,402	1,014	15,360 12	17,235 12	10,011 8 6	10,073 1 9	11,196 0 10	14,486 10 1
Goálpára	5	5	33	27	39	40	77	72	141 4	166 0	1	..	2	6	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	37	36	20	12	751 8	729 12	351 2 0	311 14 3	713 8 9	577 14 4
Kámrúp	6	10	18	12	144	149	168	171	195 8	163 0	..	..	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	40	24	173	165	806 4	737 4	593 2 3	605 1 0	1,273 5 0	1,041 11 7
Darrang	2	1	15	9	28	59	45	69	65 8	70 4	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	56	26	36	179 4	219 4	102 3 0	161 7 3	211 11 9	265 9 9
Nowgong	14	10	12	12	21	24	47	46	62 8	62 12	..	..	15	28	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	28	24	47	24	224 12	253 4	204 13 3	140 1 0	380 3 3	367 4 0
Sibságar	48	58	99	66	375	521	522	645	472 0	576 4	..	..	26	24	..	2	1	..	..	..	12	30	67	65	23	18	1,038 0	1,147 0	296 1 9	257 15 6	880 1 0	1,163 4 4
Lakhimpur	6	13	11	6	161	187	178	206	283 12	323 12	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	44	37	24	17	570 0	545 0	260 2 0	151 11 0	659 0 1	507 6 10
Khási Hills	..	..	4	1	2	3	6	4	52 0	6 0	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	19	9	3	1	176 12	85 12	73 0 9	81 8 0	81 5 11	56 9 1
Gáro „	2	..	11	11	1	1	14	12	18 4	15 4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	28 4	16 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	.....	.....
Nága „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	123	155	398	315	1,935	2,250	2,456	2,720	2,866 0	3,066 4	3	1	105	103	2	4	15	20	195	255	421	831	543	580	1,843	1,414	21,971 4	23,857 4	12,611 0 6	12,557 12 0	19,205 6 6	22,509 4 9

[32]

C.—Prisons.—General Summary.

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Goálpára	Goálpára	Convicts	12	..	12	79	2	81	91	2	93	66	2	68	25	..	25	12·78	·06	12·84	19·59	·06	19·65
		Under trial	26	..	26	97	1	98	123	1	124	93	1	94	30	..	30	5·33	..	5·33			
		Civil	..	..	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	9	..	9	1	..	1	1·48	..	1·48			
	Dhubri	Convicts	12	..	12	192	2	194	204	2	206	184	2	186	20	..	20	16·12	·03	16·15	26·20	·81	27·01
		Under trial	44	..	44	244	6	250	288	6	294	275	5	280	13	1	14	10·08	·78	10·86			
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
Kámrúp	Gauháti	Convicts	117	4	121	325	13	338	442	17	459	333	12	345	109	5	114	143·05	5·27	148·32	156·48	5·40	161·88
		Under trial	4	..	4	147	6	153	151	6	157	151	6	157	..	..	..	13·39	·10	13·49			
		Civil	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	·04	·03	·07			
	Barpeta	Convicts	21	..	21	98	1	99	119	1	120	106	1	107	13	..	13	14·02	·01	14·03	15·51	·01	15·52
		Under trial	1	..	1	35	..	35	36	..	36	36	..	36	..	..	..	1·41	..	1·41			
		Civil	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·08	..	·08			
Darrang	Tezpur	Convicts	97	2	99	416	22	438	513	24	537	386	18	404	127	6	133	140·50	3·75	144·25	148·17	3·84	147·01
		Under trial	..	..	..	160	6	166	160	6	166	159	6	165	1	..	1	1·48	·09	1·57			
		Civil	1	1	2	13	..	13	14	1	15	12	1	13	2	..	2	1·19	..	1·19			
	Mangaldai	Convicts	14	2	16	148	13	161	162	15	177	141	15	156	21	..	21	16·86	·94	17·80	18·45	1·29	19·74
		Under trial	1	..	1	114	12	126	115	12	127	108	12	120	7	..	7	1·32	·35	1·67			
		Civil	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·27	..	·27			
Nowgong	Nowgong	Convicts	50	..	50	226	11	237	276	11	287	223	11	234	53	..	53	49·86	·88	50·74	58·75	1·02	59·77
		Under trial	4	1	5	232	9	241	236	10	246	231	10	241	5	..	5	8·73	·14	8·87			
		Civil	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	·16	..	·16			
Sibságar	Sibságar	Convicts	193	2	195	346	17	363	539	19	558	337	19	356	202	..	202	126·81	2·06	128·87	131·31	2·31	133·62
		Under trial	5	2	7	102	6	108	107	8	115	107	8	115	..	..	..	2·92	·25	3·17			
		Civil	..	..	..	24	..	24	24	..	24	21	..	21	3	..	3	1·58	..	1·58			
	Jorhát	Convicts	16	1	17	105	6	111	121	7	128	100	6	106	21	1	22	11·61	·15	11·76	13·92	·25	14·17
		Under trial	..	..	..	116	2	118	116	2	118	110	2	112	6	..	6	1·75	·06	1·81			
		Civil	1	..	1	11	1	12	12	1	13	12	1	13	..	..	..	·56	·04	·60			
	Golághát	Convicts	12	..	12	132	4	136	144	4	148	134	4	138	10	..	10	11·63	·24	11·93	13·38	·36	13·74
		Under trial	1	..	1	96	5	101	97	5	102	96	5	101	1	..	1	1·67	·09	1·76			
		Civil	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	·02	·03	·05			
Lakhim-pur	Dibrugarh	Convicts	47	1	48	268	30	298	315	31	346	266	28	294	49	3	52	51·63	1·71	53·34	60·29	2·56	62·85
		Under trial	3	..	3	283	27	310	286	27	313	275	26	301	11	1	12	6·73	·85	7·58			
		Civil	..	..	..	41	..	41	41	..	41	40	..	40	1	..	1	1·93	..	1·93			
	Lakhimpur	Convicts	11	..	11	66	4	70	77	4	81	72	4	76	5	..	5	8·30	·58	8·88	9·20	·66	9·86
		Under trial	..	..	..	20	2	22	20	2	22	22	2	22	..	..	..	·79	·01	·80			
		Civil	..	..	..	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	1	7	..	2	2	·11	·07	·18			
Sylhet	Sylhet	Convicts	393	17	410	646	20	666	1,039	37	1,076	618	25	643	421	12	433	402·95	15·37	418·32	419·57	15·51	435·08
		Under trial	9	..	9	255	10	265	264	10	274	257	10	267	7	..	7	13·97	·14	14·11			
		Civil	3	..	3	42	..	42	45	..	45	42	..	42	3	..	3	2·65	..	2·65			
	Sunámganj	Convicts	18	..	18	173	..	173	191	..	191	177	..	177	14	..	14	12·37	..	12·37	15·62	·04	15·66
		Under trial	..	..	..	53	3	56	53	3	56	53	3	56	..	..	..	1·69	·04	1·73			
		Civil	1	..	1	28	..	28	29	..	29	27	..	27	2	..	2	1·56	..	1·56			
	Karimganj	Convicts	15	1	16	144	6	150	159	7	166	137	6	143	22	1	23	15·73	·50	16·23	19·74	·57	20·31
		Under trial	8	..	8	73	6	79	81	6	87	80	6	86	1	..	1	3·27	·07	3·34			
		Civil	..	..	..	24	..	24	24	..	24	22	..	22	2	..	2	·74	..	·74			
	Habiganj	Convicts	30	..	30	413	7	420	443	7	450	397	7	404	46	..	46	19·69	·06	19·75	26·24	·08	26·32
		Under trial	3	..	3	177	3	180	180	3	183	174	3	177	6	..	6	5·16	·02	5·18			
		Civil	1	..	1	27	..	27	28	..	28	27	..	27	1	..	1	1·39	..	1·39			
	South Sylhet.	Convicts	12	..	12	195	15	210	207	15	222	190	14	204	17	1	18	9·62	·07	9·69	14·99	·26	15·25
		Under trial	1	..	1	167	13	180	168	13	181	163	13	176	5	..	5	5·35	·19	5·54			
		Civil	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·02	..	·02			
Cachar	Silchar	Convicts	47	8	55	269	24	293	316	32	348	242	29	271	74	3	77	63·06	4·92	67·98	78·03	5·88	83·91
		Under trial	13	1	14	328	28	356	341	29	370	320	29	349	21	..	21	12·12	·69	12·81			
		Civil	1	..	1	29	3	32	30	3	33	26	3	29	4	..	4	2·85	·27	3·12			
	Hailákándi	Convicts	6	..	6	94	2	96	100	2	102	81	2	83	19	..	19	6·93	·01	6·94	7·95	·03	7·98
		Under trial	..	..	..	60	3	63	60	3	63	60	3	63	..	..	..	1·02	·02	1·04			
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
Khási Hills.	Shillong	Convicts	38	..	38	80	4	84	118	4	122	81	4	85	37	..	37	36·89	·65	37·54	38·02	1·13	39·15
		Under trial	3	..	3	36	5	41	39	5	44	39	5	44	..	..	..	1·13	·48	1·61			
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
Gáro Hills	Tura	Convicts	9	..	9	24	..	24	33	..	33	27	..	27	6	..	6	8·61	..	8·61	10·33	·03	10·36
		Under trial	12	..	12	33	2	35	45	2	47	43	2	45	2	..	2	1·72	·03	1·75			
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
Nága Hills	Kohima	Convicts	4	..	4	62	1	63	66	1	67	62	1	63	4	..	4	10·43	·01	10·44	13·45	·01	13·46
		Under trial	2	..	2	68	1	69	70	1	71	69	1	70	1	..	1	3·02	..	3·02			
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....			
	Total of Jails.	Convicts	994	34	1,028	2,768	143	2,911	3,762	177	3,939	2,670	148	2,818	1,092	29	1,121	1,030·87	34·64	1,065·51	1,111·82	38·46	1,150·28
		Under trial	85	4	89	1,787	103	1,890	1,872	107	1,979	1,814	105	1,919	58	2	60	70·55	3·52	74·07			
		Civil	6	1	7	153	4	157	159	5	164	146	5	151	13	..	13	10·40	·30	10·70			
		Total	1,085	39	1,124	4,708	250	4,958	5,793	289	6,082	4,630	258	4,888	1,163	31	1,194	1,111·82	38·46	1,150·28	....	..	..
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts	180	4	184	1,733	61	1,794	1,913	65	1,978	1,690	62	1,752	223	3	226	158·64	2·63	161·27	198·37	3·65	202·02
		Under trial	55	..	55	1,109	53	1,162	1,164	53	1,217	1,105	53	1,158	59	..	59	33·50	·88	34·38			
		Civil	3	..	3	116	5	121	119	5	124	113	3	116	6	2	8	6·23	·14	6·37			
		Total	238	4	242	2,958	119	3,077	3,196	123	3,319	2,908	118	3,026	288	5	293	198·37	3·65	202·02	....	..	..
	Grand Total	Convicts	1,174	38	1,212	4,501	204	4,705	5,675	242	5,917	4,360	210	4,570	1,315	32	1,347	1,189·51	37·27	1,226·78	1,310·19	42·11	1,352·30
		Under trial	140	4	144	2,896	156	3,052	3,036	160	3,196	2,919	158	3,077	117	2	119	104·05	4·40	108·45			
		Civil	9	1	10	269	9	278	278	10	288	259	8	267	19	2	21	16·63	·44	17·07			
		Total	1,323	43	1,366	7,666	369	8,035	8,989	412	9,401	7,538	376	7,914	1,451	36	1,487	1,310·19	42·11	1,352·30	....	..	..

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9			
								Received from other jails.							Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.			
								A		B					A		B		A		B	
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation, or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Gauháti	117	4	181	8	298	12	138	5	6	....	442	17	459	100	....	10	....	5	..	172	11
2	Tezpur	97	2	235	16	332	18	174	6	7	....	513	24	537	62	....	16	....	2	..	267	17
3	Sylhet	393	17	272	8	665	25	373	12	1	....	1,039	37	1,076	38	1	1	1	36	1	431	19
4	Shillong	38	....	53	4	91	4	27	....	....	....	118	4	122	30	4	....	....	1	..	27	....
5	Dhubri	12	....	164	2	176	2	2	....	26	....	204	2	206	97	....	26	....	3	..	56	2
6	Nowgong	50	....	220	11	270	11	6	....	....	....	276	11	287	15	....	....	....	4	..	193	11
7	Sibságar	193	2	158	16	351	18	188	1	....	....	539	19	558	131	....	5	....	10	..	167	19
8	Dibrugarh	47	1	261	30	308	31	7	....	....	....	315	31	346	14	....	1	....	2	..	236	26
9	Silchar	47	8	241	21	288	29	26	3	2	....	316	32	348	31	....	....	....	10	..	193	27
	Total of Jails.....	994	34	1,785	116	2,779	150	941	27	42	....	3,762	177	3,939	518	5	59	1	73	1	1,742	132
1	Goálpára	12	....	74	2	86	2	5	....	....	....	91	2	93	15	1	....	....	..	..	46	1
2	Barpeta	21	....	95	1	116	1	3	....	....	....	119	1	120	9	....	....	....	3	1	90	....
3	Mangaldai	14	2	147	13	161	15	1	....	....	....	162	15	177	28	5	....	....	3	..	107	10
4	Jorhát	16	1	101	6	117	7	1	....	3	....	121	7	128	23	1	....	....	3	..	73	5
5	Golághát	12	....	102	3	114	3	2	....	23	1	144	4	148	38	1	....	....	5	..	87	3
6	Lakhimpur	11	....	63	4	74	4	3	....	....	....	77	4	81	1	....	....	....	4	..	64	4
7	Sunámganj	18	....	164	....	182	....	9	....	....	....	191	....	191	70	....	....	....	7	..	98	....
8	Karimganj	15	1	137	6	152	7	5	....	2	....	159	7	166	39	2	....	....	2	..	92	4
9	Habiganj	30	....	408	7	438	7	5	....	....	....	443	7	450	167	....	....	....	16	..	213	7
10	South Sylhet	12	....	192	15	204	15	2	....	1	....	207	15	222	62	11	....	....	5	..	122	3
11	Hailákándi	6	....	94	2	100	2	....	....	....	....	100	2	102	17	2	....	....	6	..	58	....
12	Tura	9	....	24	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	33	....	33	1	....	....	....	1	..	22	....
13	Kohima	4	....	62	1	66	1	....	....	....	....	66	1	67	31	1	....	....	..	..	28	....
	Add for Lock-ups	180	4	1,663	60	1,843	64	36	....	34	1	1,913	65	1,978	501	24	....	....	55	1	1,100	37
	Grand Total	1,174	38	3,448	176	4,622	214	977	27	76	1	5,675	242	5,917	1,019	29	59	1	128	2	2,842	169

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)—(*Concluded.*)

	9—(Concluded.)						10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
		Released during the year.																			
		C.	D.																		
			By order of Government.																		
			(a)		(b)																
Serial No.	Jails.	Under remission rules.	On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Gauháti	27	1	7	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	109	5	143·05	5·27	148·32
2	Tezpur	28	1	1	....	2	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	127	6	140·50	3·75	144·25
3	Sylhet	77	3	2	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	....	30	....	421	12	402·95	15·37	418·32
4	Shillong	15	....	2	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	37	....	36·89	·65	37·54
5	Dhubri	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	20	....	16·12	·03	16·15
6	Nowgong	4	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	53	....	49·86	·88	50·74
7	Sibságar	18	..	1	....	3	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	202	....	126·81	2·06	128·87
8	Dibrugarh	6	....	....	2	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	2	....	4	....	49	3	51·63	1·71	53·34
9	Silchar	3	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	74	3	63·06	4·92	67·98
	Total of Jails....	178	6	14	2	5	...	..	..	....	....	5	....	6	....	70	1	1,092	29	1,030·87	34·64	1,065·51
1	Goálpára	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	25	....	12·78	·06	12·84
2	Barpeta	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	13	....	14·02	·01	14·03
3	Mangaldai	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	16·86	·94	17·80
4	Jorhát	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	1	11·61	·15	11·76
5	Golághát	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	10	....	11·69	·24	11·93
6	Lakhimpur	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	5	....	8·30	·58	8·88
7	Sunámganj	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	12·37	....	12·37
8	Karimganj	3	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	22	1	15·73	·50	16·23
9	Habiganj	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	46	....	19·69	·06	19·75
10	South Sylhet	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	1	9·62	·07	9·69
11	Hailákándi	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	6·93	·01	6·94
12	Tura	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	8·61	....	8·61
13	Kohima	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	3*	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	10·43	·01	10·44
	Add for Lock-ups ..	11	....	1	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	10	....	1	....	10	....	223	3	158·64	2·63	161·27
	Grand Total	189	6	15	2	6	....	..	..	....	....	15	....	7	....	80	1	1,315	32	1,189·53	37·27	1,226·78

* These three prisoners escaped on their way to Golághát.

[34] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3														4							
		Religion.														Age.							
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D	
		Christians.																					
		a		b		c																	
Serial No.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under sixteen.		Sixteen to forty.		Forty to sixty.		Above sixty.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Gauháti	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	119	8	..	..	27	..	4	..	151	7	26	1	..	..
2	Tezpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	174	14	..	..	47	2	2	..	203	15	27	1	3	..
3	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	2	51	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	233	8	30	..	4	..
4	Shillong	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	14	..	..	..	35	..	1	..	46	4	6	..	..	..
5	Dhubri	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	103	2	..	..	15	..	..	..	150	2	14	..	..	..
6	Nowgong	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	1	187	10	..	..	19	..	..	2	188	8	31	1	1	..
7	Sibságar	1	..	..	..	1	..	17	2	129	14	..	..	5	..	1	..	131	14	19	2	2	..
8	Dibrugarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	236	29	..	1	7	..	..	..	243	30	18	..	..	..
9	Silchar	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	2	180	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	222	19	18	2	..	..
	Total of Jails	1	..	..	..	4	4	422	7	1,193	102	..	1	156	2	10	2	1,567	107	189	7	10	..
1	Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	36	..	1	..	17	2	1	..	68	1	5	1	..	..
2	Barpeta	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	86	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	71	..	21	..	3	..
3	Mangaldai	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	2	76	8	..	..	59	3	..	..	121	12	26	1	..	..
4	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	87	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	100	6	1	..	..	..
5	Golághát	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	80	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	91	3	10	..	..	..
6	Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	52	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	54	3	8	1	1	..
7	Sunámganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	39	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	139	..	20	..	5	..
8	Karimganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	1	54	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	5	24	..	..	1
9	Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	3	76	4	..	..	14	..	4	..	305	7	86	..	8	..
10	South Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	46	4	..	..	49	11	1	..	149	15	37	..	..	..
11	Hailákándi	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	71	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	2	3	..	..	..
12	Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	20	..	2	..	1	..
13	Kohima	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	18	..	..	..	40	1	..	..	62	1	..	..	..	..
	Total of Lock-ups	..	..	1	..	1	..	706	7	727	34	1	..	215	19	6	1	1,384	55	243	3	18	1
	Grand Total	1	..	1	..	5	4	1,128	14	1,920	136	1	1	371	21	16	3	2,951	162	432	10	28	1

[34] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)—(*Concluded.*)

5													6		
		Previous occupation.													
		Males.							Females.						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
Serial No.	Jails.	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.		
													M.	F.	Total.
1	Gauháti	14	....	50	93	6	7	11	6	....	2	....	181	8	189
2	Tezpur	15	....	12	177	10	1	20	8	....	8	....	235	16	251
3	Sylhet	1	7	....	256	4	....	1	2	....	5	1	269	8	277
4	Shillong	8	....	4	27	1	1	12	..	4	....	....	53	4	57
5	Dhubri	13	3	20	113	5	....	10	..	....	....	2	164	2	166
6	Nowgong	8	....	10	150	2	....	50	6	4	1	....	220	11	231
7	Sibságar	7	5	72	59	4	....	6	15	....	1	....	153	16	169
8	Dibrugarh	17	2	13	52	5	1	171	28	....	1	1	261	30	291
9	Silchar	14	7	....	95	106	....	18	19	....	2	....	240	21	261
	Total of Jails	97	24	181	1,022	143	10	299	84	8	20	4	1,776	116	1,892
1	Goálpára	5	4	7	34	2	....	22	1	....	....	1	74	2	76
2	Barpeta	4	....	1	60	20	5	5	1	....	....	....	95	1	96
3	Mangaldai	1	....	45	97	....	1	3	13	....	....	....	147	13	160
4	Jorhát	2	....	....	69	7	9	14	5	1	....	....	101	6	107
5	Golághát	1	....	....	33	13	47	7	3	....	....	....	101	3	104
6	Lakhimpur	3	....	16	38	2	....	4	3	....	1	....	63	4	67
7	Sunámganj	2	8	....	143	....	....	11	..	....	....	....	164	....	164
8	Karimganj	4	....	5	115	13	....	....	3	1	2	....	137	6	143
9	Habiganj	7	16	7	364	....	....	9	3	....	4	....	403	7	410
10	South Sylhet	4	1	49	131	1	....	1	12	....	3	....	187	15	202
11	Hailákándi	1	4	1	65	....	....	23	2	....	....	....	94	2	96
12	Tura	4	....	5	11	1	....	2	..	....	....	....	23	....	23
13	Kohima	22	1	3	35	1	....	....	..	....	....	1	62	1	63
	Total of Lock-ups	60	34	139	1,195	60	62	101	46	2	10	2	1,651	60	1,711
	Grand Total	157	58	320	2,217	203	72	400	130	10	30	6	3,427	176	3,603

[35] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1886, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails, &c.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a: For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b: For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1.	Gauháti	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	66	1	43	3	12	4	28	..	15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	173	8	181
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		67	1	43	3	12	4	31	..	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	181	8	189
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	..	15	..	9	1	29	..	23	2	19	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	109	5	114
	Tezpur	A	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
		B	152	12	44	2	14	..	10	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	14	241
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..
		D	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
	Total of admissions.		155	13	48	3	14	..	10	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	16	251
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		4	2	8	..	9	1	10	1	42	2	28	..	16	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	127	6	133
3	Sylhet	A	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
		B	73	4	45	..	57	..	31	1	20	..	23	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	260	6	266
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		78	6	45	..	57	..	31	1	21	..	26	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	269	8	277
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		11	..	22	1	74	2	51	2	105	..	87	3	62	..	3	..	5	1	1	0	..	..	421	12	433
4	Shillong	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	6	..	6	..	11	..	11	..	11	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	52	4	56
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		7	..	6	..	11	..	11	..	11	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	4	57
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	2	..	4	..	13	..	10	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	....	37
5	Dhubri	A	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	34	2	21	..	28	..	16	..	49	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	2	161
	Total of admissions.		37	2	21	..	30	..	16	..	49	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	2	166
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	....	20
6	Nowgong	A	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
		B	98	8	40	1	32	1	18	..	14	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	212	10	222
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		100	9	44	1	32	1	18	..	14	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	220	11	231
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		1	..	5	..	11	..	10	..	10	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	53	....	53
7	Sibságar	A	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
		B	86	10	28	3	10	..	7	1	5	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	152	14	166
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		87	11	28	4	10	..	7	1	5	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	153	16	169
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	..	5	..	9	..	34	..	62	..	65	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	....	202
8	Dibrugarh	A	3	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
		B	152	21	49	5	22	1	12	1	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	251	28	279
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		155	23	55	5	23	1	12	1	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	261	30	291
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		8	..	10	2	13	1	8	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	3	52
9	Silchar	A	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B	108	16	46	4	44	..	21	1	10	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	237	21	258
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		108	16	48	4	44	..	21	1	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	240	21	261
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	..	5	1	20	..	18	1	13	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	3	77
	Total of Jails....	A	19	7	12	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	9	43
		B	775	74	322	18	230	6	154	4	134	2	79	3	10	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	6	..	1,723	107	1,830
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	....	12
		D	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
	Total of admissions.		794	81	338	20	233	6	157	4	139	2	86	3	10	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	6	..	1,766	116	1,892
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		32	2	77	4	153	5	175	4	272	4	237	5	120	1	5	..	10	1	11	3	..	..	1,092	29	1,121

[35] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)—(*Continued.*)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1886, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails, &c.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			One month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a		b						
																			For life.		For a term.						
			M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	Goálpára	A	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		B	21	2	21	..	14	..	8	..	2	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	70	2	72
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		25	2	21	..	14	..	8	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	74	2	76
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		1	..	7	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	....	25
2	Barpeta	A	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	52	1	13	..	9	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	1	91
	Total of admissions.		57	1	13	..	9	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	1	96
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	....	13
3	Mangaldai	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	86	9	26	3	14	..	9	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	13	154
		D	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
	Total of admissions.		87	9	27	3	14	..	13	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	13	160
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		6	..	9	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	....	21
4	Jorhát	A	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	49	5	19	1	6	..	9	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	6	96
		C	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
	Total of admissions.		54	5	21	1	7	..	9	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	6	107
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		2	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	22
5	Golághát	A	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
		B	72	2	10	..	9	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	2	100
	Total of admissions.		74	2	11	1	9	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	3	104
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		3	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	....	10
6	Lakhimpur	A	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	42	3	16	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	4	67
	Total of admissions.		42	3	17	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	4	67
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
7	Sunámganj	A	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	79	..	34	..	37	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	....	159
	Total of admissions.		84	..	34	..	37	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	....	164
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		5	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	....	14
8	Karimganj	A	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
		B	57	4	51	1	13	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	5	140
	Total of admissions.		59	4	51	1	13	1	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	6	143
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		1	1	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	23
9	Habiganj	A	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	214	7	96	..	38	..	17	..	28	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	7	404
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		219	7	96	..	38	..	17	..	29	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	7	410
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		21	..	13	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	....	46

[35] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)—(*Concluded.*)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1886, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence.

1	2	3	4																						5		
Serial No.	Jails, &c.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																						TOTAL.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
			One month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a.		b.						
																			For life.		For a term.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
10	South Sylhet	A	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
		B	103	8	47	4	9	1	7	1	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	14	192
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	104	9	47	4	9	1	14	1	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	15	202
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	8	..	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	18
11	Hailákándi	B	42	2	37	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	2	96
	Total of admissions.	.....	42	2	37	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	2	96
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	....	19
12	Tura	B	12	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	....	23
	Total of admissions.	.....	12	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	....	23
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
13	Kohima	B	5	..	10	..	14	..	4	..	25	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	63
	Total of admissions.	.....	5	..	10	..	14	..	4	..	25	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	63
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	....	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
	Total of Lock-ups.	A	29	1	2	1	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	3	42
		B	834	43	382	9	174	1	78	2	101	2	23	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1,599	57	1,656
		C	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		D	....	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	....	11
	Total of admissions.	.....	864	44	387	10	175	2	89	2	106	2	23	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1,651	60	1,711
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	61	2	78	1	31	..	17	..	15	..	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	3	226
	Grand Total.....	A	48	8	14	3	3	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	12	85
		B	1,609	117	704	27	404	7	232	6	235	4	102	3	15	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	7	..	3,322	164	3,486
		C	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	....	14
		D	....	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	....	18
	Total of admissions	.....	1,658	125	725	30	408	8	246	6	245	4	109	3	15	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	7	..	3,427	176	3,603
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	93	4	155	5	184	5	192	4	287	4	249	5	129	1	5	..	10	1	11	3	..	..	1,315	32	1,347

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B— Ditto ditto to rigorous imprisonment
C— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with whipping.

C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1886 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3	4											5			6					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted direct during the year.	Number previously convicted.											Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
			A		B		C		D								A			B		
			Once.		Twice		More than twice.		Total.								Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Gauháti ...	181	8	189	19	...	3	...	2	...	24	...	24	13·26	...	12·69	4	...	4	...	...	...
2	Tezpur ...	235	16	251	23	...	7	...	3	...	33	...	33	14·04	...	13·15	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	Sylhet ...	269	8	277	33	...	1	...	2	...	36	...	36	13·38	...	13·00	2	...	2	...	...	...
4	Shillong ...	53	4	57	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	11·32	...	10·53	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	Dhubri ...	164	2	166	11	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	12	7·32	...	7·23	...	...	...	...	..	...
6	Nowgong...	220	11	231	21	...	2	...	1	...	24	...	24	10·91	...	10·39	...	2	2	...	...	...
7	Sibságar ...	153	16	169	10	...	2	...	2	...	14	...	14	9·15	...	8·28	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	261	30	291	12	1	4	...	...	...	16	1	17	6·13	3·33	5·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Silchar ...	240	21	261	30	1	9	1	4	...	43	2	45	17·92	9·52	17·24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	1,776	116	1,892	163	2	31	1	14	...	208	3	211	11·71	2·59	11·15	10	2	12	...	...	...
1	Goálpára ...	74	2	76	7	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	10·81	...	10·53	1	..	1	...	...	...
2	Barpeta ...	95	1	96	5	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	8	8·42	...	8·33	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	Mangaldai	147	13	160	7	...	4	1	1	...	12	1	13	8·16	7·69	8·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jorhát ...	101	6	107	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	5·94	...	5·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Golághát ...	101	3	104	10	...	2	...	1	...	13	...	13	12·87	...	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Lakhimpur	63	4	67	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	17·46	...	16·42	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sunámganj	164	.....	164	16	...	3	...	2	...	21	...	21	12·80	...	12·80	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Karimganj	137	6	143	10	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	11	8·03	...	7·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Habiganj ...	403	7	410	35	...	6	...	1	...	42	...	42	10·42	...	10·24	4	...	4	...	...	...
10	South Sylhet	187	15	202	9	...	1	...	2	...	12	...	12	6·42	...	5·94	1	...	1	...	...	...
11	Hailákándi	94	2	96	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	..	2	2·13	...	2·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tura ...	23	.....	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4·30	...	4·30	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kohima ...	62	1	63	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3·23	...	3·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups ...	1,651	60	1,711	120	...	21	1	8	...	149	1	150	9·02	1·67	8·77	6	...	6	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	3,427	176	3,603	283	2	52	2	22	...	357	4	361	10·42	2·27	10·02	16	2	18	...	...	...

[37] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1885 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
1	Gauháti	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
2	Tezpur	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	...
3	Sylhet	31	2	3	5	2	4	6	29	1	30	1	1	3
4	Shillong	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...
5	Dhubri	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	3	1	...	...
6	Nowgong	.....	2	2	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	2	2	...
7	Sibságar	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	...
8	Dibrugarh	12	...	3	3	...	2	2	12	1	13	2	1	...
9	Silchar	34	...	1	1	1	1	2	33	...	33	...	1	...
	Total of Jails	92	4	15	19	5	14	19	87	5	92	8	8	3
1	Goálpára	6	1	4	5	1	2	3	5	3	8	4	1	...
2	Barpeta	.....	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...
3	Mangaldai	1	...	5	5	...	4	4	1	1	2	5	...	...
4	Jorhát	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	Golághát	1	...	3	3	...	3	3	1	...	1	3	...	...
6	Lakhimpur	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sunámganj	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
8	Karimganj	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	Habiganj	.....	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	South Sylhet	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
11	Hailákándi	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tura	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
13	Kohima	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	3	...
	Total of Lock-ups	17	3	18	21	1	11	12	16	10	26	15	6	...
	Grand Total	109	7	33	40	6	25	31	103	15	118	23	14	3

[30]

C.—Prisons.—(Judicial.)

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
						Smoking, or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A		B. By Jail Officers.									C		
												By criminal courts.		a		b		c		d	e				
														Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.			
1	Gauhati	143·05	5·27	1	..	9	..	7	10	16	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	2	28	6	43	28·99	6·45
2	Tezpur	140·50	3·75	1	..	18	..	19	..	96	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	6	120	1	135	93·59	4·69
3	Sylhet	402·95	15·37	6	..	38	..	127	..	38	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	47	155	..	209	49·96	29·01
4	Shillong	86·89	·65	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	5·33	....
5	Dhubri	16·12	·03	2	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	17	105·26	325·00
6	Nowgong	49·86	·88	5	..	17	..	7	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	..	32	63·07	100·00
7	Sibsagar	126·81	2·06	4	..	5	..	48	..	29	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	70	..	86	66·73	10·26
8	Dibrugarh	51·63	1·71	2	..	9	..	10	..	9	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	11	2	30	56·24	57·89	
9	Silchar	63·06	4·92	1	..	5	2	50	2	21	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	62	6	83	122·09	22·22
	Total of Jails	1,030·87	34·64	22	..	102	2	281	12	215	3	22	..	13	1	6	3	10	..	117	452	13	637	59·78	23·26
1	Goalpara	12·78	·06	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	10	77·88	100·00
2	Barpeta	14·02	·01	2	..	4	..	14	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	4	..	22	156·81	2 14·29
3	Mangaldai	16·86	·94	..	..	..	..	30	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	32	179·77	....
4	Jorhat	11·61	·15	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
5	Golaghat	11·69	·24	2	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	9	75·44	50·00
6	Lakhimpur	8·30	·58	..	..	2	..	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	45·05	100·00
7	Sunamganj	12·37	....	1	..	1	..	26	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	25	..	28	226·35	3·70
8	Karimganj	15·73	·50	1	..	2	..	29	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	31	..	34	209·49	3·03
9	Habiganj	19·69	·06	1	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	8	40·51	100·00
10	South Sylhet	9·62	·07	..	..	6	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	11	..	17	176·44	21·43
11	Hailakandi	6·93	·01	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
12	Tura	8·61	....	..	..	..	..	3	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	34·84	....
13	Kohima	10·43	·01	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Total of Lock-ups	158·64	2·63	10	..	16	..	121	..	20	..	10	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	66	83	..	167	103·55	65·35
	Grand Total	1,189·51	37·27	32	..	118	2	402	12	235	3	32	..	13	1	14	3	10	..	183	535	13	804	65·54	30·30

[39]

C.—Prisons.—(Judicial.)

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3, there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7, there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7, there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Gauhati	181	8	154	8	2	..	2	..	143·05	5·27	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tezpur	235	16	215	16	13	..	7	..	14 ·50	3·75	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sylhet	269	8	263	8	6	..	1	..	402·95	15·37	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Shillong	53	4	46	4	..	..	..	..	86·89	·65	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dhubri	164	2	130	2	33	..	1	..	16·12	·03	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nowgong	220	11	187	11	26	..	7	..	49·86	·88	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sibsagar	155	16	136	16	16	..	1	..	126·81	2·06	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Dibrugarh	261	30	235	30	24	..	2	..	51·63	1·71	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Silchar	249	21	228	21	12	..	..	..	63·06	4·92	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Jails	1,776	116	1,594	116	161	..	21	..	1,030·87	34·64					None under instruction.											
1	Goalpara	74	2	47	2	21	..	6	..	12·78	·06	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Barpeta	85	1	83	1	10	..	2	..	14·02	·01	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Mangaldai	147	13	142	13	5	..	..	..	16·86	·94	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Jorhat	101	6	95	6	6	..	..	..	11·61	·15	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Golaghat	101	3	98	3	3	..	..	..	11·69	·24	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Lakhimpur	63	4	47	4	12	..	4	..	8·30	·58	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sunamganj	154	..	153	..	10	..	1	..	12·37	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Karimganj	137	6	118	6	18	..	1	..	15·73	·50	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Habiganj	403	7	377	7	14	..	12	..	19·69	·06	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	South Sylhet	187	15	175	15	6	..	6	..	9·62	·07	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Hailakandi	94	2	74	2	19	..	1	..	6·93	·01	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Tura	23	..	18	..	3	..	2	..	8·61	....	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kohima	62	1	60	1	1	..	1	..	10·43	·01	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Lock-ups	1,651	60	1,487	60	128	..	36	..	158·64	2·63	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	3,427	176	3,081	176	289	..	57	..	1,189·51	37·27					None under instruction.											

[40] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during 1886

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Gauháti	143·05	5·27	7·65	·17	5·35	3·23	24	1	4	...
2	Tezpur	140·70	3·75	4·17	...	2·97	...	11	...	1	...
3	Sylhet	402·95	15·37	21·06	...	5·23	...	43	...	8	...
4	Shillong	36·89	65	1·11	...	3·01	...	3	...	...	...
5	Dhubri	16·12	·03	·76	...	4·71	...	1	...	1	...
6	Nowgong	49·86	·88	1·28	...	2·57	...	3	...	2	...
7	Sibságar	126·81	2·06	4·40	...	3·47	...	21	...	1	...
8	Dibrúgarh	51·63	1·71	2·13	...	4·13	...	5	...	1	...
9	Silchar	65·06	4·92	3·77	·74	5·98	15·04	9	1	1	...
	Total of Jails ...	1,030·87	34·64	46·33	·91	4·49	2·63	120	2	19	...
1	Goálpára	12·78	·06	1·39	...	10·88	...	4	...	4	...
2	Barpeta	14·02	·01	·60	...	4·28	...	2	...	...	...
3	Mangaldai	16·86	·94	·02	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jorhát	11·61	·15	·93	...	8·01	...	1	...	...	...
5	Golághát	11·69	·24	·37	...	3·16	...	2	...	...	...
6	Lakhimpur	8·30	·58	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sunámganj	12·37	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
8	Karimganj	15·73	·50	·87	...	.....	...	2	...	4	...
9	Habiganj	19·69	·06	1·01	...	5·13	...	1	...	...	...
10	South Sylhet	9·62	·07	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
11	Hailákándi	6·93	·01	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tura	8·61	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kohima	10·43	·01	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups...	158·64	2·63	5·19	...	3·27	...	12	...	8	...
	Grand Total...	1,189·51	37·27	51·52	·91	4·33	2·44	132	2	27	...

C.—PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the scales of diet in force in the Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

	Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Ooriahs, and Assamese. Convicted non-labouring pisoners. Morning meal.							Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Ooriahs, and Assamese. Convicted non-labouring pisoners. Evening meal.						
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	5	2	1	½	⅛	⅛	6	4	1	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	5	1	2	½	⅛	⅛	6	4	..	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	6

	Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Ooriahs, and Assamese. Labouring and undertrial prisoners. Morning meal.								Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Ooriahs, and Assamese. Labouring and undertrial prisoners. Evening meal.							
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	6	..	2	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	6	4	2	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	6	2	..	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	6	4	..	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	6

	Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, &c. Labouring and undertrial prisoners. Morning meal.								Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, &c. Labouring and undertrial prisoners. Evening meal.							
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments	Firewood.	
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch	Ch.	Che	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	6	..	2	..	⅛	⅝	⅛	6	5	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	6	2	2	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	6	5	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	6

	Punishment diet scale. For natives of all provinces. Labouring and non-labouring. Both meals.						
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	5	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	5	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	6

REMARKS.

(1) Tezpur.—The increased rate of oil was reduced to ordinary scale from 1st December 1886, and in lieu of it one chhatak rice was issued, and during rains milk was supplied when fish was not available.
(2) Shillong.—Flesh was substituted for fish when it was not procurable.
(3) Dhubri.—On Friday and Sunday, fish not being procurable, two chhataks of vegetables is given instead.
(4) Nowgong and Dibrugarh.—Two chhataks of extra vegetable was issued to the prisoners throughout the year.
(5) Sibságar.—An extra meal of rice was issued to the prisoners employed on extramural work in the Sibságar Branch Jail.
(6) In the lock-up at Golághát when both fish and flesh are not procurable two chhataks of extra vegetables are given to the prisoners.
The increased rate of oil detailed in the report for 1883 remained unchanged during the year of report.

C.—PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Sub-Jails of Assam during the year 1886, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B		
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Gauhati	148·32	12·49	·07	161·88	6,441	39 12 10	4,465	27 9 4	1,666	10 4 8	303	1 13 11	35 6 4	80	4 15 9	1,365	8 6 11	15,047	92 15 4
2	Tezpur	144·25	1·57	1·19	147·01	4,440	30 7 2	3,385	23 0 5	1,547	10 8 4	254	1 11 7	30 14 5	1,049	7 3 1	848	5 12 3	11,523	78 6 1
3	Sylhet	418·32	14·11	2·65	435·08	18,004	41 10 2	6,286	14 7 2	8,770	20 2 6	1,370	3 2 4	27 9 5	2,402	5 8 10	1,641	3 12 5	38,503	88 7 11
4	Shillong	37·54	1·61	.....	39·15	1,770	45 3 4	930	23 12 1	1,383	35 5 3	124	3 2 8	49 3 3	388	9 6 5	515	13 2 5	5,090	130 0 2
5	Dhubri	16·15	10·86	.....	27·01	759	28 1 7	519	18 14 1	384	14 3 6	43	1 9 5	29 7 2	139	5 2 4	639	23 10 6	2,474	91 9 6
6	Nowgong	50·74	8·87	·16	59·77	1,666	27 15 2	781	13 1 1	473	7 14 7	138	2 4 11	44 8 3	281	4 11 5	198	3 5 0	3,537	59 2 9
7	Sibsagar*	45·84	3·17	1·58	50·59	1,875	38 4 1	1,672	33 0 9	746	14 11 11	253	5 0 0	115 0 0	771	15 11 8	817	16 2 4	6,134	121 3 11
7a	Disangmukh Public Works*	143·27	.....	.....	143·27	4,724	32 15 6	896	6 4 1	2,157	15 0 10	27	0 3 0	25 11 5	.....	.....	96	0 10 8	7,900	55 2 3
8	Dibrugarh	53·34	7·58	1·93	62·85	2,174	35 10 11	1,566	24 14 8	1,730	27 8 5	280	4 7 3	71 9 9	463	7 9 7	257	4 1 5	6,470	102 15 1
9	Silchar	67·98	12·81	3·12	83·91	3,491	43 3 11	1,432	17 1 1	1,677	19 15 9	162	1 14 10	30 14 8	566	7 0 1	500	5 15 4	7,831	93 5 2
	Total of Jails	1,125·75	74·07	10·70	1,210·52	45,347	37 12 8	21,923	18 1 9	20,533	16 15 4	2,954	2 7 5	48 *8 1	6,846	5 11 4	6,906	5 11 3	1,04,509	86 5 4
1	Goálpára	12·84	5·33	1·48	19·65	525	28 14 3	125	6 5 9	588	29 14 9	35	1 12 6	37 3 9	29	1 9 6	150	7 10 2	1,452	73 14 3
2	Barpeta	14·03	1·41	·08	15·52	430	27 13 7	120	7 11 8	552	35 9 1	14	0 14 5	33 5 4	18	1 2 8	93	5 15 10	1,227	79 0 11
3	Mangaldai	17·80	1·67	·27	19·74	470	24 2 3	180	9 1 10	450	22 12 9	18	0 14 7	13 0 8	48	2 7 5	66	3 5 6	1,232	62 6 7
4	Jorhát	14·76	1·81	·60	14·17	540	39 12 8	197	13 14 5	522	36 13 5	7	0 7 11	43 12 0	125	9 3 5	68	4 12 9	1,459	102 15 6
5	Golághát	11·93	1·76	·05	13·74	469	34 4 2	202	14 11 3	519	37 12 4	47	3 6 9	70 2 5	87	6 5 8	104	7 9 1	1,428	103 14 11
6	Lakhimpur	8·88	·80	·18	9·86	284	29 5 5	211	21 6 4	577	58 8 4	22	2 3 8	20 12 1	78	8 0 11	81	8 3 5	1,253	127 1 3
7	Sunámganj	12·37	1·73	1·56	15·66	373	26 7 4	198	12 10 3	552	35 3 11	12	0 12 3	26 10 8	29	2 0 11	67	4 4 5	1,231	78 9 8
8	Karimganj	16·22	3·24	·74	20·31	633	32 5 6	190	9 5 8	552	27 2 10	12	0 9 5	19 10 9	46	2 5 7	82	4 0 7	1,515	74 9 6
9	Habiganj	19·75	5·18	1·39	26·32	796	31 14 10	192	7 4 9	552	20 15 7	24	0 14 7	15 1 6	68	2 11 7	176	6 10 11	1,808	68 11 1
10	South Sylhet	9·69	5·54	·02	15·25	433	28 6 10	235	15 6 6	552	36 3 1	23	1 8 1	32 6 4	46	3 0 4	97	6 5 9	1,386	90 14 2
11	Hailákándi	6·94	1·04	.....	7·98	416	52 2 1	120	15 0 7	564	70 10 10	5	0 10 0	9 12 10	15	1 14 1	36	4 8 2	1,156	144 13 9
12	Tura	8·61	1·75	.....	10·36	486	46 14 7	120	11 9 3	1,331	128 7 7	4	0 6 2	4 13 1	32	3 1 5	116	11 3 1	2,089	201 10 3
13	Kohima	10·44	3·02	.....	13·46	1,050	78 0 1	120	8 14 7	1,207	89 10 9	12	0 14 3	8 11 1	103	7 10 5	255	18 15 1	2,747	204 5 5
	Total of Lock-ups	161·27	34·38	6·37	202·02	6,905	75 4 8	2,210	10 15 0	8,518	42 2 7	235	1 2 7	21 15 1	724	3 11 2	1,391	6 14 2	19,983	98 14 8
	Grand Total	1,287·02	108·45	17·07	1,412·54	52,252	37 7 1	24,133	17 1 4	29,051	20 9 0	3,189	2 4 1	44 8 6	7,570	5 6 9	8,297	5 14 0	1,24,492	88 2 1

* The total of these two will not agree with the daily average number shown in column 16 of Statement No. I. (Judicial), as the average number of prisoners in Disangmukh Jail was calculated by the actual number of days it remained open during the year.

C.—PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of Assam during the year 1886 (excluding cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8			
Serial number.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1	Gauhâti	46 1	48 13	48 3	39 12	35 1	36 0	40 11	37 14	3 6	1 8	3 0	1 13	5 15	4 0	6 3	4 15	7 3	8 2	7 7	8 6	97 12	98 8	105 8	92 15
2	Tezpur	30 1	36 9	31 1	30 7	39 8	38 11	45 5	33 8	4 14	2 14	3 1	1 11	3 12	5 12	6 4	7 3	3 8	3 11	6 13	5 12	81 12	87 10	92 8	78 6
3	Sylhet	45 15	45 4	37 11	41 10	35 1	38 8	31 9	34 9	0 15	4 0	1 13	3 2	7 4	7 1	5 8	5 8	3 9	5 14	3 14	3 13	92 6	100 7	80 7	88 7
4	Shillong	50 3	52 15	49 9	45 3	54 1	48 15	52 13	59 1	23 11	16 7	3 13	3 2	11 3	12 11	5 14	9 6	9 8	6 13	6 9	13 2	148 12	138 0	118 10	130 0
5	Dhubri	23 7	33 14	30 2	28 1	25 1	41 5	46 6	33 1	6 7	2 15	2 8	1 9	6 3	9 14	1 15	5 2	15 15	24 13	14 12	23 10	77 4	112 15	95 11	91 9
6	Nowgong	23 12	25 0	23 9	27 15	25 14	25 13	27 15	20 15	1 12	1 5	3 10	2 4	9 11	5 12	2 5	4 11	3 9	4 10	2 8	3 5	64 11	62 6	59 15	59 2
7	Sibsâgar	36 15	41 11	32 11	38 4	36 11	26 8	39 1	47 12	5 15	6 10	5 4	5 0	7 9	4 0	12 10	15 11	5 4	10 0	6 15	16 2	91 9	88 4	96 0	121 3
7a	Disangmukh Public Works	....	.. .	52 14	32 15	....	....	28 7	21 4	....	....	2 7	0 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	10 9	0 10	.....	.....	94 6	55 2
8	Dibrugarh	45 12	48 2	39 4	35 10	49 8	38 1	42 6	52 7	7 3	4 4	3 11	4 7	3 11	6 5	8 13	7 9	5 0	7 4	6 0	4 1	110 15	103 15	100 2	102 16
9	Silchar	37 13	38 15	39 6	43 3	26 11	34 12	41 11	37 0	3 12	4 4	7 0	1 14	9 7	3 12	10 14	7 0	6 4	4 13	6 13	5 15	82 10	85 12	105 12	93 5
	Total of Jails	41 5	43 3	39 7	37 12	35 9	36 15	36 8	35 1	3 10	4 1	2 14	2 7	6 13	6 3	5 15	5 11	5 2	6 9	5 13	5 11	92 13	97 1	90 6	86 5
1	Goálpára	30 11	30 2	23 5	28 14	58 13	66 15	39 7	36 4	0 6	1 15	1 2	1 12	0 9	....	7 3	1 9	3 1	6 14	5 6	7 10	88 11	103 11	76 7	73 14
2	Barpeta	28 6	29 4	28 5	27 13	39 12	45 13	36 3	43 4	0 5	1 8	1 11	0 14	0 1	1 1	1 11	1 2	3 14	3 13	2 4	5 15	71 12	79 5	70 2	79 0
3	Mangaldai	23 1	28 12	22 13	24 2	23 13	36 6	32 6	31 14	0 2	0 2	1 5	0 14	0 1	3 12	3 4	2 7	1 14	5 14	4 2	3 5	48 1	74 6	63 14	62 6
4	Jorhât	28 9	43 10	47 1	39 12	36 12	17 12	24 0	50 11	0 14	1 4	0 10	0 7	5 10	5 0	7 4	9 3	7 4	6 13	3 5	4 12	78 10	74 3	82 4	102 15
5	Golâghât	23 12	32 15	42 7	34 4	49 0	62 9	51 7	52 7	0 3	....	2 1	3 6	4 9	6 7	4 15	6 5	2 2	8 6	8 4	7 9	79 12	110 1	109 2	103 14
6	Lakhimpur	37 2	41 5	38 8	29 5	125 13	146 11	122 12	79 14	....	0 9	....	2 3	2 14	8 7	0 5	8 0	16 5	15 3	8 2	8 3	179 7	209 4	169 11	127 1
7	Sunâmganj	20 1	20 10	23 1	26 7	30 12	29 10	44 4	47 14	0 3	0 9	0 2	0 12	3 14	1 7	9 8	2 0	5 9	4 12	4 7	4 4	57 14	55 13	81 6	78 9
8	Karimganj	30 6	32 1	28 13	32 5	29 12	31 11	35 3	36 8	0 8	1 7	0 13	0 9	....	2 8	1 14	2 5	5 9	4 6	2 13	4 0	63 2	70 11	69 8	74 9
9	Habiganj	25 9	30 15	27 5	31 15	23 1	26 3	31 4	28 4	0 15	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 3	2 7	18 14	2 11	9 9	11 13	7 6	6 10	56 13	68 13	89 14	68 11
10	South Sylhet	27 7	25 15	31 10	28 6	50 10	35 1	90 10	51 9	0 8	0 14	1 13	1 8	....	. ..	4 12	3 0	3 9	7 6	8 6	6 5	82 3	69 5	132 14	90 14
11	Hailâkândi	37 13	43 8	51 12	52 2	38 4	48 9	96 14	85 11	2 0	0 6	0 4	0 10	....	....	....	1 14	6 1	4 9	4 6	4 8	84 4	97 1	153 4	144 13
12	Tura	45 15	44 3	48 11	46 14	43 8	65 2	91 11	140 0	14 15	1 8	2 10	0 6	....	....	7 7	3 1	3 1	5 2	5 2	11 3	107 6	116 1	155 9	201 10
13	Kohima	41 1	49 9	49 15	78 0	8 12	141 14	114 11	98 9	3 1	....	4 7	0 14	....	....	....	7 10	8 15	4 0	5 9	18 15	61 15	196 7	174 10	204 5
	Total of Lock-ups	30 6	33 14	34 8	35 4	36 8	43 1	50 13	53 1	2 8	0 15	1 5	1 2	1 4	2 6	6 3	3 11	5 9	6 11	5 0	6 14	74 10	85 12	96 15	98 14
	Grand Total	39 12	42 0	38 11	37 7	35 11	37 15	38 10	37 10	3 8	3 9	2 10	2 4	6 0	5 9	6 0	5 6	5 8	6 9	5 11	5 14	89 9	95 4	91 4	88 2

C.—Prisons.—(Financial.)

Showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On prison duties.					On Jail buildings.				K	L				
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.*	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	G Under Superintendent.	H Under Public Works Department.	I Under Superintendent.	J Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K.)
1	Gauháti	·63	147·61	8·65	10·68	29·95	9·18	13·51	4·22	8·96	3·18	.....	.....	.....	.....	·78	.....	58·50	6·22	9·15	·53
2	Tezpur	·63	141·70	8·21	2·45	9·73	4·92	16·34	7·70	3·17	·66	2·34	·33	.....	.....	55·54	.....	30·31	3·47	11·53	39·19
3	Sylhet	·50	409·94	29·49	8·63	213·81	24·70	29·14	22·39	34·38	3·61	6·19	.....	·31	.....	19·79	.....	17·45	6·02	7·11	4·83
4	Shillong	·08	37·59	2·80	2·24	4·85	1·31	4·99	4·31	·81	2·00	3·94	.....	·47	.....	4·52	.....	5·35	3·48	13·27	12·02
5	Dhubri	·41	15·25	·82	·69	.....	·90	2·09	2·09	·07	.....	·23	.....*	.....	.....	1·57	.....	6·79	5·90	13·70	10·29
6	Nowgong	·45	49·75	3·01	2·53	15·28	1·50	6·86	3·27	1·66	·44	....	·09	.....	.....	2·87	.....	12·24	3·02	13·79	5·77
7	Sibságar	·15	128·67	2·69	3·60	86·73	5·15	8·38	4·79	·60	·79	1·41	.....	.....	.....	6·74	.....	7·79	4·00	6·51	5·24
8	Dibrugarh	1·34	50·80	3·71	2·41	.....	2·51	4·42	2·06	.....	·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·19	.....	34·25	4·94	8·70	2·34
9	Silchar	·41	60·93	3·49	8·00	.....	5·31	6·66	6·29	2·31	2·35	·53	·03	.....	.....	28·03	.....	3·93	7·93	9·95	41·88
	Total of Jails	4·60	1,048·24	62·87	41·28	360·35	55·48	92·39	57·12	51·96	13·28	14·64	·45	·78	.....	121·03	.....	176·61	5·29	8·81	11·54
1	Goálpára	·05	12·76	·81	·10	.....	1·39	1·98	3·24	·03	·17	.....	.....	.....	.....	·01	.....	5·03	10·89	15·52	·08
2	Barpeta	·05	13·82	·48	·39	·14	·60	2·00	2·69	.....	1·30	·38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·84	4·34	14·47	.....
3	Mangaldai	·02	17·77	1·50	·10	1·86	.....	2·03	1·57	·76	·07	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·69	.....	7·19	.....	11·42	15·14
4	Jorhát	·15	11·38	·17	·05	·52	·93	1·94	1·86	·24	·34	.....	.....	.....	.....	·69	.....	4·64	8·17	17·05	6·06
5	Golághát	·52	11·38	·68	·54	.....	·44	1·71	1·05	1·12	·26	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·52	.....	3·06	3·87	15·03	22·14
6	Lakhimpur	·08	8·80	·96	·02	·61	.....	1·56	1·14	·34	1·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	·18	.....	2·79	.....	17·73	20·45
7	Sunámganj	·01	12·27	·45	·07	3·80	.....	2·78	1·19	·02	.....	.....	.....	.....	·46	·54	.....	2·96	.....	22·66	4·40
8	Karimganj	·53	15·94	·54	.....	8·89	·97	1·81	·43	1·06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·73	.....	·51	6·08	11·36	10·85
9	Habiganj	·13	18·63	1·11	·14	5·74	1·01	3·00	·83	·19	·02	.....	.....	.....	.....	·57	.....	6·02	5·42	16·10	3·06
10	South Sylhet	·05	9·47	·74	·41	2·42	.....	2·34	·68	·45	·43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·00	.....	24·71	.....
11	Hailákándi	.....	6·85	·59	.....	2·81	.....	1·01	·19	.....	·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	·01	.....	2·26	.....	14·74	·15
12	Tura	.....	8·55	·84	.....	5·90	.....	.....	.....	·13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·23	.....	1·45	.....	.....	2·69
13	Kohima	.....	10·48	1·39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·09	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Lock-ups	1·39	158·10	10·26	1·82	32·57	5·34	22·16	14·87	4·34	3·89	·38	.....	.....	·46	9·17	.....	52·84	3·38	14·02	5·80
	Grand Total	5·99	1,206·34	73·13	43·10	392·92	60·82	114·55	71·99	56·30	17·17	15·02	·45	·78	·46	130·20	.....	229·45	5·04	9·49	10·79

* Of the 392·92 under this head, ·03 were actually employed on unremunerative labour and the rest on Public Works.

C.—PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

[45] *Showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Name of Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1886.*	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.†	Cash balance in hand on account of manufacturing account on the 31st December 1886.	Total.	Cash earnings (being the total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.
				Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1	Gauháti	147·61	59·28	.....	870 4	870 4	5,699 5	.....	5, 5	4,829 1	32 11	81 7
2	Tezpur	141·70	85·85	.....	2,496 4	2,496 4	5,147 11	.....	5,147 11	2,651 7	18 11	30 14
3	Sylhet	409·94	37·24	.....	6,110 8	6,110 8	2,313 1	.....	2,313 1	—3,797 7	.....	.....
4	Shillong	37·59	9·87	.....	116 3	116 3	1,199 10	.....	1,199 10	1,083 7	28 13	109 12
5	Dhubri	15·25	8·36	.....	35 4	35 4	528 5	.....	528 5	493 1	32 5	58 15
6	Nowgong	49·75	15·11	.....	1,682 12	1,682 12	2,097 7	.....	2,097 7	414 11	8 5	27 7
7	Sibságar	128·67	14·53	.....	933 15	933 15	1,827 13	.....	1,827 13	893 14	6 15	61 8
8	Dibrugarh	50·80	35·44	.....	153 14	153 14	4,420 14	0 10	4,421 8	4,267 10	84 0	120 6
9	Silchar	66·93	31·96	20 0	1,450 10	1,470 10	2,131 6	.....	2,131 6	660 12	9 14	20 10
	Total of Jails	1,048·24	297·64	20 0	13,849 10	13,869 10	25,365 8	0 10	25,366 2	11,496 8	10 15	38 10
1	Goálpára	12·76	5·04	9 14	73 12	83 10	613 0	1 0	614 0	530 6	41 9	105 3
2	Barpeta	13·82	5·84	121 12	17 2	138 14	565 12	50 14	616 10	477 12	34 9	81 13
3	Mangaldai	17·77	9·88	183 7	609 2	792 9	2,263 6	20 11	2,284 1	1,491 8	83 15	150·15
4	Jorhát	11·38	5·33	29 7	455 3	484 10	836 6	.....	836 6	351 12	30 14	65 15
5	Golágháť	11·38	5·58	.....	105 10	105 10	380 15	.....	380 15	275 5	24 3	49 5
6	Lakhimpur	8·80	2·97	.....	149 15	149 15	327 12	.....	327 12	177 13	20 3	59 14
7	Sunámganj	12·27	3·50	.....	145 9	145 9	485 2	.....	485 2	339 9	27 10	97 0
8	Karimganj	15·94	2·24	.....	169 15	169 15	107 0	.....	107 0	—62 15	.....	.....
9	Habiganj	18·63	6·59	.....	.....	.....	490 12	.....	490 12	490 12	26 5	74 7
10	South Sylhet	9·47	2·60	.....	2 6	2 6	192 1	.....	192 1	189 11	20 0	94 13
11	Hailákándi	6·85	2·27	.....	.....	.....	209 4	.....	209 4	209 4	30 8	92 3
12	Tura	8·55	1·68	.....	390 14	390 14	569 12	.....	569 12	178 14	20 14	106 7
13	Kohima	10·48	.....	.....	42 8	42 8	.....	.....	.....	—42 8	.....	.....
	Total of Lock-ups.	158·10	52·92	344 8	2,162 0	2,506 8	7,041 2	72 9	7,113 11	4,607 3	29 2	87 1
	Grand Total	1,206·34	350·56	364 8	16,011 10	16,376 2	32,406 10	73 3	32,479 13	16,103 11	13 5	45 15

*Includes convicts employed both on manufactures and extramurally. † Includes cash earnings of convicts employed both on manufactures and extramurally.

C.—PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

Showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X.)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X.)	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII.)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
		Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1	Gauháti	15,047	92 15	4,829 1	29 13	10,217 15	63 2
2	Tezpur	11,523	78 6	2,651 7	18 1	8,871 9	60 5
3	Sylhet	38,503	88 7	—3,797 7	.....	38,503 0	88 7
4	Shillong	5,090	130 0	1,083 7	27 10	4,006 9	102 6
5	Dhubri	2,474	91 9	493 1	18 4	1,980 15	73 5
6	Nowgong	3,537	59 2	414 11	6 14	3,122 5	52 4
7	Sibságar	14,034	88 3	893 14	4 9	13,140 2	83 10
8	Dibrugarh	6,470	102 15	4,267 10	67 14	2,202 6	35 1
9	Silchar	7,831	93 5	660 12	7 13	7,170 4	85 8
	Total of Jails.....	1,04,509	86 5	11,496 8	12 10	89,215 1	73 11
1	Goálpára	1,452	73 14	530 6	26 15	921 10	46 15
2	Barpeta	1,227	79 0	477 12	30 11	749 4	48 5
3	Mangaldai	1,232	62 6	1,491 8	75 8	.....	.....
4	Jorhát	1,459	102 15	351 12	24 12	1,107 4	78 3
5	Golághát	1,428	103 14	275 5	20 0	1,152 11	83 14
6	Lakhimpur	1,253	127 1	177 13	17 15	1,075 3	109 2
7	Sunámganj	1,231	78 9	339 9	21 10	891 7	56 15
8	Karimganj	1,515	74 9	—62 15	.....	1,515 0	74 9
9	Habiganj	1,808	68 11	490 12	18 9	1,317 4	50 2
10	South Sylhet	1,386	90 14	189 11	12 6	1,196 5	78 8
11	Hailákándi	1,156	144 13	209 4	26 3	946 12	118 10
12	Tura	2,089	201 10	178 14	17 2	1,910 2	184 8
13	Kohima	2,747	204 5	—42 8	.....	2,747 0	204 5
	Total of Lock-ups.....	19,983	98 4	4,607 3	23 5	15,529 14	74 15
	Grand Total	1,24,492	88 2	16,103 11	14 2	1,04,744 15	74 0

* To calculate the "average cash earnings per head" for column 6 of this statement the "total cash earnings" in column 5 should be divided by the total of column 3, Statement X.

[47] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Gauháti	Convicts ..	361	32	393	143·05	5·27	148·32	198	7	205	286	6	292	8·43	·10	8·53	12	..	12	..	..	....
		Under-trials	22	....	22	13·39	·10	13·49	33	3	36	3	....	3	·03	....	·03	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	7	....	7	·04	·03	·07	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
2	Tezpur	Convicts ..	250	23	273	140·50	3·75	144·25	224	9	233	274	9	283	7·79	·40	8·19	7	..	7	..	..	....
		Under-trials	29	....	29	1·43	·09	1·57	13	2	15	1	....	1	·02	....	·02	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	1·19	....	1·19	3	....	3	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	....	..	....	..	..	....
3	Sylhet	Convicts ..	516	21	537	161·51	15·37	166·88	352	19	371	415	19	434	23·72	·46	24·18	22	..	22	5	..	5
		Under-trials	73	10	83	13·97	·14	14·11	33	1	34	11	....	11	·46	....	·46	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	15	....	15	2·65	....	2·65	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
4	Shillong	Convicts ..	49	8	57	26·89	·65	27·54	58	4	62	63	1	64	2·51	·01	2·52	5	..	5	1	..	1
		Under-trials	5	....	5	1·13	·48	1·61	5	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
5	Dhubri	Convicts ..	26		28	16·12	·03	16·15	47	2	49	54	....	54	1·32	....	1·32	2	..	2	..	..	....
		Under-trials	4	....	4	10·08	·78	10·86	55	2	57	8	1	9	·13	·01	·14	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
6	Nowgong	Convicts ..	88	10	98	49·86	·88	50·74	60	3	63	84	1	85	2·97	·01	2·98	5	..	5	..	..	....
		Under-trials	10	....	10	8·73	·14	8·87	22	2	24	5	....	5	·12	....	·12	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·16	....	·16	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
7	Sibságar	Convicts ..	90	4	94	43·78	2·06	45·84	66	5	71	39	1	40	2·19	·01	2·20	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials	14	....	14	2·92	·25	3·17	12	2	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	6	....	6	1·58	....	1·58	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....

[47] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)—(*Continued.*)

Serial No.	Jails.		10			11			12														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength														
									A			B			C			D			E		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Gauháti	Convicts ..	4	..	4	7	..	7	1,999·30	1,138·52	1,968·72	58·93	18·97	57·51	48·93	..	47·20	34·05	....	33·71	83·88	....	80·91
		Under-trials	1	..	1	2	..	2	224·05	....	222·39	2·24	....	2·22	149·37	..	148·26	74·68	....	74·13	224·05	....	222·39
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Tezpur	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	1,950·18	2,400·00	1,961·37	55·44	106·67	56·71	....	..	....	49·82	....	48·52	49·82	....	48·52
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	675·68	....	636·94	13·51	....	12·74	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	840·34	....	840·34	8·40	....	8·40	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Sylhet	Convicts ..	8	..	8	..	..	....	2,569·50	1,236·17	2,453·64	146·86	29·93	136·70	....	..	....	136·21	....	124·38	136·21	....	124·38
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	787·40	....	779·59	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Shillong	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	1,707·78	1,538·46	1,704·85	68·04	15·38	67·13	....	..	....	135·53	....	133·19	135·53	....	133·19
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Dhubri	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	3,349·88	....	3,343·65	81·89	....	81·73	....	..	....	124·06	....	123·84	124·06	....	123·84
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	793·65	1,182·05	828·73	12·89	12·82	12·89	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Nowgong	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	1,684·74	1,136·36	1,675·21	59·57	11·36	58·73	....	..	....	100·28	....	98·54	100·28	....	98·54
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	572·74	....	563·70	13·75	....	13·53	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Sibságar	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	890·82	485·44	872·60	50·02	4·85	47·99	....	..	....	22·84	....	21·82	22·84	....	21·82
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[47] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)—(*Continued.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh ..	Convicts ..	51	12	63	51·63	1·71	53·34	67	5	72	131	6	137	3·68	·15	3·83	4	..	4	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	18	....	18	6·73	·85	7·58	23	4	27	3	2	5	·07	·01	·08	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	12	....	12	1·93	....	1·93	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
9	Silchar ..	Convicts ..	104	10	114	63·06	4·92	67·98	106	9	115	137	11	148	3·37	·37	3·74	4	1	5	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	20	....	20	12·12	·69	12·81	67	4	71	10	4	14	1·01	·49	1·50	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	10	....	10	2·85	·27	3·12	7	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
10	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	23	3	26	12·78	·06	12·84	25	1	26	54	1	55	·86	·02	·88	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials.	5	....	5	5·33	....	5·33	34	1	35	12	....	12	·06	....	·06	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	1	....	1	1·48	....	1·48	5	....	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	....
11	Barpeta	Convicts ..	18	10	28	14·02	·01	14·03	31	1	32	27	....	27	·41	....	·41	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	10	....	10	1·41	....	1·41	7	....	7	1	1	2	·01	....	·01	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	10	....	10	·08	....	·08	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
12	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	13	7	20	16·86	·94	17·80	25	4	29	41	5	46	1·14	·24	1·38	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	7	....	7	1·32	·35	1·67	8	3	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·27	....	·27	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
13	Jorhát	Convicts ..	44	4	48	11·61	·15	11·76	21	1	22	7	....	7	·16	....	·16	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	6	....	6	1·75	·06	1·81	8	1	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·56	·04	·60	5	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
14	Golághát	Convicts ..	16	6	22	11·69	·24	11·93	26	2	28	38	....	38	·58	....	·58	2	..	2	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	6	....	6	1·67	·09	1·76	14	1	15	3	....	3	·09	....	·09	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·02	·03	·05	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
15	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	17	....	17	8·30	·58	8·88	21	2	23	38	3	41	·97	·04	1·01	2	..	2	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	....	....	....	·79	·01	·80	4	2	6	1	....	1	·05	....	·05	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·11	·07	·18	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
16	Sunámganj ..	Convicts ..	16	....	16	12·37	....	12·37	28	....	28	27	....	27	·43	....	·43	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials..	15	....	15	1·69	·04	1·73	11	1	12	3	....	3	·02	....	·02	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	1·56	....	1·56	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....

[47] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)—(*Continued.*)

Serial No.	Jails.		10			11			12														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera			Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A			B			C			D			E		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	....	2,537·28	2,508·77	2,568·43	71·28	87·72	71·80	....	..	....	77·47	....	74·99	77·47	....	74·99
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	445·77	2,352·94	659·63	10·40	11·76	10·55	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Silchar ..	Convicts ..	2	1	3	..	..	....	2,172·53	2,235·77	2,177·11	53·44	75·20	55·02	....	..	....	63·43	203·25	75·55	63·43	203·25	75·55
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	825·83	5,797·10	1,092·90	83·33	710·14	117·10	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Goálpára	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	4,225·35	16,666·67	4,283·49	67·29	333·33	68·54	....	..	....	73·25	....	77·88	73·25	....	77·88
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,251·41	.....	2,251·41	11·26	....	11·26	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	1	..	1	675·68	.....	675·68	....	....	....	675·68	..	675·68	....	....	....	675·68	....	675·68
11	Barpeta	Convicts ..	....	..	....	3	..	3	1,925·32	.....	1,924·45	29·24	....	29·22	213·98	..	213·83	....	....	....	213·98	....	213·83
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	709·22	.....	1,448·44	7·09	....	7·09	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,431·79	5,319·15	2,584·27	67·62	255·31	77·53	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Jorhát	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	602·93	.....	595·24	13·78	....	13·61	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Golághát	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	3,250·64	.....	3,185·25	49·62	....	48·62	....	..	....	171·09	....	167·64	171·09	....	167·64
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,796·41	.....	1,704·55	53·89	....	51·14	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	2	..	2	4,578·31	5,172·41	4,617·12	116·87	68·97	113·74	240·96	..	225·23	....	....	....	240·96	....	225·23
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,265·82	.....	1,250·00	63·29	....	62·50	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Sunámganj ..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,182·70	.....	2,182·70	34·76	....	34·76	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,775·15	.....	1,734·10	11·83	....	11·56	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[47] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL).—(*Continued.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Karimganj .. Convicts ..	11	....	11	15·73	·50	16·23	33	3	36	38	3	41	·54	·05	·59	1	..	1	1	..	1
	Under-trials..	11	....	11	3·27	·07	3·34	9	3	12	2	....	2	·02	....	·02	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·74	....	·74	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
18	Habiganj .... Convicts ..	16	4	20	19·69	·06	19·75	50	4	54	71	3	74	1·17	·04	1·21	1	..	1	.	..	....
	Under-trials..	8	....	8	5·16	·02	5·18	12	1	13	14	....	14	·23	....	·23	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	4	....	4	1·39	....	1·39	5	....	5	3	....	3	·15	....	·15	....	..	....	..	..	....
19	South Sylhet Convicts ..	10	5	15	9·62	·07	9·69	33	3	36	32	1	33	·68	·03	·71	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials..	6	....	6	5·35	·19	5·54	16	3	19	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·02	....	·02	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
20	Hailákándi .. Convicts ..	12	4	16	6·93	·01	6·94	26	1	27	47	1	48	·51	....	·51	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials..	5	....	5	1·02	·02	1·04	14	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
21	Tura ..... Convicts ..	26	3	29	8·61	....	8·61	18	....	18	43	....	43	·81	·02	·83	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials..	3	....	3	1·72	·03	1·75	13	1	14	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	..	....
22	Kohima ... Convicts ..	6	3	9	10·43	·01	10·44	42	1	43	60	....	60	1·27	....	1·27	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Under-trials..	3	....	3	3·02	....	3·02	37	...	37	6	....	6	·11	....	·11	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....

[47] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)—(*Continued.*)

Serial No.	Jails.	10			11			12														
		Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength														
								A			B			C			D			E		
								Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Karimganj .. Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,415·77	6,000·00	2,526·19	34·33	100·00	36·35	....	..	....	63·57	....	61·61	63·57	....	61·61
	Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	611·62	....	598·80	6·12	....	5·99	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Habiganj .... Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	3,605·89	50,000·00	3,746·84	59·42	666·67	61·27	....	..	....	50·79	....	50·63	50·79	....	50·63
	Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,713·18	....	2,702·70	44·57	....	44·40	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	2,158·27	....	2,158·27	107·91	....	107·91	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	South Sylhet Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	3,326·40	14,285·71	3,405·57	70·69	428·57	73·27	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials..	....	..	....	1	..	1	373·83	....	361·01	....	....	....	186·91	..	180·51	....	....	....	186·91	....	180·51
	Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Hailákándi .. Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	6,782·11	100,000·00	6,916·43	73·59	....	73·49	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Tura ..... Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	4,994·19	....	4,994·19	94·08	....	96·40	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	581·39	....	571·43	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Kohima .... Convicts ..	....	..	....	..	..	....	5,752·64	....	5,747·13	121·76	....	121·65	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Under-trials..	....	..	....	..	..	....	1,986·75	....	1,986·75	36·42	....	36·42	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Civil prisoners	....	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[47] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)—(*Continued.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	Cherra Punji..	Convicts ..	115	....	115	118·94	....	118·94	146	....	146	126	....	126	6·87	....	6·87	....	..	....	..	..	....
24	Telikhal ..	„ ..	300	....	300	286·29	....	286·29	341	....	341	497	....	497	18·15	....	18·15	8	..	8	1	..	1
25	Disangmukh ..	„ ..	150	....	150	143·27	....	143·27	150	....	150	41	....	41	1·05	....	1·05	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	1,535	122	1,657	706·40	34·64	741·04	1,178	63	1,241	1,483	54	1,537	55·98	1·51	57·49	61	1	62	6	..	6
		Under-trials..	195	10	205	70·55	3·52	74·07	263	24	287	41	7	48	1·84	·51	2·35	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	54	....	54	10·40	·30	10·70	34	3	37	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	228	49	277	158·64	2·63	161·27	379	23	402	523	17	540	9·53	·44	9·97	10	..	10	1	..	1
		Under-trials..	85	....	85	33·50	·88	34·38	187	18	205	45	1	46	·59	....	·59	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	26	....	26	6·23	·14	6·37	30	4	34	4	....	4	·15	....	·15	1	..	1	..	..	....
	Total of Temporary Jails.	Convicts ..	565	....	565	548·50	....	548·50	637	....	637	664	....	664	26·07	....	26·07	8	..	8	1	..	1
		Under-trials..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
	Grand Total	Convicts ..	2,328	171	2,499	1,413·54	37·27	1,450·81	2,194	86	2,280	2,670	71	2,741	91·58	1·95	93·53	80	1	81	8	..	8
		Under-trials..	280	10	290	104·05	4·40	108·45	450	42	492	86	8	94	2·43	·51	2·94	4	..	4	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	80	....	80	16·63	·44	17·07	64	7	71	5	....	5	·25	....	·25	1	..	1	..	..	....

[47] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)—(*Concluded.*)

Serial No.	Jails.		10			11			12														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A			B			C			D			E		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	Cherra Punji..	Convicts ..	....	..	....	....	..	....	1,059·36	....	1,059·36	57·76	....	57·76	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Telikhal ..	„ ..	....	..	....	7	..	7	1,736·00	....	1,736·00	6·34	....	6·34	24·45	..	24·45	3·49	....	3·49	27·94	....	27·94
25	Disangmukh ..	„ ..	....	..	....	....	..	....	286·17	....	286·17	7·33	....	7·33	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Jails	Convicts ...	20	1	21	7	..	7	2,099·38	1,558·89	2,074·11	79·25	43·59	77·53	9·91	..	9·45	76·44	28·87	74·22	86·35	28·87	83·67
		Under-trials..	1	..	1	2	..	2	581·15	1,988·64	648·04	26·08	144·89	31·73	28·35	..	27·00	14·17	....	13·50	42·52	....	40·50
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	..	....	96·15	....	93·46	·96	....	·93	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	3	..	3	5	..	5	3,296·77	6,463·88	3,348·42	60·07	167·30	61·82	31·52	..	31·09	31·52	....	31·00	63·04	....	62·00
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	1	..	1	1,343·28	1,136·36	1,337·99	17·61	....	17·16	29·85	..	29·09	....	....	....	29·85	....	29·09
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	1	..	1	642·05	....	627·94	24·08	....	23·55	160·51	..	156·99	....	....	....	160·51	....	156·99
	Total of Temporary Jails	Convicts ...	....	..	....	7	..	7	1,210·57	....	1,210·57	47·53	....	47·53	12·76	..	12·76	1·82	....	1·82	14·58	....	14·58
		Under-trials..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grand Total.	Convicts ...	23	1	24	19	..	19	1,888·87	1,905·02	1,889·29	64·79	52·32	64·47	13·44	..	13·09	43·16	26·83	42·71	56·60	26·83	55·83
		Under-trials..	1	..	1	3	..	3	826·53	1,818·18	866·76	23·35	115·91	27·11	28·83	..	27·66	9·61	....	9·22	38·44	....	36·88
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	1	..	1	300·66	....	292·91	15·03	....	14·65	60·13	..	58·58	....	....	....	60·13	....	58·58

NOTE.—The figures in column 4 will not necessarily agree with those in columns 10 and 16 of the General Summary and Statement No. I. (Judicial) respectively, as the average number of convicts of the temporary jails has been calculated in this statement by the actual number of days those jails were in existence during the year of report.

C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

Serial number.	Jails.	2	3																				4							
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength.							
			Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
			A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Gauháti		...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	4	...	3	...	84	4	...	...	9	...	903·45	...	.....	...	47·20	47·20	566·34	26·97
2	Tezpur		...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	8	4	96	1	...	...	7	...	790·29	...	.....	...	.....	...	665·51	6·93
3	Sylhet		...	...	132	...	21	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	5	2	1	141	8	1	...	14	...	746·27	...	118·72	28·27	.....	...	797·15	45·23
4	Shillong		...	...	22	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	1	15	1	...	...	2	...	586·04	26·64	.....	...	.....	...	309·57	26·64
5	Dhubri		...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	1	...	...	1	...	1,424·15	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,238·39	61·92
6	Nowgong		...	...	37	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	3	16	1	...	...	2	...	729·21	...	19·71	...	19·71	...	315·33	19·71
7	Sibságar		...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	87·26	...	.....	...	.....	...	305·41	....
8	Dibrugarh		...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	4	...	48	2	...	...	8	...	543·68	...	.....	...	.....	...	899·90	37·49
9	Silchar		...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	66	3	...	...	4	...	617·83	...	.....	...	.....	...	970·87	44·13
	Total of Jails		...	...	537	1	22	5	...	...	8	7	3	2	55	9	39	10	500	21	1	...	48	...	724·66	1·35	29·69	6·75	10·80	9·45	674·73	28·34
1	Goálpára		...	...	...	...	...	...	25	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,401·87	77·88
2	Barpeta		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	142·55	...	.....	...	285·10	213·83	71·28	...
3	Mangaldai		...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	842·69	...
4	Jorhát		...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	170·07	...	.....	...	.....	...	85·03	...
5	Golághát		...	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	419·11	...	83·82	...	.....	...	1,424·98	83·82
6	Lakhimpur		...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	12	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,351·35	225·23	563·06	...
7	Sunámganj		...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	161·68	...	80·84	...	.....	...	808·41	...
8	Karimganj		...	...	2	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	123·23	...	.....	...	.....	...	800·99	...
9	Habiganj		...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	9	...	810·12	...	.....	...	202·53	...	1,063·29	50·63
10	South Sylhet		...	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	309·60	...	.....	...	.....	...	928·79	...
11	Hailákándi		...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	3,170·03	...	.....	...	.....	...	3,458·20	...
12	Tura		...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	1,974·45	...	116·14	...	.....	...	1,277·58	...
13	Kohima		...	...	17	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	3	...	1,628·35	...	766·28	...	.....	...	1,053·64	...
	Total of Lock-ups		...	...	88	...	11	...	100	1	20	5	...	...	5	1	3	...	156	3	1	...	30	...	545·67	...	68·21	...	124·02	31·00	967·32	18·60
1	Cherra Punji		...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	1	...	31	...	...	...	8	...	269·04	...	.....	...	.....	...	260·64	...
2	Telikhal		...	...	135	1	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	31	...	...	...	194	...	1	...	13	...	471·55	3·49	.....	...	45·41	24·45	677·63	...
3	Disangmukh		...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	76·78	...	.....	...	.....	...	62·82	...
	Total of Temporary Jails		...	...	178	1	...	...	...	...	13	7	..	...	41	...	3	...	234	...	1	...	21	...	324·52	1·82	.....	...	23·70	12·76	426·62	...
	Grand Total		...	...	803	2	33	5	100	1	41	19	3	2	101	10	45	10	890	24	3	...	99	...	553·48	1·38	22·75	3·45	28·26	13·09	613·48	16·54

C.—Prisons.—(Vital.)

Showing the mortality, according to age, among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3						4						5						6						7					
Serial number.	Jails.	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
1	Gauháti	·33	1·00	...	...	...	...	113·84	3·83	11	...	96·63	...	29·08	·42	1	...	34·39	...	1·83	.....	...	...	.....	...	145·08	5·25	12	...	82·71	...
2	Tezpur	·58	...	...	...	...	...	111·83	4·00	4	...	35·77	...	24·67	.....	2	...	81·07	...	1·50	.....	1	...	666·67	...	138·58	4·00	7	...	50·51	...
3	Sylhet	·91	...	...	...	...	...	316·42	15·42	20	...	63·21	...	75·00	.....	9	...	120·00	...	8·33	... ..	1	...	120·05	...	400·66	15·42	30	...	74·88	...
4	Shillong	...	·25	...	...	...	...	28·58	·41	2	...	69·96	...	9·66	.....	3	...	310·56	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	38·25	·66	5	...	130·72	...
5	Dhubri	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·67	...	2	...	119·98	...	·91	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	17·58	.....	2	...	113·77	...
6	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·92	·83	1	...	22·26	...	5·00	·08	2	...	400·00	...	·25	.....	2	...	8,000·00	...	50·17	·91	5	...	99·66	...
7	Sibságar	·08	...	...	...	...	...	114·59	2·17	...	...	...	...	14·50	.....	...	...	.....	...	·08	.....	1	...	12,500·00	...	129·25	2·17	1	...	7·74	...
8	Dibrugarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·42	1·75	3	...	60·70	...	3·00	.....	1	...	333·33	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	52·42	1·75	4	...	76·31	...
9	Silchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·75	3·17	2	...	34·63	...	5·84	·67	1	1	171·23	1,492·54	·75	·83	1	...	1,333·33	...	64·33	4·67	4	1	62·18	214·13
	Total of Jails	1·90	1·25	...	...	...	...	854·02	31·58	45	...	52·69	...	167·66	1·17	19	1	113·32	854·70	12·74	·83	6	...	470·96	...	1,036·32	34·83	70	1	67·55	28·71
1	Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·00	·08	1	...	90·90	...	2·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	13·17	·08	1	...	75·93	...
2	Barpeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·84	...	2	...	168·92	...	1·75	.....	1	...	571·43	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	13·67	...	3	...	219·46	...
3	Mangaldai	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·25	1·00	...	...	...	...	4·34	·08	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	17·59	1·08	...	...	.....	...
4	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·75	·17	...	...	...	...	·50	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	12·25	·17	...	...	.....	...
5	Golághát	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·58	·17	1	...	104·38	...	1·75	.....	1	...	571·43	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	11·33	·17	2	...	176·52	...
6	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	...	2	...	299·85	...	1·17	·50	...	...	.....	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	7·92	·50	2	...	252·53	...
7	Sunámganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·75	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	.....	...	...	.....	...	·25	.....	...	...	.....	...	15·00	.....	...	...	.....	...
8	Karimganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·42	·42	1	...	74·52	...	1·92	.....	...	...	.....	...	·83	·08	...	...	.....	...	16·17	·50	1	...	61·84	...
9	Habiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·16	...	1	...	65·96	...	5·50	.....	...	...	.....	...	·17	... ..	...	...	.....	...	20·83	.....	1	...	48·01	...
10	South Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·58	·25	...	...	...	...	1·84	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	10·42	·25	...	...	.....	...
11	Hailákándi	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·91	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7·08	.....	...	...	.....	...
12	Tura	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·83	...	...	...	...	...	2·33	.....	...	...	.....	...	·09	.....	...	...	.....	...	8·25	.....	...	...	.....	...
13	Kohima	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	·08	...	...	...	...	... .	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	1·42	·08	...	...	.....	...
	Total of Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	127·16	2·17	8	...	62·91	...	26·44	·58	2	...	75·64	...	1·50	·08	...	...	.....	...	155·10	2·83	10	...	64·47	...
	Grand Total	1·90	1·25	...	...	...	...	981·18	33·75	53	...	54·02	...	194·10	1·75	21	1	108·19	571·43	14·24	·91	6	...	421·35	...	1,191·42	37·66	80	1	67·15	26·55

Showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1886 according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Gauháti	86·50	7	80·92	18·67	2	107·12	17·75	...	.....	14·16	1	70·62	13·08	2	152·91	·17	...	.....
2	Tezpur	56·83	2	35·19	16·08	1	62·19	35·50	2	56·34	14·42	...	.....	17·42	2	114·81	2·33	...	.....
3	Sylhet	149·25	10	67·00	124·83	5	40·05	84·25	9	106·82	31·00	2	64·52	24·00	3	125·00	2·75	1	363·64
4	Shillong	3·92	...	.....	11·83	...	.....	9·08	4	440·53	8·33	1	120·05	4·58	...	.....	1·17	...	.....
5	Dhubri	14·67	2	136·33	1·75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·25	...	.....	·91	...	.....	...	...	.....
6	Nowgong	35·25	4	113·47	7·58	1	131·93	6·00	...	.....	1·33	...	.....	·84	...	.....	·08	...	.....
7	Sibságar	51·83	...	.....	33·92	..	.....	24·58	...	.....	9·92	...	.....	10·42	1	95·97	·75	...	.....
8	Dibrugarh	39·50	3	75·95	6·92	1	144·51	3·67	...	.....	1·75	...	.....	2·33	...	.....	...	...	.....
9	Silchar	37·00	4	108·11	17·08	...	.....	9·33	...	.....	1·92	...	.....	3·25	1	307·69	·42	...	.....
	Total of Jails	474·75	32	67·40	238·66	10	41·90	190·16	15	78·88	83·08	4	48·15	76·83	9	117·14	7·67	1	130·38
1	Goálpára	11·00	1	90·91	1·00	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
2	Barpeta	5·25	...	.....	1·92	1	520·83	5·58	2	358·42	·67	...	.....	·25	...	.....	...	...	.....
3	Mangaldai	14·75	...	.....	·67	...	.....	1·50	...	.....	·67	...	.....	1·08	...	.....	....	...	.....
4	Jorhát	7·50	...	.....	1·50	...	.....	·58	...	.....	·42	...	.....	1·42	...	.....	1·00	...	.....
5	Golághát	8·17	2	244·79	1·58	...	.....	·33	...	.....	·25	...	.....	1·17	...	.....	...	...	.....
6	Lakhimpur	6·84	1	146·20	1·00	1	1,000·00	·50	...	.....	·08	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
7	Sunámganj	12·83	...	.....	1·34	...	.....	·58	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·17	...	.....	·08	...	.....
8	Karimganj	12·42	...	.....	·34	...	.....	1·08	1	925·93	·50	...	.....	1·58	...	.....	·75	...	.....
9	Habiganj	17·25	1	57·97	·92	...	.....	·33	...	.....	·25	...	.....	·08	...	.....	2·00	...	.....
10	South Sylhet	9·42	...	.....	·17	...	.....	·92	...	.....	·08	...	.....	·08	...	.....	...	...	.....
11	Hailákándi	6·08	...	.....	·17	...	.....	·66	...	.....	·17	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
12	Tura	4·83	...	.....	2·25	...	.....	1·17	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
13	Kohima	1·50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total of Lock-ups	117·84	5	42·43	12·86	2	155·52	14·48	3	207·18	3·09	...	.....	5·83	...	.....	3·83	...	.....
	Grand Total	592·59	37	62·44	251·52	12	47·71	204·64	18	87·96	86·17	4	46·42	82·66	9	108·88	11·50	1	86·96

C.—Prisons.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1886.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1	Gauháti	4	...	147	6	151	6	157	13·39	·10	13·49	37	...	37	80	4	84	31	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
2	Tezpur	...	...	160	6	160	6	166	1·48	·09	1·57	68	2	70	89	4	93	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	Sylhet	9	...	255	10	264	10	274	13·97	·14	14·11	114	5	119	135	5	140	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
4	Shillong	3	...	36	5	39	5	44	1·13	·48	1·61	11	1	12	28	4	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dhubri	44	...	244	6	288	6	294	10·08	·78	10·86	110	2	112	85	...	85	80	3	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
6	Nowgong	4	1	232	9	236	10	246	8·73	·14	8·87	109	7	116	122	3	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
7	Sibságar	5	2	102	6	107	8	115	2·92	·25	3·17	42	4	46	59	4	63	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh	3	...	283	27	286	27	313	6·73	·85	7·58	128	12	140	146	14	160	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
9	Silchar	13	1	328	28	341	29	370	12·12	·69	12·81	140	16	156	179	10	189	1	3	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total of Jails	85	4	1,787	103	1,872	107	1,979	70·55	3·52	74·07	759	49	808	923	48	971	129	8	...	...	3	...	58	2	60
1	Goálpára	26	...	97	1	123	1	124	5·33	...	5·33	49	...	49	42	1	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
2	Barpeta	1	...	35	...	36	...	36	1·41	...	1·41	10	...	10	23	...	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mangaldai	1	...	114	12	115	12	127	1·32	·35	1·67	42	4	46	63	8	71	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
4	Jorhát	...	...	116	2	116	2	118	1·75	·06	1·81	54	1	55	53	1	54	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
5	Golághát	1	...	96	5	97	5	102	1·67	·09	1·76	21	2	23	62	2	64	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	Lakhimpur	...	...	20	2	20	2	22	·79	·01	·80	7	...	7	9	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sunámganj	...	...	53	3	53	3	56	1·69	·04	1·73	14	2	16	27	...	27	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Karimganj	8	...	73	6	81	6	87	3·27	·07	3·34	26	3	29	43	3	46	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	Habiganj	3	...	177	3	180	3	183	5·16	·02	5·18	74	1	75	91	2	93	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
10	South Sylhet	1	...	167	13	168	13	181	5·35	·19	5·54	63	3	66	97	9	106	2	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	5
11	Hailákándi	...	...	60	3	60	3	63	1·02	·02	1·04	19	2	21	39	1	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tura	12	...	33	2	45	2	47	1·72	·03	1·75	27	1	28	15	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
13	Kohima	2	...	68	1	70	1	71	3·02	...	3·02	40	...	40	29	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of Lock-ups	55	...	1,109	53	1,164	53	1,217	33·50	·88	34·38	446	19	465	593	30	623	65	4	...	...	1	...	59	...	59
	Grand Total	140	4	2,896	156	3,036	160	3,196	104·05	4·40	108·45	1,205	68	1,273	1,516	78	1,594	194	12	...	...	4	...	117	2	119

C.—Prisons.—Statement A.

Showing the nature and accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of Assam at the close of the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1886 in the part of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
1	Gauhâti	Cells	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	30	....	....	....	7	....	22	....	1	....	....	32	360	452			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	30	....	4	....	7	....	22	....	1	....	....	32	360	456	....	109	751
		Total average population	8·46	....	....	....	·04	....	13·36	....	....	....	....	5·40	134·62	161·88			
2	Tezpur	Cells	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	6				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	48	....	....	....	4	....	29	....	....	....	....	23	196	300			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	48	....	1	....	4	....	29	....	1	....	....	23	200	306	....	24	720
		Total average population	7·82	....	....	....	1·18	....	1·46	....	....	....	....	3·84	132·71	147·01			
3	Sylhet	Cells	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	127	....	....	....	15	....	73	10	....	....	....	21	931	1,177			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	129	....	....	....	15	....	73	10	....	....	....	21	931	1,179	....	916	3,235
		Total average population	38·66	....	....	....	2·65	....	13·51	·14	....	....	....	15·37	364·75	435·08			
4	Shillong	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	6	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	8	49	72			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	6	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	8	49	72	....	361	....
		Total average population	2·51	....	....	....	....	....	1·13	....	....	....	·09	1·13	34·29	39·15			
5	Dhubri	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	16	22			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	16	22	....	128	126
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	10·08	....	....	....	....	·81	16·12	27·01			
6	Nowgong	Cells	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2					
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	10	88	118			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	10	....	2	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	10	88	120	....	73	634
		Total average population	3·09	....	....	....	....	....	8·77	....	....	....	....	1·02	46·89	59·77			
7	Sibsâgar	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	8	....	....	....	4	....	14	....	....	....	....	4	240	270			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	8	....	....	....	4	....	14	....	....	....	....	4	240	270	....	12	410
		Total average population	3·24	....	....	....	1·58	....	2·92	....	....	....	....	2·31	123·57	133·62			

C.—PRISONS.—STATEMENT A.—(*Concluded.*)

Showing the nature and accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of Assam at the close of the year 1886.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1886 in the part of the jail devoted to													Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
		Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3		Rs.	Rs.
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	20	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	12	50	113			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
8	Dibrugarh	Total	20	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	12	53	116	.....	78	1,115
		Total average population	3·75	.....	.....	.....	1·93	.....	6·66	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·56	47·95	62·85			
		Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	16	.....	6	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	104	166			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
9	Silchar	Total	16	.....	6	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	104	166	.....	526	465
		Total average population	4·38	.....	.....	.....	2·85	.....	11·11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·88	59·69	83·91			
		Cells	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	14			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	265	.....	6	.....	52	.....	195	10	2	.....	4	122	2,034	2,690			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
	Total of Jails	Total	267	.....	13	.....	52	.....	195	10	3	.....	4	122	2,038	2,704	.....	2,335	7,456
		Total average population	71·91	.....	.....	.....	10·23	.....	69·00	·14	.....	.....	·09	38·32	960·59	1,150·28			
		Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	32			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1	Goalpára	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	32	.....	....	337
		Total average population	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·48	.....	5·33	.....	.....	.....	.....	·06	12·78	19·65			
		Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	18	53			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
2	Barpeta	Total	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	18	53	.....	276	.....
		Total average population	·42	.....	.....	.....	·08	.....	1·40	.....	.....	.....	.....	·01	13·61	15·52			
		Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	30			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
3	Mangaldai	Total	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	30	.....	3	33
		Total average population	1·14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·29	15·72	19·74			
		Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	60	73			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
4	Jorhát	Total	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	60	73	.....	63	.....
		Total average population	·16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·31	.....	.....	.....	.....	·25	11·45	14·17			
		Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	16	30			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
5	Golaghát	Total	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	16	30	....	16	.....
		Total average population	·67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	·36	11·11	13·74			

6	Lakhimpur	Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	29				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
		Total	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17	29	....	300	....	
		Total average population	1·15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·66	8·05	9·86				
7	Sunámganj	Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	35				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	35	....	....	370	
		Total average population	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·56	.....	1·69	·04	.....	.....	.....	....	12·37	15·66				
8	Karimganj	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	3	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	9	20				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	3	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	9	20	....	....	218	
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	·74	....	3·25	....	....	....	....	·57	15·75	20·31				
9	Habiganj	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	....	....	....	....	4	16	32				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	....	....	....	....	4	16	32	....	....	303	
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	1·39	....	5·16	....	....	....	....	·08	19·69	26·32				
10	South Sylhet	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	5	10	21				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	5	10	21	....	34	240	
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	5·37	....	....	....	....	·26	9·62	15·25				
11	Hailákándi	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	12	21				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	12	21	....	196	....	
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	1·02	....	....	....	....	·03	6·93	7·98				
12	Tura	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	26	38				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	6	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	26	38	....	....	287	
		Total average population	·81	....	....	....	....	....	1·72	....	....	....	....	·03	7·80	10·36				
13	Kohima	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	6	16				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	6	16	....	....	1,313	
		Total average population	1·38	....	....	....	....	....	2·91	....	....	....	....	·01	9·16	13·46				
	Total of Lock-ups	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	31	....	....	....	22	....	82	....	....	....	....	53	242	430				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	31	....	....	....	22	....	82	....	....	....	....	53	242	430	....	888	3,104	
		Total average population	5·73	....	....	....	5·25	....	33·35	·04	....	....	....	3·61	154·04	202·02				
	Grand Total	Cells	2	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	14				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	296	....	6	....	74	....	277	10	2	....	4	175	2,276	3,120				
		Ditto without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	298	....	13	....	74	....	277	10	3	....	4	175	2,280	3,134	....	5,223	10,560	
		Total average population	77·64	....	....	....	15·48	....	102·35	·18	....	....	·09	41·93	1,114·63	1,352·30				

C.—Prisons.—Statement B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
1	Gauhátı	333	23	34	78	54	40	206	25	38	25	16	104
2	Tezpur	398	35	35	119	47	10	211	26	83	34	9	152
3	Sylhet	613	40	88	109	52	6	255	109	115	79	15	318
4	Shillong	80	30	23	24	2	...	49	...	...	1	...	1
5	Dhubri	185	137	9	10	1	..	20	12	12	3	1	28
6	Nowgong	232	43	87	38	17	16	158	22	6	2	1	31
7	Sibságar	355	117	40	64	28	18	150	29	32	19	8	88
8	Dibrugarh	288	52	44	61	12	4	121	41	37	29	8	115
9	Silchar	266	38	143	47	7	...	197	30	1	...	...	31
	Total	2,750	515	503	550	220	94	1,367	294	324	192	58	868

C.—Prisons.—Statement C.

Showing the working of the Mark System during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4										5										6										7	8
Serial No.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by convicts entered in column 4.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.
			Sentenced to										Sentenced to										Sentenced to											
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Gauháti	....	11	7	6	4	....	....	....	..	..	..	53	115	131	188	....	....	....	..	..	..	44	61	94	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8 0	1 4 10
2	Tezpur	....	18	7	3	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	52	82	85	....	....	149	....	..	..	..	43	66	78	..	..	149	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
3	Sylhet	....	39	15	9	13	1	1	....	1	1	..	98	144	198	228	168	287	....	200	300	..	56	97	135	168	168	287	..	200	300	..	9 12 0	2 3 6
4	Shillong	....	8	4	....	3	....	....	....	..	..	..	51	72	....	207	....	....	....	..	..	..	46	55	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
5	Dhubri	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
6	Nowgong	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	37	54	....	....	....	....	148	..	..	..	37	49	..	..	..	..	148	..	..	..	.....	.....
7	Sibságar	....	4	10	1	1	....	2	....	..	..	..	70	94	135	75	....	209	....	..	..	..	53	68	135	75	..	183	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
8	Dibrugarh	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	72	86	....	....	....	219	....	..	..	..	60	71	..	..	..	219	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
9	Silchar	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..	91	92	....	....	....	295	....	..	..	..	72	92	..	..	..	295	..	..	..	..	3 6 0	2 1 6
10	Goálpára	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
11	Barpeta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
12	Mangaldai	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	113	....	43	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	113	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
13	Jorhát	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	107	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
14	Golághát	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	111	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
15	Lakhimpur	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
16	Sunámganj	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
17	Karimganj	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	51	....	119	137	....	....	....	..	..	..	51	..	119	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
18	Habiganj	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
19	South Sylhet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
20	Hailákándi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
21	Tura	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
22	Kohima	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
	Total	1	90	49	22	23	2	6	1	1	1	..	113	144	198	228	168	295	148	200	300	..	52	81	110	149	94	219	148	200	300	..	9 12 0	0 1 4

C.—PRISONS.—STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned during the year 1886.

1	2	3	4	5																						6		
				Convicts admitted during the year 1886 under sentence not exceeding—																								
				A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.		
																				Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
																				a		b		Sentenced to death.				
Serial number.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column 2.	One month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	VI.	All sections	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
2	VII.	Ditto	„ relating to the Army and Navy	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
3	VIII.	Ditto	„ against the public tranquillity.....	220	..	102	2	73	..	19	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	454	2	456
4	IX.	162, 163, 170 and 171.	„ by others relating to public servants.....	15	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
5	„	All other sections..	„ by public servant.....	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
6	X.	All sections	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.	18	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	28
7	XI.	193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding.	12	2	10	3	2	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	7	37
8	„	201 to 204	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
9	„	206 to 210	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposal of property....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
10	„	211	Making false criminal charge.....	4	..	4	1	4	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	18
11	„	212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions and the like.	6	..	11	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
12	„	217 to 223	Offences by public servants against public justice ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
13	„	228 and 229	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14	XII.	241 to 254	Lighter offences relating to coin	2	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
15	„	All other sections..	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	XIII.	All sections	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
17	XIV.	264 to 289	„ affecting the public health and safety	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	17
18	„	290 and 291	Nuisances	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
19	„	292 to 294*a*.....	Obscene book and lotteries	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
20	XV.	All sections	Offences relating to religion	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
21	XVI.	302, 303 and 307 ..	Murder and attempt to murder.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	7	..	19	4	23
22	„	304, 304*a*, 305, 306, and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same, and abetting suicide.	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	27	..	27
23	„	309	Attempt to commit suicide.....	15	6	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	26
24	„	311	Being a thug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	„	312 to 318	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
26	„	323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	223	6	47	3	16	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	9	301
27	„	324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life.	41	..	32	1	23	1	26	1	12	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	149	3	152
28	„	341 to 348	Wrongful restraint and confinement	35	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59
29	„	353, 354, 356 and 357.	Aggravated assault	19	..	14	..	14	..	2	..	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	77

1	2	3	4	5																				6		
				Convicts admitted during the year 1886, under sentence not exceeding—																						
				A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
Serial number.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column 2.	One month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																				a		b				
																				For life.		For a term.				
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
30	XVI.	363 to 373	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	2	..	2	1	2	..	6	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	19
31	„	374	Unlawful compulsory labour	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
32	„	376	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
33	„	377	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
34	XVII.	379 to 381, 461, and 462.	Theft, including theft in building and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle.	289	18	184	7	83	1	63	3	48	1	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	684	31	715
35	„	384 and 385	Extortion, unaggravated	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
36	„	386 to 389	„ aggravated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	„	392, 394, and 382	Robbery and aggravated theft	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
38	„	395, 400 to 402	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	„	403 and 404	Dishonest misappropriation	7	1	14	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	32
40	„	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	5	..	11	1	12	..	3	..	11	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1	52
41	„	411 to 414	Receiving and concealing stolen property	33	2	81	5	42	1	23	1	29	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	9	224
42	„	417 to 420	Cheating	8	..	8	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	24
43	„	421 to 424	Fraudulent deeds and distributions of property	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
44	„	426 to 440	Mischief	15	..	9	..	3	..	1	..	25	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55
45	„	447 to 448	Simple trespass and house-trespass	57	2	22	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	2	86
46	„	449, 450, 459, and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking.	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
47	„	451 to 458	House-breaking and house-trespass	22	..	28	..	44	1	30	..	19	..	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	165	1	166
48	XVIII.	465 to 489	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
49	XIX.	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
50	XX.	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	4	..	11	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
51	XXI.	500 to 502	Defamation	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
52	XXII.	504 to 510	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
53	Criminal Procedure Code.	505 to 517	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves.	2	..	2	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
	Penal Code	401	Act I. of 1882, desertion	436	68	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	69	519
54	All other offences.			100	13	73	..	32	..	25	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	13	250
			Act XIII. of 1859	13	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	24
			Total number admitted during the year 1886	1,658	125	725	30	408	8	246	6	245	4	109	3	15	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	7	..	3,427	176	3,603

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7. a. Ending in conviction.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7. b. Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7. c. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247. a. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	27	1	..	..	21	7	70·3	33·3	19	..	..	6	11	1	31·6	35·3	..	..
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .	2	..	..	1	2	..	100·0	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	78	..	1	..	63	60	64·5	95·2	50	1	..	43	2	..	84·3	95·5	..	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	398	5	24	23	220	172	56·8	78·2	216	24	..	148	33	33	61·7	81·7	38	1
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	8	..	..	..	7	6	87·5	85·7	6	1	..	6	..	..	85·7	100·0	1	..
		Total.....	513	6	25	24	313	245	59·3	78·2	293	26	..	203	47	35	63·6	81·2	39	1
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder .... by thugs	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Murder .... by dacoits ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		Murder .... by robbers ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		Murder .... by poison	1	..	..	..	1	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	21	..	..	8	13	8	95·2	61·5	19	1	..	8	5	8	40·0	61·5	1	..
13	307	Attempts at murder	9	..	1	3	5	2	100·0	40·0	8	..	..	2	4	2	25·0	33·3	1	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	33	..	1	7	26	14	100·0	53·8	33	1	..	14	13	2	41·2	51·8	5	..
15	376	Rape	43	2	3	2	9	4	71·7	44·4	21	12	..	2	3	1	6·1	40·0	24	..
16	377	Unnatural offences	25	1	1	..	15	9	92·3	60·0	23	1	..	10	5	..	41·6	66·7	5	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	6	1	..	..	2	2	16·6	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
18	305, 306, 309... ..	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	42	3	..	2	34	27	88·1	79·4	34	3	..	25	6	..	67·6	80·7	2	..
19	329, 331, 333.....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	83	2	2	7	68	55	80·0	80·9	68	..	..	48	10	8	70·6	82·7	2	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	..	..	..	2	1	33·3	50·0	5	..	..	1	1	..	20·0	50·0	2	..
22	327, 330, 332.....	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	50·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	100·0	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	136	4	2	5	78	56	74·6	71·8	97	6	..	46	16	5	44·6	74·2	8	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ..	119	2	4	..	24	12	30·9	54·1	31	7	..	9	6	1	23·7	60·0	19	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	22	..	..	2	7	3	63·6	42·8	8	6	..	2	2	..	14·3	50·0	8	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	138	6	3	1	65	29	62·3	44·6	74	11	1	26	17	6	30·2	60·5	24	..
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	12	..	..	2	10	6	100·0	60·0	12	..	..	6	4	..	50·2	60·5	2	..
		Total ..	694	21	17	39	363	230	68·1	63·4	435	48	1	201	93	33	41·5	68·3	103	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	11	..	..	1	3	..	81·8	..	6	1	..	..	3	..	33·3	100·0	5	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	39 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery with hurt by other means.	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery other robberies	19	1	..	..	8	5	78·9	62·5	14	1	..	4	2	..	26·6	66·7	7	..

ICE I.

in the plains districts for the year 1886.

dis- of Section C.P.C.	Persons.																				Property.					
When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	21	4	25	..	..	..	25	15	..	9	..	8	38·1	38·1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	53	25	78	..	..	..	78	5	..	72	..	51	96·2	96·2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	94	..	1,092	163	1,349	..	6	·5	1,338	288	2	903	28	813	74·4	69·2	3	..	5	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	1	10	..	..	..	10	1	..	9	..	9	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	95	..	1,178	194	1,467	..	6	·5	1,456	312	2	993	28	881	74·8	69·8	3	..	5	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	12	..	17	..	29	..	..	..	28	9	2	..	8	8	47·0	28·6	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	11	4	3	..	2	2	22·2	18·2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	32	..	36	4	72	..	1	2·7	71	15	24	12	10	19	52·8	28·3	3	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	..	9	2	14	..	1	11·1	13	7	2	3	1	4	44·4	36·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	4	1	8	2	10	66·7	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	1	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	35	..	37	2	1	2·8	33	6	..	26	1	27	77·1	81·9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	133	18	158	..	..	..	158	36	6	85	21	94	70·7	67·1	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	7	6	..	1	..	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	..	104	21	131	..	11	10·6	129	36	..	64	1	54	51·9	54·5	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	34	19	53	..	3	8·8	50	20	3	21	..	13	38·2	41·9	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	23	4	28	..	2	8·7	26	11	..	15	..	13	56·5	59·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	106	33	142	..	..	..	142	70	..	67	..	55	51·9	50·4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	12	5	..	7	..	7	70·0	58·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	71	..	535	112	718	2	19	3·5	695	234	42	311	47	309	57·7	53·0	4	2	..	46	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	16	..	21	..	..	..	21	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	50·0	2,203	116	5·2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	15	3	18	..	..	..	18	8	2	8	..	7	46·7	46·7	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	57·1	1,001	301	30·0

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate, after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by police in column 7. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or sessions court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 24, *a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	184	1	10	5	34	12	75·2	35·3	130	15	1	10	16	6	6·8	38·5	48	..
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	252	7	8	10	91	44	52·3	48·3	110	25	1	31	26	7	22·8	54·4	27	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,218	26	36	8	161	117	94·1	72·6	1,173	5	3	109	40	19	9·2	73·2	192	..
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	1	..	..	6	3	71·4	50·0	5	..	..	3	2	..	60·0	60·0	..	..
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	..	..	..	1	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,695	36	54	24	304	181	85·4	59·5	1,443	47	5	157	90	32	10·5	63·5	280	2
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	782	9	15	5	152	61	30·1	40·1	183	57	..	41	42	10	17·1	49·4	139	8
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	4	..	..	..	4	4	75·0	100·	3	..	..	3	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	792	9	15	5	156	65	30·1	41·6	186	57	..	44	42	10	18·1	51·1	139	8
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking.	95	2	3	..	45	26	87·2	57·8	81	5	..	26	18	3	30·2	59·1	17	..
44	379 to 382	Theft .. { of cattle .... ordinary	211	1	10	1	131	96	94·1	73·3	185	23	..	94	32	4	45·2	74·6	31	..
			4,037	188	124	54	1,404	901	62·5	64·2	2,445	143	13	783	278	48	30·1	73·8	726	26
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	361	7	3	5	90	35	25·8	38·9	17	16	1	17	16	6	18·1	51·6	33	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	290	..	8	4	274	207	94·6	75·5	278	4	..	202	58	4	71·6	77·7	5	..
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	1,099	14	22	12	400	226	27·6	56·5	255	55	..	107	55	16	34·5	66·0	87	25
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ..	8	..	1	..	..	..	22·2	..	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total	6,101	212	171	76	2,344	1,491	57·1	63·6	3,323	246	14	1,229	457	81	34·3	72·8	905	52
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																			
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	..	..	1	5	4	60·0	80·0	2	1	..	2	..	..	66·7	100·0	1	..
50	Chapter VIII. (B), C.P.C., and Act IX. of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	60	..	..	4	31	17	60·0	54·8	11	25	..	13	10	4	36·1	56·5	4	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	32	..	1	..	32	29	100·0	90·6	29	4	..	29	3	..	87·9	90·6	..	..
52		——— Excise Laws ..	185	1	4	2	170	142	77·2	83·5	136	10	..	117	18	2	80·1	86·6	6	..
53		——— Opium Act....	160	..	2	..	138	106	65·4	76·8	95	11	..	75	18	..	70·7	80·6	3	1
54		——— Railway Laws.	11	1	..	..	7	7	36·3	100·0	4	..	..	3	..	..	75·0	100·0	1	..
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		——— Arms Act	216	..	..	2	209	194	13·9	92·8	28	2	..	23	3	1	70·7	88·5	1	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances. ..	852	..	4	5	802	719	91·9	89·6	774	13	..	702	74	..	89·2	90·4	4	3
		Total	1,521	2	11	14	1,394	1,218	74·7	87·4	1,079	66	..	964	126	7	84·2	88·4	25	4
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Forest Act.....	39	..	..	..	34	29	20·5	85·3	8	..	..	5	3	..	62·5	62·5	..	..
		Act I. of 1869, an Act for prevention of cruelty to animals.	6	1	..	..	3	2	50·0	66·7	8	..	..	1	1	..	33·3	50·0	..	..
		Act. V. of 1861	14	..	..	..	14	14	100·0	100·0	14	..	..	14	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Telegraph Act	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Ferry Act	4	..	..	..	4	4	75·0	100·0	3	..	..	3	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Frontier Police Regulation, I. of 1882.	6	..	..	..	6	5	..	83·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Prisons Act	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	70	1	..	1	62	55	40·9	88·7	28	..	..	23	4	..	82·1	85·2	..	..
		Grand Total.....	11,386	287	293	183	4,936	3,485	62·4	70·6	6,787	499	20	2,821	859	198	38·6	76·6	1,491	67

—(*Continued.*)

in the Plains districts for the year 1886.

dis- of section C.P.C.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Persons.																				Property.					
		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																										Rs.	Rs.	
1	10	..	48	40	98	..	5	10·4	93	42	8	36	1	35	72·9	66·0	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	10	..	75	48	133	..	1	1·3	131	67	..	59	..	45	60·0	54·2	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	282	15	306	1	17	6·0	287	93	1	161	9	164	58·1	60·3	..	1	..	20	3	839	165	19·6	52,665	11,345	21·5
..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	7	4	..	3	..	3	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	4	4	100·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	130	130	100·0
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	34	..	442	107	584	1	23	5·2	558	225	22	267	10	254	57·3	56·3	..	1	1	27	7	852	173	20·3	56,003	11,896	21·2
27	8	..	239	125	372	..	3	1·2	369	217	..	147	..	112	46·8	45·9	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	8	..	242	126	376	..	3	1·2	373	217	..	151	..	115	47·5	46·5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	53	5	59	..	1	1·9	58	22	..	33	2	32	60·4	60·4	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	33·3	271	5	1·8
1	1	..	214	9	224	..	3	1·4	221	83	..	131	..	128	59·8	60·4	..	..	..	7	..	177	139	74·5	10,766	9,085	84·4
23	36	..	1,601	417	2,054	..	55	3·4	1,996	723	..	1,190	2	1,006	62·8	63·7	2	..	..	68	1	1,678	939	55·9	45,936	16,100	35·0
2	4	..	50	58	112	..	1	2·0	111	61	..	42	..	26	52·0	42·0	3	..	..	5	..	42	20	47·6	1,866	1,003	53·7
2	9	..	459	44	512	1	13	2·8	498	153	1	329	3	326	71·0	71·8	1	..	..	11	..	260	240	92·3	10,860	6,936	63·8
39	24	..	299	413	736	..	5	1·7	729	356	..	351	..	183	61·2	57·9	2	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	50	..	..
69	75	..	2,676	946	3,697	1	78	2·9	3,613	1,408	1	2,076	7	1,701	63·5	63·7	8	..	5	112	1	2,164	1,333	61·6	69,749	33,129	47·5
..	2	..	7	2	11	..	..	..	11	2	..	9	..	6	85·7	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	16	21	37	..	..	..	37	18	..	17	..	12	75·0	75·0	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	138	..	138	..	..	..	138	10	..	128	..	123	92·7	92·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	198	40	240	..	1	·5	238	44	..	192	..	157	79·3	79·3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	97	66	163	..	1	1·0	162	46	..	115	..	70	72·2	92·9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	5	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	32	201	235	..	..	..	235	17	..	217	..	29	90·6	85·3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	855	37	897	..	4	·5	893	93	..	800	..	778	90·9	90·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	11	..	1,348	372	1,731	..	6	·4	1,724	230	..	1,488	..	1,185	87·9	87·6	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	26	133	159	..	..	..	159	31	..	125	..	21	80·8	80·8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	4	..	1	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	15	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	4	..	3	75·0	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	8	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	47	146	194	..	..	..	194	34	..	156	..	40	85·1	83·3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	296	..	6,469	2,003	8,768	4	135	2·1	8,614	2,660	68	5,442	92	4,485	69·3	67·8	16	3	12	317	19	3,016	1,596	49·9	1,25,752	45,025	35·8

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7, decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7. a Ending in conviction.	b Ending in acquittal or discharge.	c Pending at close of year before Magistrate or sessions court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247 a When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	....	..	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*																		
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	2	..	..	..	2	1	100·0	50·0	2	..	..	1	1	..	50·0	50·0	..	..
4	212 to 216.....	Harbouring an offender	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
5	224 to 226.....	Other offences against public justice.	5	..	..	..	5	5	100·0	100·0	5	..	..	5	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Total.....	9	..	..	..	9	8	100·0	88·9	9	..	..	8	1	..	88·9	88·9	..	..
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																		
8	302, 303, 396	Murder .... by thugs	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
9		Murder .... by dacoits	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
10		Murder .... by robbers	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
11		Murder .... by poison	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
12		Other murders	4	..	..	..	4	3	50·0	75·0	2	..	..	2	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
13	307.....	Attempts at murder.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
14	304, 308.....	Culpable homicide.....	....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
15	376.....	Rape	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3	..
16	377.....	Unnatural offences	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
17	317, 318.....	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
18	305, 306, 309.....	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
19	329, 331, 333.....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
20	325, 326, 335.....	Grievous hurt	5	..	..	..	7	7	62·5	100·0	5	..	..	4	..	..	80·0	100·0	..	..
21	328.....	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
22	327, 330, 332.....	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
23	324.....	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	..	..	..	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	..
25	346 to 348.....	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
26	372, 373.....	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
27	371.....	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Total	19	..	..	1	18	12	52·6	66·7	9	1	..	7	..	..	70·0	100·0	4	..
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																		
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Robbery with hurt by other means	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	1	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
		Robbery other robberies	1	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
4	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..

—(*Continued.*)

in the Hill Districts for the year 1886.

dis- of Section Cr.P.C.		Persons																				Property.					
	b	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
					Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
																				Before appearance before a Magistrate.									
A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PART I.—*Return of Cognizable Crime*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after the Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. Ending in conviction. (*a*)	Ending in acquittal or discharge. (*b*)	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court. (*c*)	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate. (*a*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the person*—(Concluded.)																			
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	3	..	..	..	2	2	100·0	100·0	3	..	..	1	..	..	33·3	100·0	..	..
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	9	1	..	..	4		88·9	75·0	8	..	..	3	1	..	37·5	75·0	1	..
37	449 to 452	House-trespass, with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	16	1	..	1	8	6	93·7	75·0	15	..	..	5	1	..	33·3	83·3	1	..
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	3	..	..	..	3	1	33·3	33·3	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	1	..
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4	..	..	..	4	2	25·0	50·0	1	..	..	1	..	..	100·0	100·0	1	..
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	379 to 382	Theft ..... of cattle .... / ordinary	1 / 113	.. / 3	.. / ..	.. / ..	1 / 55	.. / 38	.. / 80·5	.. / 69·1	.. / 90	.. / ..	.. / 1	.. / 27	.. / 8	.. / ..	.. / 29·6	.. / 77·1	.. / 16	.. / 1
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	10	2	..	..	4	4	60·0	100·0	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property..	5	..	..	..	5	4	100·0	80·0	4	1	..	4	1	..	80·0	80·0	1	..
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	7	..	..	..	5	4	71·4	80·0	4	1	..	3	..	..	60·0	100·0	1	..
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	136	5	..	..	70	50	78·7	71·4	104	2	1	37	9	..	34·6	80·4	19	2
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																			
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII.B., C. P. C., and Act IX. of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		——— Excise Laws ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		——— Opium Act ..	4	..	..	..	4	4	100·0	100·0	4	..	..	4	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
54		——— Railway Laws ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		——— Arms Act ..	6	..	..	..	5	5	100·0	100·0	6	..	..	5	..	..	83·3	100·0	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	9	..	..	..	9	9	88·9	100·0	8	..	..	8	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..
		Total ..	19	..	..	..	18	18	94·7	100·0	18	..	..	17	..	..	94·4	100·0	..	..
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Fo Act.....	4	..	..	..	3	2	75·0	66·7	3	..	..	1	1	..	33·3	50·0	..	..
		Ac of 1861	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Act VI. of 1879. preservation of wild elephants.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Frontier Police Regulation I. of 1882.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Garo Hills Administration Rules.	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	13	..	..	..	12	11	23·1	91·7	3	..	..	1	1	..	33·3	50·0	..	..
		Grand Total ..	216	6	..	2	139	107	75·5	76·9	159	3	1	76	12	..	46·6	86·3	25	2

—(*Continued.*)

in the Hill Districts for the year 1886.—(Concluded).

dis- of Section C.P.C.	Persons.																				Property.					
b			Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).					Number pending at end of year.										
When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police.	Before appearance before a Magistrate. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																									Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	50·0	1	..	..	1	..	1	50·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	..	8	..	4	50·0	4	1	..	3	..	3	37·5	75·0	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	60·0	276	52	18·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	16	..	16	..	5	31·2	11	2	..	9	..	9	56·2	81·8	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	66·7	581	256	44·1
..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	7	3	..	4	..	1	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	80	..	..
..	..	..	51	24	75	..	3	5·8	72	22	..	50	..	33	64·7	68·7	..	..	..	..	..	94	42	44·6	5,418	1,286	23·7
..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	40·0	568	529	93·1
..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	6	..	4	..	4	40·0	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	100·0	187	187	100·0
..	..	..	12	1	13	..	1	8·3	12	..	..	12	..	11	91·6	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	76	29	105	..	4	5·2	101	31	..	70	..	51	67·1	70·8	..	..	..	..	..	102	46	45·1	6,253	2,002	32·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	5	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	11	1	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	11	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	23	2	25	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	..	23	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	2	..	4	..	3	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	17	20	..	..	..	20	2	..	18	..	3	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	148	60	209	..	14	9·4	194	40	..	146	7	108	72·9	80·6	..	1	..	1	1	108	50	46·3	6,834	2,258	33·0

[56] D.—POLICE 1.—(*Continued*).

PART II.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime reported in the Plains Districts for the year 1886.*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institution of two preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115 Abetment of offence not committed, &c.		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117 Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 Concealing design to commit offence		....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	·5	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 229.	Offences against public justice	242·5	257	59	316	24	224	365	408	7	145	1	243	1	10*
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	36·0	30	3	33	3	20	24	32	3	9	..	17	..	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	88·0	83	21	104	3	71	79	85	11	17	..	49	4	4
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	30·5	32	1	33	3	18	22	23	6	11	1	3	2	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	31·5	50	1	51	26	38	40	56	3	14	..	39	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	2·5	4	..	4	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	54·0	70	1	71	49	27	70	150	11	21	..	117	..	..
		Total	485·5	527	86	613	108	400	602	768	41	219	2	480	7	17
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	11·0	10	..	10	2	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	1·0	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Total	12·0	13	..	13	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	115·0	145	..	145	20	48	68	69	13	29	..	20	..	7
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	5·0	4	..	4	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	6,970·0	6,911	1	6,912	407	3,380	4,318	3,599	282	1,380	..	1,894	..	41†
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	42·5	13	..	13	10	3	5	20	..	5	..	14	..	1
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	829·5	948	..	948	138	405	616	614	38	222	..	344	2	7*
		Total	7,847·0	7,876	1	7,877	605	3,788	4,939	4,233	320	1,607	..	2,252	2	49
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against the property.*															
18	417 to 420	Cheating	353·5	348	..	348	26	84	93	92	18	37	3	29	..	5
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	457·0	444	..	444	87	110	170	188	54	62	..	63	..	9
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	17·5	42	..	42	6	23	27	35	1	13	2	13	1	5
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	1,496·5	1,534	..	1,534	71	562	910	768	66	381	..	317	..	4
		Total	2,324·5	2,388	..	2,388	190	779	1,200	1,083	139	493	5	422	1	23
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion	3·0	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	13·5	35	1	36	..	20	31	30	7	9	..	14	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	718·5	631	..	631	23	178	208	134	50	52	1	27	..	3*
25	500 to 502	Defamation	153·0	205	..	205	11	77	90	83	18	42	..	21	..	2
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	294·0	323	1	324	11	114	147	143	12	55	..	76	..	..
27	271 to 276 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	65·5	81	2	83	34	27	51	100	1	15	..	84	..	..
28	.....	Forfeiture of bail	8·5	108	3	111	..	74	121	117	8	28	..	81	..	..
29	.....	Frivolous and vexatious complaints	1·0	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter VIII., (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	358·0	298	12	310	49	160	326	339	5	109	..	220	..	5
31	Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C.	Public nuisances	123·0	92	3	95	8	5	6	9	..	..	..	9	..	..
32	Offences under Chapter XII., C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	24·5	12	..	12	..	4	9	30	..	..	..	30	..	..
33	Offences under Chapter XXXVI., C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	129·5	135	..	135	..	103	103	98	8	54	..	36	..	..
		Total	1,922·0	1,922	22	1,944	136	762	1,092	1,084	109	364	1	599	..	10
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.															
	Regulation VI. of 1819. Act I. (B.C.) of 1866.	Ferries	122·0	133	1	134	26	92	114	119	13	37	..	68	..	1
		Contract Act of 1878	5·0	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act IV. of 1879	Railway Act	8·0	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
	„ VII. (B.C.) of 1878.	Abkary Act	7·0	7	..	7	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
		Coolie Act	....	57	..	57	..	31	35	22	..	5	..	17	..	..
	„ XIII. of 1859	Breach of Contract	234·0	218	..	218	..	142	208	228	21	22	..	185	..	..
	„ XI. of 1878	Arms Act	39·5	86	12	98	2	77	87	90	..	11	..	79	..	..
	„ V. of 1861	Police Act	32·5	74	..	74	43	46	49	81	1	4	..	76	..	..
	„ II. (B.C.) of 1864.	Jails Act	9·5	12	1	13	3	2	2	13	..	2	..	11	..	..
		Income Tax Act	....	5	..	5	..	4	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	..
		Civil Procedure Code	....	5	1	6	1	5	5	8	..	8	..	5	..	..
		Telegraph Act	1·5	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ IV. (B.C.) of 1865.	Vaccination Act	4·0	34	..	34	2	31	31	31	..	15	..	16	..	..
		Prevention of cruelty to animals	1·0	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ XIV. of 1866	Post-office Act	6·5	8	..	8	3	5	5	8	..	1	..	7	..	..
	„ I. of 1879	Stamp Act	72·0	109	6	115	..	90	131	125	1	12	..	112	..	..

* One person died.
† Two persons died.

D.—Police 1.—(*Concluded.*)

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institution of two preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Section 296 of the C. P. C.	9·0	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act I. of 1871	Pound Act	1,087·5	1,165	..	1,165	14	615	864	667	30	285	..	291	..	11
		Immigration Act	744·5	774	3	777	16	525	691	743	27	73	..	638	..	5
		Inner Line Regulation	18·0	4	..	4	..	3	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Gambling Act	5·5	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ X. of 1882, Sections 480 to 484.	Contempt of Court	·5	....	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
	„ IV. (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	31·5	67	8	75	54	24	115	167	..	34	..	133	..	..
	„ V. (B.C.) of 1876.	Bengal Municipal Act	156·5	338	..	338	64	227	437	547	34	109	..	404	..	..
		Forest Act	16·0	23	..	23	2	18	20	21	..	4	..	16	..	1
		Frontier Police Regulation	5·5	5	..	5	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
	„ III. of 1877	Registration Act	1·0	7	..	7	..	5	9	12	..	8	..	5	..	..
	„ VI. (B.C.) of 1870	Act XXXI. of 1870	·5	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ I. (B.C.) of 1871.	Village Chaukidari Act	5·0	80	..	80	19	75	75	76	..	9	..	65	..	2
		Act I. of 1869	·5	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Mutiny Act	20·0	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Elephant Preservation Act	2·0	1	..	1	..	1	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Neglect of duty	....	3	..	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
		Sylhet Municipal Bye Law	....	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	7	..	..
		Total	2,646·0	3,225	35	3,260	252	2,026	2,895	2,995	177	639	..	2,159	..	20
		Grand Total	15,352·0	16,096	144	16,240	1,313	7,803	10,797	10,253	799	3,352	8	6,932	10	126

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of the Civil, Armed Civil, Municipal, and Union Police for 1886.

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.													Distribution of Force.			
	Inspector-General, Deputy, and Assistant-Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant-District Superintendents (col. 3).(2)	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (cols. 4 and 5.) (4)	Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14, and 16.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.			
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.(1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.(1)	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant-District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.(3)				Mounted constables.	Foot and Water constables.					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
																								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Goálpára	..	1	2	41	..	216	..	260	....	....	....	7,275	1,146	1,725	12,539	17,908	..	..	8 0	9,060	49,653	49,653	....	1	4	26	115
Kámrúp	..	1	2	37	..	251	..	291	....	....	....	6,900	1,254	1,350	12,700	20,111	..	..	7 8	5,187	47,542	47,542	....	2	15	25	133
Darrang	..	1	2	27	..	135	..	165	....	....	....	5,213	854	1,287	10,767	11,605	..	..	7 8	4,090	33,816	33,816	....	1	15	19	65
Nowgong	..	1	1	17	..	123	..	142	....	....	....	3,000	870	1,320	7,162	10,072	..	..	7 8	3,689	26,113	26,113	....	1	9	10	55
Sibságar .. {Civil	..	1	3	30	..	164	..	198	....	....	....	7,864	906	969	13,368	15,054	..	..	8 0	6,718	44,879	44,879	....	1	8	19	73
{Union	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	554	....	554	....	....	....	..
Lakhimpur .. {Civil	..	1	2	19	..	106	..	128	....	....	....	8,400	594	1,221	8,540	9,926	..	..	9 0	4,148	32,829	32,829	....	....	....	14	51
Sylhet .. {Civil	..	1	6	89	..	445	..	541	....	....	....	4,800	1,171	2,380	36,423	40,209	..	..	7 8	21,699	1,06,682	1,06,682	....	2	24	62	245
{Union	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1,684	....	1,684	....	....	..	..
Cachar	..	2	1	20	..	98	..	121	....	....	....	7,972	2,093	1,842	7,441	8,727	..	..	8 8	4,480	33,555	32,555	....	....	....	13	57
Khási Hills	..	..	1	18	..	159	..	178	....	....	....	....	....	1,194	8,956	17,274	..	..	10 0	4,980	32,404	32,404	....	1	10	8	60
Total .. .. {Civil	..	9	20	298	..	1,697	..	2,024	....	....	....	51,424	8,838	13,323	1,17,896	1,50,886	..	..	8 8	64,051	4,06,473	4,06,473	....	9	85	196	854
{Union	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	2,238	....	2,238	....	....	..	..
Office of Inspector-General of Police ..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	28,199	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	5,544	33,743	33,743	....	....	....	..	..
Grand Total ..	1	9	20	298	..	1,697	..	2,024	1	30	28,199	51,424	8,838	13,323	1,17,896	1,50,886	..	..	8 8	69,595	4,42,454	4,40,216	2,238	9	85	196	854

D.—POLICE 2.—(*Concluded.*)

District.	Distribution of Force.—(*Concluded.*) In district.—(*Concluded.*) Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners & treasure, or in reserve. Officers.	Men.	Total. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district, in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (officers and men). To area. (6). Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns.	To population. (7). Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Cols. 4 and 8 of Statement A, Part I.)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties. (Cols. 27 and 28.)
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Goálpára	17	97	44	216	13	....	3,953	446,232	1 to 15·2	1 to 15·3	1 to ·01	1 to 1,716	1 to 1,685	1 to 37	1 to 28·0	1 to 25·9	1 to ·20	1 to 3,164	1 to 2,910	1 to 63	683	4·8
Kámrúp	13	103	40	251	26	....	3,634	644,960	1 „ 12·5	1 „ 12·4	1 „ ·10	1 „ 2,216	1 „ 2,176	1 „ 40	1 „ 23·0	1 „ 25·1	1 „ ·02	1 „ 4,082	1 „ 4,397	1 „ 81	957	9·0
Darrang	10	55	30	135	....	....	3,418	273,333	1 „ 20·7	.....	.....	1 „ 1,657	.....	.....	1 „ 40·7	.....	.....	1 „ 3,264	.....	.....	884	8·4
Nowgong	8	59	19	123	....	....	3,258	310,579	1 „ 22·9	1 „ 22·9	.....	1 „ 2,187	1 „ 2,157	1 „ 30	1 „ 50·1	1 „ 50·1	1 „ ·01	1 „ 4,778	1 „ 4,712	1 „ 65	683	10·5
Silságar { Civil	14	83	34	164	8	....	2,855	370,274	1 „ 14·4	1 „ 14·3	1 „ ·08	1 „ 1,570	1 „ 1,840	1 „ 29	1 „ 31·0	1 „ 25·6	1 „ ·06	1 „ 4,024	1 „ 3,282	1 „ 52	1,886	20·5
Silságar { Union	.....	.....	....	....	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	8	55	22	106	12	....	3,724	179,893	1 „ 29·3	1 „ 29·2	1 „ ·25	1 „ 1,416	1 „ 1,385	1 „ 416	1 „ 57·2	1 „ 57·2	1 „ ·25	1 „ 2,767	1 „ 2,690	1 „ 116	900	13·8
Sylhet { Civil	32	176	96	445	34*	....	5,381	1,969,009	1 „ 9·9	.....	.....	1 „ 3,639	1 „ 3,397	.....	1 „ 17·5	1 „ 17·0	.....	1 „ 6,413	1 „ 6,366	.....	4,226	13·7
Sylhet { Union	.....	.....	....	....	23	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cachar	10	41	23	98	13	....	1,285	289,425	1 „ 10·6	1 „ 10·6	1 „ ·10	1 „ 2,392	1 2 6	1 „ 46	1 „ 18·3	1 „ 18·3	1 „ ·18	1 „ 4,134	1 „ 4,055	1 „ 79	1,457	20·8
Khási Hills	10	89	19	159	6	....	6,157	169,360	1 „ 35·6	.....	.....	1 „ 951	.....	.....	1 „ 91·5	.....	.....	1 „ 2,490	.....	.....	129	1·9
Total { Civil	122	758	327	1,697	112	....	33,665	4,653,065	1 „ 16·6	.....	.....	1 „ 2,298	.....	.....	1 „ 32·0	.....	.....	1 „ 4,431	.....	.....	....	.....
Total { Union	.....	.....	....	....	31	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Office of Inspector-General of Police	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Grand Total	122	758	327	1,697	143	....	33,665	4,653,065	1 „ 16·6	.....	.....	1 „ 2,298	.....	.....	1 „ 32·0	.....	.....	1 „ 4,431	.....	.....	11,805	11·2

* In Sylhet, the sanctioned strength of the Municipal Police of all grades was 40, but the actual strength entertained during the year was 34.

Supplement to Statement B for 1886.

District.	Village Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police. Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.		Rs.	
Goálpára	721	121	45 4 0	Villagers ..	32,618	
Sylhet	5,790	65	41 0 0	Ditto ..	2,37,390	
Cachar	436	72	45 0 0	Ditto ..	19,620	
Total ..	6,947				2,89,628	

D.—POLICE.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of the Frontier Police on the 31st December 1886.

District.	Actual strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues.									Cost of Police.						
	Number of Commandants.	Number of Sub-Commandants.	Number of Subadars.	Number of Jemadars.	Number of Havildars.	Number of naiks.	Number of sipahis.	Number of buglers.	Total.	Total pay of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Travelling allowances of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers.	Total pay of men.	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darrang	....	....	....	1	6	....	57	1	65	.....	.....	263	1,856	5,441	2,361	9,921
Sibságar	....	....	....	2	10	....	115	1	128	.....	.....	12	3,326	10,398	4,662	18,398
Lakhimpur	1	....	2	7	60	....	561	7	638	8,089	903	1,003	21,649	58,182	19,550	1,09,376
Cachar	1	....	3	13	65	1	610	10	703	10,287	994	1,649	28,120	66,210	34,035	1,41,245
Gáro Hills	1	....	2	6	24	....	280	2	315	7,083	1,316	282	12,949	28,874	11,919	62,423
Nága „	1	....	3	9	43	....	479	4	539	13,165	2,246	1,168	23,572	60,370	29,700	1,30,221
Total	4	....	10	38	208	1	2,102	25	2,388	38,574	5,459	4,377	91,472	2,29,475	1,02,227	4,71,584

District.	Distribution of Police.														Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).		Remarks.
	In district.										Out of district.		Grand total.						
	Guards over prisoners, treasuries, or other public buildings.		On miscellaneous duties at head-quarters and sub-divisions.		Escort to prisoners and treasure.		In frontier outposts.		Reserve at head-quarters.		For any purpose whatever.		Officers.	Men.			To area.	To population.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Darrang	1	3	....	10	....	....	3	29	3	15	7	57	....	1	7	58	3,418	273,333	1 to 52·6	1 to 4,205	
Sibságar	3	33	....	8	....	....	6	56	3	19	12	116	....	....	12	116	2,855	370,274	1 „ 22·3	1 „ 2,892	
Lakhimpur	3	21	1	18	....	5	37	319	26	199	67	562	3	6	70	568	3,724	179,893	1 „ 5·8	1 „ 282	
Cachar	8	49	6	27	1	4	43	334	23	188	81	602	2	18	83	620	1,285	289,425	1 „ 1·8	1 „ 411	
Gáro Hills	2	21	6	44	1	8	8	71	10	103	27	247	6	35	33	282	3,653	109,548	1 „ 11·6	1 „ 348	
Nága „	4	20	10	46	7	72	20	178	9	135	50	446	6	37	56	483	6,400	94,280	1 „ 11·8	1 „ 175	
Total	21	147	23	153	9	89	117	982	74	659	244	2,030	17	97	261	2,127	21,335	1,316,853	1 „ 8·9	1 „ 551	

D.—Police.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure during the year 1886.

Districts.	Part I. Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property.																		Part II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
	Names of fairs or places of large assembly, where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.				Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.
				Officers.			Men.	Officers.			Men.	Officers.			Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.			Men.			
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.									Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.				
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22
																				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs.		
Goálpára	Chhatrashál.	15 days	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Salbari and Dumuria.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	12	1,793	One year ...	.....
Kámrúp	Darranga ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Darrang	Udalguri ...	15 „	5,000	...	...	Military guard.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong																													
Sibságar	*Nil.*																												
Lakhimpur																													
Sylhet	Kanihati ...	7 „	3,000	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Indeswar ...	7 „	5,000	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Habiganj ...	12 „	5,000	1	1	2	12	...	...	1	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Cachar	Silchar	28 „	10,000	1	1	4	28	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	5 5 9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Hailákándi ..	19 „	3,000	...	1	2	16	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Katigorah ..	7 „	4,000	...	1	1	12	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	43 0 0	43 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	....	.....
	Silkuri Tea Estate.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	7	One month.	.....

D.—POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police Force in the several districts of the Province during the year 1886.

District.	Actual strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.																				
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.												
																Under Police Act.				Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.			
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16
Goálpára	2	6	35	211	93	8	153	....	....	2	7	....	2	25	96	....	....	....	4	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Kámrúp	2	6	30	239	124	7	145	....	....	....	17	....	1	6	14	....	....	....	12	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Darrang	2	6	21	132	73	3	106	....	....	....	12	....	6	13	60	....	....	....	11	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Nowgong	1	4	13	123	71	5	65	....	1	4	10	....	3	6	36	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	1
Sibságar	3	5	25	164	64	8	109	....	....	....	4	....	4	1	16	....	....	....	6	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Lakhimpur	2	6	13	105	53	....	104	....	1	....	4	....	5	7	39	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Sylhet	6	17	72	435	172	4	427	....	....	1	9	....	13	20	79	....	....	....	4	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Cachar	1	5	15	95	12	6	98	....	....	....	4	....	3	10	40	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....
Khási Hills	1	4	14	157	163	5	9	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	3
Total	20	59	238	1,661	825	46	1,216	....	2	7	71	....	37	88	389	....	....	....	42	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	4

D.—Police.—(*Concluded.*)

District.	Punishments.—(*Concluded.*) Punished judicially by a Magistrate.—(*Concluded.*) Other offences. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Rewards. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number of Police under instruction during the year. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Goálpára	..	....	....	2	..	12	2	6	32	34	..	....	....	....	79	137	40	..	2	64	9	4	..	3	57·1	1·2	7·03
Kámrúp	....	....	....	9	..	8	2	6	27	48	..	....	1	73	57	175	45	3	2	27	17	4	..	3	35·27	1·1	1·20
Darrang	....	....	1	5	..	1	2	6	18	18	..	....	....	....	37	97	32	1	..	19	12	1	..	6	59·0	3·7	2·30
Nowgong	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	4	12	36	..	....	....	....	39	108	33	..	..	7	15	..	..	6	1·18	4·2	2·35
Sibságar	....	....	1	1	..	..	3	5	20	39	..	....	....	53	23	155	42	..	1	10	4	3	..	2	5·08	1·0	·14
Lakhimpur	....	2	2	13	..	25	2	6	14	32	..	....	....	19	20	92	34	..	..	5	5	..	..	6	59·0	4·7	·20
Sylhet	....	....	2	8	1	31	6	17	71	180	..	....	....	131	48	338	144	7	1	9	10	..	..	3	·07	·5	·37
Cachar	....	....	1	2	..	22	1	5	15	38	..	....	....	25	19	66	31	2	..	10	4	2	..	2	2·5	1·7	3·10
Khási Hills	....	....	1	4	..	2	1	4	14	40	..	....	....	....	28	114	34	2	..	10	4	10	..	3	2·6	1·7	4·50
Total ..	....	2	8	45	1	102	20	59	223	465	..	....	1	301	350	1,282	435	15	6	161	80	24	..	34	....	1·7	21·19

D.—POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general Internal Management of the Frontier Police Force of this Province during the year 1886.

District.	Actual strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.																				
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.												
																Under Police Act.				Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.			
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.
1	2			3	4	5	6.	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16
Darrang	....	1	6	58	63	1	..	....	....	....	3	....	1	5	3	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Sibságar	....	2	10	116	126	2	..	....	....	....	3	....	1	..	12	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Lakhimpur	2	7	60	568	628	9	..	....	....	....	9	....	5	21	7	....	....	....	6	..	..	..	2	..	....	....	....
Cachar	3	13	46	620	686	16	..	....	....	....	13	....	....	10	6	....	....	....	8	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Gáro Hills	2	6	24	282	292	8	..	....	....	....	3	....	1	6	4	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	5	..	....	....	....
Nága „	3	9	43	483	537	21	..	....	....	....	16	....	....	7	11	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Total	10	38	209	2,127	2,332	57	..	....	....	....	47	....	8	49	43	....	....	....	19	..	..	..	7	..	....	....	....

District.	Punishments.—(*Concluded.*)				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate.—(*Concluded.*)				Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				Number of Police under instruction during the year.							On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns VII. and VIII).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Other offences.																										
	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Sipahis.													
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Darrang	....	....	....	7	6	....	..	1	3	4	....	....	....	.....	8	49	8	1	..	6	3	..	1	..	136·8	.....	1·70
Sibságar	....	....	....	1	18	....	..	2	2	12	....	....	2	19	9	96	32	..	..	6	3	..	..	3	21·9	2·34	1·26
Lakhimpur	....	....	....	1	141	....	2	7	56	227	....	....	....	.....	56	424	170	22	4	15	9	6	9	11	120·7	1·72	25·69
Cachar	....	....	....	5	267	....	2	12	55	149	....	1	4	187	95	476	131	16	14	24	13	4	9	15	1·8	2·10	13·68
Gáro Hills	....	....	....	....	70	....	1	3	14	27	....	....	2	8	63	220	94	3	11	22	3	2	2	9	.....	2·86	13·53
Nága „	....	....	....	....	172	....	2	9	55	133	....	....	....	.....	98	393	49	9	3	27	16	32	1	7	11·6	1·30	16·35
Total	....	....	....	14	674	....	7	34	165	552	....	1	8	214	329	1,658	484	51	32	100	47	44	22	45	.....	1·9	78·21

[62]

D.—Police.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police during the year 1886.

District.	Race.																					Religion or Caste.																
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives of the Province.				Bengalis (people of Bengal).				Other foreigners.				Officers.																
	District or Assistant Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.				Subordinate Officers.				Subordinate Officers.				Subordinate Officers.				Subordinate Officers.				Muhammadans.					Hindus.										
																								Bengali.				Brahmans.								Bengalis other than Brahmans.		
	Military or Covenanted Civilians.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables and buglers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	Christians.	Assamese.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Panjabis.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Goálpára	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	149	....	1	27	36	....	..	4	26	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	..	5	..	2	16	....
Kámrúp	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	223	....	1	10	7	....	..	5	9	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	3	..	3	5	..	2	10	1
Darrang	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	127	....	1	5	..	....	..	1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	9	..	4	..	....
Nowgong	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	122	....	..	1	..	....	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	3	6	1	..	1	....
Sibságar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	160	....	..	2	..	....	1	4	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	7	12	3	2	1	....
Lakhimpur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	100	....	..	2	..	....	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	....
Sylhet	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	68	355	....	1	18	80	....	..	3	..	3	..	22	2	..	..	8	4	5	2	1	..	2	2	37	8	....
Cachar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	71	....	..	9	10	....	..	..	14	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	....
Khási Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	86	....	1	1	..	....	..	6	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Total	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	195	1,398	....	5	75	133	....	1	27	133	11	12	24	10	..	..	16	25	11	8	2	18	45	7	56	43	8

D.—Police.—(*Concluded.*)

District	Religion or Caste.—(*Concluded.*)																																		
	Officers.—(*Concluded.*)								Men.																												
	Other religions.								Muhammadans.					Hindus.															Other religions.								
	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Khámptis.	Cacharis and Rabhas.	Khásias.	Burmese.	Christians.	Assamese.	Bengali.		Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans.		Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Bengalis not Brahmans.		Hindustanis of all other castes.	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Cacharis and Rabhas.	Khásias.	Mikirs.	Bhutias.	Burmese.	Grand Total of officers and men.				
									Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.				Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.								Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.												
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72				
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	1	..	..	5	5	6	.	2	3	..	88	16	10	..	..	15	41	..	..	..	..	255				
Kámrúp	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	10	96	..	2	4	2	..	..	8	100	..	2	..	1	278				
Darrang	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	16	77	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	31	..	..	..	..	162				
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	14	87	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	142				
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	20	111	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	198				
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	61	1	..	..	..	127				
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	4	..	..	14	15	23	..	..	..	..	1	196	38	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	531				
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	8	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	117				
Khási Hills	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	29	5	1	1	10	..	3	..	23	..	16	7	36	12	1	..	..	176				
Total	..	..	1	1	23	9	..	2	14	175	15	2	..	22	34	69	13	1	63	419	3	322	66	53	..	16	36	318	13	4	..	1	1,986				

D.—Police.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men employed in the Frontier Police during the year 1886.

| District. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or Caste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[64] **E.—MILITARY.**

1. *Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

ARM OF SERVICE.	Total number of officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowances of each class.					
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.							
																Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.
4th Regt. B. I.	837	83	5	101	106	24	15	755	1	..	7	16	71	668	49	63,361 0	14,767 0 0	20,966 0 0	1,11,644 0 0	5,980 0	2,33,646 0
6th Regt. B.L.I.	821	125	..	20	20	17	53	856	1	..	13	16	80	687	51	91,520 0	12,960 0 0	16,640 0 0	965 4 0	5,292 0	2,15,976 0 0
42nd G. L. I. ..	824	124	1	52	53	27	63	805	1	2	12	14	80	711	51	69,084 0	13,560 0 0	13,392 0 0	98,132 0 0	5,784 0	2,09,616 0 0
44th ditto ..	893	13	1	14	15	17	42	832	1	2	16	16	80	757	41	57,253 0	13,570 0 0	13,242 0 0	68,928 0 0	5,670 0	1,58,563 0 0

[65] **E.—MILITARY.**

2. *Statement showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year 1886.*

ARM OF SERVICE.	EMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.							EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.						
	Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each regiment not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment, &c., detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of men at head-quarters of each regiment not on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
4th Regt. B. I.....	Two companies.	1	1	82	437	8	48	481·91	20·02	282·68	62·30	4	62	29·37
6th Regt. B. L. I.	.....	2	3	14	257	186	47	446·	38·	294	33·	6	64	78·
42nd G. L. I.	Two companies.	1	4	81	292	52	318	467	40	325	37	16	81	111·
44th ditto	One.	Dibrugarh from 1st January to 9th November 1886. From 9th November 1886 Regiment left the cantonment for field service.	3	39	468	144		508	1	245	42	8	130	7

[66]

E.—MILITARY.

3. *Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1886.*

Classification according to religion, race, &c.		Number.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
			Year. M.	Ft. Inch.	Mds. Srs.	
4th Regiment B. I.	Christians	7	24 1	5 7	7 7	
	Muhammadans	232	26 9	5 7¾	9 12	
	Hindus	516	25 7	5 6	9 7	
6th B. L. I.	Christians	1	46 7	5 7½	2 0	
	Muhammadans	200	34 4	5 8¼	1 30	
	Hindus	655	34 7	5 8½	1 35	
42nd G. L. I.	Christians	1	42 0	5 7	1 19	Sikhs. N. W. Provinces. General physiognomy and character well known.
	Muhammadans	33	33 0	5 7	1 24	Gurkhas. Jharwas. Not easily distinguishable from Gurkhas.
	Hindus	771	31 0	5 5	1 26	
44thG.L. I.	Christians	8	26 6	5 3	1 29	Caucasian type.
	Muhammadans	8	31 3	5 4	1 28	Ditto.
	Hindu	816	31 0	5 3	1 27	Mongolian type.

F.—MARINE. 1.—[*Blank.*]

F.—MARINE. 2.—[*Blank.*]

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[69, 70, 71] A.—FINANCE.

1, 2, 3.—*See* Chapter V.—Finance.

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[72] B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. *Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Services in the Public Works Department during the year 1886-87.*

(*See* Chapter IV., Section 7.)

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[73] B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works for 1886-87.*—[*Blank.*]

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[74] C.—RAILWAYS.

Assam Railways for 1886-87, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Name of work.	Miles opened during the year 1886-87.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year 1886-87.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net gain.	Number of European staff.	Number of native staff.	Total expenditure
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Coolie class.	Total number.									Total capital.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	*Nil.*	78	2,527½	3,129½	69,856½	..	75,513½	52,047 0 0	2,73,021	29,376	3,54,444	2,92,096	62,348	16	729	3,14,685
Jorhát State Railway.	"	26·5	288	....	9,273	..	9,561	2,263 0 0	36,563	337	39,163	54,281	15,113*	3	46	6,18,628
Cherra Company-ganj State Railway open Section.	7¼	..	148	10,376	....	..	10,524	1,116 0 0	2,737	881	4,734	23,608	18,874*	1	75	22,602

[75] D.—MARINE, I.

Statement showing the various Government Vessels employed in the Province of Assam during the official year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Details of the vessels.	Tonnage.	Horse-power of steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks.
					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer *Lark*	Mds. 1,000	25	1	8	7,682	1,925	
Steam-launch *Cygnet*	Tons. 19	65	1	6	3,524	3	
Other transactions	...	...	...	...	34,572	19	This includes Rs. 34,533 for subsidy to steamer service.
Steamer *Kestrel*	(*a*)76·7 (*b*)35·44	40	2	7	7,274	...	(*a*) Builder's old measurements. (*b*) Gross register.
Dove	50	35	2	7			
Steam Barge (No. 1.)	10	6	1	...			
					4,705	726	The steamers can only run during the rains, for six months of the year.
Famine Flat (*a*)	29	...	1	1			
Steel Barge (No. 2.)	...	...	...	1			

[76] D.—MARINE, II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels in the Province of Assam during the official year 1886-87.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Designation of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Nil.		

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated.*

District.	Cereals and pulses.			Oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Fibres.			Indigo.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains, including pulses.			Cotton.	Jute.	Other sorts.						Food crops.	Non-food crops.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sylhet	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	34,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,718	.....	34,718
Cachar	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	55,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,835	.....	55,835
Goálpára	63,635	35	1,144	12,975	26	.....	259	491	...	...	394	56	.....	.....	5,391	84,406	15,749	68,657
Kámrúp	502,433	...	17,265	76,308	5,499	1,289	...	...	...	...	6,412	.....	.....	.....	71,139	680,345	111,383	568,962
Darrang	171,627	...	10,190	10,753	2,104	632	...	...	...	...	18,495	.....	.....	.....	27,977	241,778	11,396	230,382
Nowgong	195,859	...	17,280	50,849	3,910	34	...	...	...	100	10,840	.....	.....	.....	26,666	305,538	51,337	254,201
Sibságar	221,058	...	5,867	9,242	7,260	20	...	...	...	...	46,896	.....	.....	.....	66,652	356,995	6,914	350,081
Lakhimpur	78,529	...	1,435	2,626	1,579	5	...	...	...	...	30,373	.....	.....	.....	13,239	127,786	2,169	125,617
Khási Hills	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gáro „	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nága „	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,233,141	35	53,181	162,753	20,378	1,980	259	491	...	100	203,963	56	.....	.....	211,064	1,887,401	198,948	1,688,453

III. E 1.—AGRICULTURE.

Price of Produce at the end of the year 1886-87.

District.	Price of produce per maund of 80lbs.													Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton, uncleaned.	Sugar.	Salt.	Ghi.	Firewood.	Matikalai.	Pulse (*moong.*)	Mustard-oil.	Tea.				
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sylhet	2 12 0	.....	2 11 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	.....	30 0 0	0 6 0	1 9 0	2 9 0	.....	60 0 0	14 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	.....
Cachar	3 6 0	.....	3 8 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0	5 0 0	0 3 0	.....
Goálpára	2 4 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	.....	37 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	.....
Kámrúp	1 14 0	.....	3 8 0	.....	7 0 0	5 0 0	.....	40 0 0	0 2 3	.....	.....	.....	27 8 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
Darrang	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	7 8 0	.....	45 0 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	6 8 0	0 4 0	.....
Nowgong	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0	5 0 0	.....	40 0 0	0 5 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0	17 8 0	4 0 0	0 4 0	.....
Sibságar	2 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	.....	35 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	16 0 0	30 0 0	27 8 0	3 8 0	0 4 0	.....
Lakhimpur	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	35 0 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	.....
Khási Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	6 8 0
Gáro „	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	0 7 0	.....
Nága „	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	0 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 8 0	.....	0 14 0	.....
General average	2 12 0	2 0 0	3 5 0	3 9 0	4 14 0	6 2 0	15 0 0	38 0 11	0 5 5	2 3 0	2 11 0	15 0 0	39 6 0	22 5 1	4 2 8	0 4 11	6 8 0

[79] E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1886-87.

2. *Labour.*

Districts.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Elephant per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Sylhet	0 8 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1 6 0
Cachar	As. 8 to Re. 1	As. 4 to As. 6	As. 12 to Re 1	.....	.....	As. 4 to Rs. 2
Goálpára	„ 8 to As. 12	0 4 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	.....	„ 4 to „ 2
Kámrúp	0 8 0	„ 4 to As. 5	1 8 0	2 0 0	.....	0 4 0
Darrang	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	.....	0 4 0
Nowgong	„ 6 to As. 12	„ 2 to As. 5	1 0 0	Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3	.....	As. 2 to As. 8
Sibságar	„ 8 to Re. 1	„ 5 to „ 6	2 0 0	3 0 0	.....	„ 2 to „ 8
Lakhimpur	„ 8 to Rs. 2	„ 4 to „ 8	Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3	.....	„ 4 to „ 12
Gáro Hills	„ 6 to As. 8	„ 3 to „ 4	1 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....
Khási „	„ 8 to Re.1-4	„ 5 to „ 8	Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2	.....	.....	.....
Nága „	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	„ 8 to Re. 1	Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8	.....	.....	As. 8 to Re. 1

[80] F.—MINES AND QUARRIES (1886-87).

Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Cachar—				
Hailákándi	None worked in the district.			
Sylhet—				
In pargana Jáflang, in Jaintia	Limestone	1	50,000*	* This figure is the estimated capacity of the quarry. It has not been settled since 1881-82, for want of proper bid.
Gáro Hills—				
Moheshkhali	Ditto	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Not leased.
Near Seeju	Ditto	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Khási and Jaintia Hills—				
Khási Hills	Lime	27	.....	18 of these are worked.
	Coal	11	.....	None worked.
Jaintia Hills	Lime	7	.....	Two of these are worked.
	Coal	5	.....	None worked.
Lakhimpur—				
Ledu, Tirap, and Namdang	Coal	3	70,461	
Ditto ditto	Mineral	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
North Lakhimpur	Gold	1	.....	No operation during the year.
Kámrúp—				
Mauza Mataikhar	Iron	...	Not worked.	
„ Chapaguri	Limestone	...	Ditto.	
Nága Hills—				
Nambar	Ditto	1	3,000	

[81] G.—MANUFACTURES (1886-87).

	Class of Manufactures. Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Tea, &c.	Earthenware, &c.	Goldsmith.
1. Number of mills and large manufactures.	...	2	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
2. Private looms or small works...	...	3,000	...	...	...	66	100	10	.....	...	...	...
3. Number of workmen in large works. Male	...	.....	...	...	...	32	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
3. Number of workmen in large works. Female	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
4. Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans.	...	9,596	115	388	...	618	2,581	104	3,315	...	536	872
5. Number of European Superintendents in large works.	...	.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
6. Value of block in ditto	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
7. Estimated annual outturn of all works.	...	Rs. 30,200	...	...	...	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 15,000	...	...	...
8. Tea-rolling machine	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...

[82] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs.
I. Animals, living (for sale)—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Bhutan	104	5,303
	Towang	39	3,120
	Manipur	7	400
	Total	150	8,823
2. Cattle	Bhutan	205	4,820
	Manipur	721	37,150
	Total	926	41,970
3. Sheep and goats	Bhutan	163	326
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	1	5
	Total	164	331
4. Other kinds	Bhutan	74	74
	Lushai Hills	1	2
	Total	75	76
		Mds.	
Ia. Betel-leaves	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	1	6
III. Canes and rattans	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	585	553
	Lushai Hills	5,111	4,216
	Hill Tipperah	1,961	2,284
	Total	7,657	7,053
IV. Caoutchouc	Bhutan	97	5,760
	Towang	267	11,215
	Dafla Hills	86	3,411
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	597	31,217
	Manipur	0-18	18
	Lushai Hills	550	27,284
	Total	1,597-18	78,905
VI. Coal and coke	Hill Tipperah	100	125
VII. Cotton, raw	Lushai Hills	113	529
	Hill Tipperah	3,451	19,350
	Total	3,564	19,879
VIII. Cotton, manufactured—			
2. Twist and yarn (Indian).	Lushai Hills	5	201
	Hill Tipperah	367	9,772
	Total	372	9,973

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
VIII. Cotton, manufactured (Continued)—			
3. Piece-goods (European).	Manipur	3 srs. 44 yds.	33
4. Piece-goods (Indian).	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	30 mds. 582 yds.	455
	Manipur	18 mds. 4,191 yds.	601
	Lushai Hills	6 mds 539 yds.	221
	Total	54 mds. 5,312 yds.	1,277
X. Dyeing materials—			
2. Madder or manjit		Mds.	
	Bhutan	29	226
	Towang	31	93
	Total	60	319
XII. Fibrous products—			
2. Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths).		No.	
	Bhutan	914	327
	Towang	1,513	559
	Total	2,427	886
XIII. Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1*a*. Oranges		Mds.	
	Towang	33	99
2. Kinds other than cocoa-nuts, oranges, and potatoes			
	Bhutan	13	44
	Towang	315	1,573
	Total	328	1,617
XIV. Grain and pulse—			
4. Rice, husked	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	262	1,048
	Lushai Hills	401	1,041
	Hill Tipperah	53	139
	Total	716	2,228
5. Rice, unhusked	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	324	648
	Lushai Hills	936	1,709
	Hill Tipperah	447	681
	Total	1,707	3,038
XV. Gums and resins	Bhutan	8	40
XVII. Horns	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	1	50
	Lushai Hills	8	99
	Total	9	149
XVII*a*. Ivory	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	3	1,180
	Manipur	15	6,650
	Lushai Hills	13	5,884
	Total	31	13,714
XVIII. Lac—			
2. Shell and button	Bhutan	33	335
	Towang	21	210
	Total	54	545

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
XXI. Mats	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	.....	50
	Hill Tipperah	.....	2,028
	Total	.....	2,078
XXII. Metals and manufactures of metals—		Mds.	
1. Brass and copper	Manipur	0-6-0	12
2. Iron	Bhutan	25	200
	Towang	0-4-0	1
	Lushai Hills	0-4-0	8
	Total	25-8-0	209
3. Other metals	Manipur	0-23-0	23
		Oz.	
XXIIa. Musk	Bhutan	36	800
	Towang	1	48
		No.	
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	60	600
	Total	Oz. 37 / No. 60	1,448
XXVI. Provisions—		Mds.	
1. Ghi	Bhutan	3	96
	Towang	0-26-0	26
	Total	3-26-0	122
3. Kinds other than ghi and dry fish.	Towang	16	80
	Hill Tipperah	51	191
	Total	67	271
XXVII. Salt	Bhutan	47	232
	Towang	1,413	7,068
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	66	395
	Total	1,526	7,695
XXIX. Seeds—			
1. Oilseeds—			
(*a*) Linseed	Hill Tipperah	138	558
(*b*) Mustard and rape	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.	1,500	3,000
(*c*) Til or gingelly	Hill Tipperah	699	3,415
2. Other seeds—			
(*b*) Tea-seed	Manipur	323	22,610
XXX Silk—			
2. Manufactured	Towang	0-20-0 / 100 yds.	400
XXXI. Spices—		Mds.	
2. Other than betel-nuts.	Bhutan	332	1,656
	Towang	2,970	16,514
	Total	3,302	18,170

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXXIII. Sugar—			
2. Unrefined.....	Hill Tipperah	162	847
XXXV*a*. Wax	Bhutan	335	9,567
	Towang.....	42	1,440
	Dafla Hills	0-10	5
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	58	1,915
	Manipur	10	385
	Lushai Hills.....	86	3,313
	Total	531-10	16,625
		No.	
XXXVI. Wood—			
1. Timber.....	Lushai Hills.....	2,627	21,360
	Hill Tipperah	6,247	64,686
	Total	8,874	86,046
		Mds.	
2. Firewood.....	Lushai Hills	13,333	3,837
	Hill Tipperah.....	2,584	968
	Total	15,917	4,805
		No.	
3. Bamboos	Lushai Hills	751,810	15,995
	Hill Tipperah	4,032,578	1,77,924
	Total	4,784,388	1,93,919
XXXVII. Wool—			
2. Manufactured (piece-goods).....	Manipur	1 md. 672 yds	460
		No.	
4. Blankets	Bhutan	5,510	13,397
	Towang.....	1,850	4,447
	Total.....	7,360	17,844
XXXVII*a*. Yak tails.....	Bhutan	3,104	6,079
	Towang.....	200	199
	Total.....	3,304	6,278
XXXVIII. All other articles of merchandise—			
1. Unmanufactured	Bhutan	.....	360
	Towang.....	.....	7,615
	Hill Tipperah	.....	6,042
	Total	.....	14,017
2. Manufactured	Manipur	.....	66
	Lushai Hills	.....	5
	Hill Tipperah	.....	6,741
	Total.....	.....	6,812

[82] I.—TRADE.

1.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Concluded.)

	Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.
XXXVIII*a*.	Treasure—			
	Gold.....	Towang.....	.....	625
	Silver	Manipur	.....	2,000
		Lushai Hills	....	1,240
		Total.....	...	3,240
	Total	Bhutan	.....	49,642
		Towang	.....	55,332
		Dafla Hills.....	.....	3,416
		Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	.....	41,122
		Manipur.....	.....	70,418
		Lushai Hills	.....	86,944
		Hill Tipperah	.....	2,95,751
		Total	.....	6,02,625

11.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs
I. Animals, living (for sale)—			
3. Sheep and goats	Lushai Hills.....	93	188
4. Other kinds	Bhutan	210	395
	Lushai Hills.....	47	26
	Total.....	257	421
		Mds.	
Ia. Betel-leaves	Bhutan	34	139
	Towang.....	76	153
	Total	110	292
V. Chinese and Japanese ware...	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	.....	24
VII. Cotton, raw	Manipur	1	5
VIII. Cotton, manufactured—			
1. Twist and yarn (European)	Bhutan	21	1,132
	Towang.....	0-7	11
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	5	289
	Manipur	18	1,025
	Lushai Hills.....	27	728
	Hill Tipperah	0-10	11
	Total.....	71-17	3,196
2. Ditto (Indian).....	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	8	335
3. Piece-goods (European)...	Bhutan	8 mds. 2,116 yds.	320
	Towang.....	5 srs. 36 yds.	5
	Dafla Hills	1 sr. 6 yds.	3
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	5 mds. 2,656 yds.	283
	Manipur	117 mds. 45,427 yds.	7,390
	Lushai Hills.....	32 mds. 7,372 yds.	1,141
	Hill Tipperah	60 mds. 26,519 yds.	5,937
	Total	222-6 mds. 84,132 yds.	15,079
4. Ditto (Indian)	Bhutan	4 mds. 498 yds.	207
	Towang.....	3 mds. 534 yds.	180
	Dafla Hills	11 srs. 48 yds.	21
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	30 mds. 6,078 yds.	1,589
	Hill Tipperah	9 srs. 163 yds.	9
	Total.....	37-20 mds. 7,321 yds.	2,006
IX. Drugs and medicines—			
2a. Ganja.....	Lushai Hills.....	11 chks.	5
X. Dyeing materials—		Mds.	
4. Turmeric	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	2	4
	Hill Tipperah	22	142
	Total.....	24	146
5. Other kinds.....	Manipur	0-3	12

[83] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
XI. Earthenware and porcelain ...	Bhutan	.....	4
	Towang.....	.....	12
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	.....	136
	Hill Tipperah	.....	137
	Total	.....	289
XII. Fibrous products—		Mds.	
1. Jute, raw	Hill Tipperah	130	522
		No.	
2. *Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)*	Lushai Hills.....	15	2
	Hill Tipperah	3	0-9
	Total	18	2-9
		chks.	
3. Other fibres, raw.....	Lushai Hills	4	0-4
		Srs.	
4. Ditto manufactured	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	5	5
XIII. Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—		No.	
1. Cocoanuts	Hill Tipperah	3,282	118
		Mds.	
1*b*. Potatoes	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	5	5
	Hill Tipperah	4	9
	Total.....	9	14
XIII*a*. Glass—			
1. Beads and false pearls...	Dafla Hills	0-12	12
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	1	100
	Total	1-12	112
XIV. Grain and pulse—			
2. Gram and pulse.....	Towang.....	16	32
	Dafla Hills	0-4	0-8
	Lushai Hills	3	8
	Hill Tipperah	447	1,348
	Total	466-4	1,388-8
4. Rice, husked	Bhutan	1,128	2,222
	Towang.....	3,053	6,106
	Dafla Hills	61	172
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	343	850
	Lushai Hills	305	820
	Hill Tipperah	145	376
	Total.....	5,035	10,546
5. Rice, unhusked	Bhutan	283	283
	Towang.....	4,980	4,980
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	348	472
	Lushai Hills.....	60	95
	Total	5,671	5,830
XVIII. Lac—		Chks.	
2. Shell and button	Lushai Hills	4	0-5
XX. Liquors	Lushai Hills	.....	22
XXI. Mats.....	Lushai Hills	.....	12
	Hill Tipperah	.....	0-2
	Total	.....	12-2

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXII. Metals and manufactures of metals—			
1. Brass and copper ...	Bhutan	129	7,090
	Towang	54	3,168
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	27	1,428
	Manipur	3	130
	Lushai Hills	5	231
	Hill Tipperah	82	3,380
	Total	300	15,427
2. Iron	Bhutan	95	977
	Towang	47	478
	Dafla Hills	2	19
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	3	25
	Manipur	3	76
	Lushai Hills	46	861
	Hill Tipperah	23	142
	Total	219	2,578
3. Other metals	Towang	15	1,200
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	0-33	48
	Total	15-33	1,248
XXIII. Oils—			
(*a*) Mineral oils	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	10	70
	Manipur	7	35
	Lushai Hills	0-20	3
	Hill Tipperah	127	551
	Total	144-20	659
(*b*) Other oils	Dafla Hills	0-14	7
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	3	72
	Lushai Hills	5	61
	Hill Tipperah	81	1,053
	Total	89-14	1,193
XXIV. Opium	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	3	5,278
XXV. Paints and colours	Hill Tipperah	0-2	0-2
XXVI. Provisions—			
1. Ghi	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	1	40
	Manipur	20	700
	Hill Tipperah	2	71
	Total	23	811
2. Fish (dry)	Bhutan	72	996
	Towang	22	110
	Manipur	1	5
	Lushai Hills	27	138
	Hill Tipperah	108	582
	Total	230	1,831
3. Other kinds	Bhutan	29	72
	Towang	25	50
	Hill Tipperah	18	76
	Total	72	198
XXVII. Salt	Dafla Hills	24	114
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	478	2,599
	Lushai Hills	1,875	6,437
	Hill Tipperah	762	2,659
	Total	3,139	11,809

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Continued.)

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVIII. Saltpetre, &c.—			
2. Other saline substances..	Hill Tipperah	0-10	1
XXIX. Seeds—			
1. Oil-seeds—			
(*b*) Mustard and rape .	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	900	1,800
(*c*) Til or jinjili.....	Towang.....	0-25	6
XXX. Silk—			
1. Raw	Bhutan	62	12,350
2. Manufactured	Bhutan	33 mds. 4,467 yds.	7,452
	Towang.....	38 mds. 6,006 yds.	6,965
	Dafla Hills	7 srs. 21 yds.	68
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	5 mds. 1,125 yds.	1,011
	Total.....	76-7 mds. 11,619 yds.	15,496
XXXI. Spices—		Mds.	
1. Betel-nuts.....	Bhutan	56	84
	Towang.....	137	137
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	1	8
	Manipur	38	410
	Hill Tipperah	319	3,652
	Total.....	551	4,291
2. Other kinds	Manipur	0-28	23
	Lushai Hills.....	3	18
	Hill Tipperah	197	1,495
	Total.....	200-28	1,536
XXXII. Sugar—			
1. Refined.....	Dafla Hills	0-2	1
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	3	55
	Hill Tipperah	17	199
	Total	20-2	255
2. Unrefined.....	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills..	2	32
	Lushai Hills	2	7
	Hill Tipperah	76	425
	Total.....	80	464
XXXIV. Tea—			
1. Indian	Abor, Mishmi, &c. Hills	6	212
XXXV. Tobacco.....	Bhutan	0-20	10
	Towang.....	3	28
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills.....	9	170
	Lushai Hills.....	30	439
	Hill Tipperah	226	1,838
	Total.....	268-20	2,485
XXXVII. Wool—			
2. Manufactured (piece-goods).	Manipur	3 mds. 415 yds.	292
	Hill Tipperah	16 srs. 24 yds.	72
	Total.....	3-16 mds. 439 yds.	364

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.
XXXVIII. All other articles of merchandise—			
2. Manufactured	Bhutan	.....	4,800
	Manipur	.....	647
	Lushai Hills	.....	78
	Hill Tipperah	.....	53
	Total ...	.....	5,578
XXXVIII. (*a*). Treasure—			
Silver	Manipur	.....	200
	Lushai Hills	.....	425
	Total ...	.....	625
Total	Bhutan	.....	38,533
	Towang...	.....	23,621
	Dafla Hills	.....	417-8
	Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	.....	16,940
	Manipur	.....	10,950
	Lushai Hills	.....	11,745- 9
	Hill Tipperah	.....	24,858-13
	Grand Total	.....	1,27,065-14

Total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam, during the year ending 31st March 1887, compared with the Imports and Exports of the preceding year.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	238	164	7,000	5,250	17,894	10,065
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	500	344	48,571	36,428	192,294	1,11,166
Calcutta	204,822	1,41,202	145,315	92,093	36,130	27,340	24,676	14,114
Chittagong division	.....	.....	11,000	6,875	2,096	1,572	24,655	13,868
Total.....	204,822	1,41,202	157,053	99,481	93,797	70,590	259,519	1,49,213
Cotton, Raw—								
Northern Bengal...	40	489	12	67	8,757	47,458	6,624	36,622
Eastern „ ...	5	100	6	33	18,668	1,09,401	10,247	59,579
Calcutta	.....	.....	6	68	8,907	77,820	8,912	57,064
Chittagong division	155	1,085	102	573	3,586	22,880	2,694	15,399
Other districts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....
Total.....	200	1,674	126	741	39,920	2,57,569	28,477	1,68,664
Cotton Goods—								
1. Twist and yarn (European)—								
Northern Bengal...	286	11,440	421	16,840	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	1,730	69,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	9,487	3,82,780	7,215	3,12,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division	.....	.....	140	7,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..... ...	9,773	3,94,220	9,506	4,06,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—								
Northern Bengal...	195	4,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	232	5,810	59	1,483	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division	249	6,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	676	17,408	59	1,483	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Piece-goods (European)—								
Northern Bengal...	30	1,500	71	3,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	7	350	6,442	3,27,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	83,805	66,36,150	66182	57,82,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division	2,190	2,16,600	3,298	3,27,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	86,032	68,54,600	75,993	64,40,950	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Piece-goods (Indian).								
Northern Bengal...	6	240	81	3,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	10	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	5	200	15	600	20	800	10	400
Chittagong division.	2,435	97,400	1,814	72,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other districts.....	160	6,400	105	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,616	1,04,640	2,015	80,600	20	800	10	400
Total Cotton goods.	99,097	73,70,868	87,573	69,29,193	20	800	10	400

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.,	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1. Intoxicating other than opium—								
Northern Bengal...	158	9,480	86	5,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	4	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	60	3,600	43	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	222	13,320	129	7,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating.								
Northern Bengal...	3	150	69	587	.....	.....	64	544
Eastern „ ...	30	1,500	22	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	2,223	1,11,150	2,617	1,30,850	46	2,300	11	550
Total	2,256	1,12,800	2,708	1,32,537	46	2,300	75	1,094
Total Drugs and Chemicals.	2,478	1,26,120	2,837	1,40,277	46	2,300	75	1,094
Dyes and Tans—								
1. Indigo—								
Calcutta	2	300	5	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	7	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	1,350	5	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aniline dyes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Cutch—								
Calcutta	36	510	15	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division	116	1,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	152	2,136	15	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Others—								
Northern Bengal...	215	1,223	144	903	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	289	1,901	461	2,837	.....	.....	5	75
Calcutta	3,697	23,406	4,463	28,960	33	3,262	99	1,485
Chittagong division.	7,231	58,308	5,343	35,486	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,432	84,838	10,411	68,186	33	3,262	104	1,560
Total Dyes and Tans...	11,593	88,324	10,431	69,161	33	3,262	104	1,560
Grains—								
1. Wheat—								
Northern Bengal...	695	1,360	2,258	4,295	76	156	397	770
Eastern „ ...	331	1,067	478	1,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,590	4,715	946	2,656	.....	.....	2,243	4,230
Chittagong division	8,850	29,184	6,809	20,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other districts ...	4,065	13,211	4,682	14,496	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15,441	49,537	15,173	43,279	76	156	2,640	5,000
2. Rice—								
Northern Bengal...	193,239	6,02,482	166,100	4,25,803	189,941	4,24,940	12,081	27,558
Eastern „ ...	190,118	5,89,590	353,978	9,03,559	110,383	2,39,739	17,111	42,298
Calcutta	58,707	1,97,734	36,055	96,105	23,354	62,022	1,981	5,138
Chittagong division	22,681	69,373	394,690	10,17,596	13,98,896	31,09,515	283,609	6,99,722
Other districts ...	10	29	728	1,764	1,594	3,341	699	1,687
Total	464,755	14,59,208	951,551	24,44,827	17,24,168	38,39,557	315,481	7,76,403

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grains (*Concld.*)—								
3. Juar and bajra—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	... ..	.....
Other districts.....	78	156	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	78	156	10	20	1	2	.....	.....
4. Gram—								
Northern Bengal...	67,255	2,00,806	15,317	42,092	109	330	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	19,494	54,514	19,453	49,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	46,518	1,28,488	47,444	1,27,924	2,652	8,154	48	151
Chittagong division	39,762	92,946	40,896	98,901	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other districts.....	5,782	13,407	9,384	22,291	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,78,811	4,87,161	1,32,494	3,40,739	2,761	8,484	48	151
5. Other grains—								
Northern Bengal...	40,983	1,36,172	30,137	1,13,710	91	321	9	34
Eastern „ ...	24,083	80,503	29,660	1,11,443	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	110,561	3,68,331	98,944	3,71,009	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	151,120	5,17,634	162,997	6,11,245	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other districts.....	7,483	26,623	9,243	34,559	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	334,230	11,29,263	330,981	12,41,966	91	321	9	34
Total Grains ...	993,315	31,25,325	14,30,209	40,70,831	17,27,097	38,48,520	3,18,178	7,81,588
Hides and Skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(*a*) Dressed—								
Eastern Bengal ...	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	*170	3,400
Calcutta	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*235	4,710
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1,950
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*470	10,060
(*b*) Undressed—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	†31	620	88	1,760
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	†4,302	86,040	976	19,520
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	†520	10,400	317	6,340
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	†20,401	4,08,020	16,909	3,38,180
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	†25,254	5,05,080	18,290	3,65,800
2. Skins of sheep, &c.								
(*a*) Dressed—								
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡12	120
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡2	22
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡14	142
(*b*) Undressed—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	§1	8	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	§320	2,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	1,000
Calcutta	....	.....	.....	.....	§1	8	30	264
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	....	.....	§156	1,728	78	624
Total	§320	2,560	.....	.....	§158	1,744	233	1,888
Total Hides and Skins	320	2,560	....	.....	25,412	5,06,824	19,007	3,77,890

* Includes hides, undressed.
‡ „ „ dressed.
‡ Includes skins, undressed.
§ „ „ dressed

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Horns—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	55
Eastern „ ...	4	59	.....	.....	28	392	54	596
Calcutta	2	30	.....	....	134	1,956	154	1,751
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	5,622	156	1,780
Total.....	6	89	.....	....	545	7,970	369	4,182
Jute—								
1. Raw—								
Northern Bengal...	1,724	5,246	461	1,383	62,039	1,93,205	57,936	1,80,150
Eastern „ ...	14	41	23	69	3,195	9,691	312	936
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,582	2,95,690	36,724	1,12,766
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	39	117	9,869	34,591	7,824	29,122
Total.....	1,738	5,287	523	1,569	172,685	5,33,087	102,796	3,22,974
2. Gunny bags and cloths—								
Northern Bengal...	1,593	13,263	1,041	8,323	2	20	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	76	647	86	689	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	2,336	18,764	1,108	9,112	66	464	13	87
Chittagong division.	123	1,091	54	436	4	31	1,780	17,800
Total.....	4,128	33,705	2,289	18,560	72	515	1,793	17,887
Lac—								
1. Stick—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	1,215	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	6,000	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,039	1,97,405	3,245	48,67
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	13,520	358	13,17
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,819	2,18,140	3,603	61,84
2. Shell—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	371	3,607	252	2,520
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	2,780
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,680	1,60,680	22,302	2,27,420
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	2,089	1,587	19,070
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,274	1,66,376	24,419	2,51,790
Total Lac	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,093	3,84,516	28,022	3,13,635
Leather, manufactured								
Eastern Bengal ...	11	953	105	7,524	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	777	68,447	678	48,670	.....	.....	8	580
Chittagong division	1	60	12	857	.....	.....	5	380
Total	789	69,460	795	57,051	.....	.....	13	960
Liquors—								
1. Wines 2. Spirits 3. Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Bengal ...	30	2,546	248	20,734	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	14,174	11,90,625	13,294	11,12,218	5	420	8	580
Chittagong division	94	7,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	380
Total.....	14,298	12,01,056	13,542	11,32,952	5	420	13	960

Articles and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Metal—								
1. Copper, unwrought—								
Calcutta	.....	.....	9	440	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Copper wrought—								
Northern Bengal...	*10	500	*25	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	*5	250	43	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	*172	8,458	41	2,045	15	610	.....	.....
Chittagong division	*5	250	*74	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*192	9,458	*183	9,145	15	610	.....	.....
3. Brass, wrought and unwrought.								
Northern Bengal...	134	6,985	368	19,553	84	2,955	149	7,770
Eastern „ ...	220	9,910	1,437	79,035	100	2,756	71	3,960
Calcutta	15,656	7,06,733	8,968	4,60,315	602	24,007	614	28,410
Chittagong division	1,298	54,755	1,616	68,680	12	450	16	480
Total.....	17,308	7,78,383	12,389	6,27,583	798	30,168	850	40,620
4. Iron—								
Northern Bengal...	1,961	15,812	970	7,760	.....	.....	10	80
Eastern „	677	4,770	1,851	14,408	.....	.....	13	104
Calcutta	99,864	7,51,556	125,322	8,91,832	183	1,227	555	4,364
Chittagong division.	609	4,473	528	3,820	4	24	2	12
Other districts.....	.....	.....	16	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	103,111	7,76,611	128,687	9,17,948	187	1,251	580	4,560
5. Tin—								
Northern Bengal...	139	1,251	145	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,527	12,845	1,545	14,370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	20	191	30	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,686	14,287	1,720	16,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Other metals—								
Northern Bengal...	43	1,890	97	4,365	26	930	22	1,760
Eastern „ ...	87	3,855	637	28,665	15	379	5	200
Calcutta	55,297	21,11,856	60,425	24,42,712	579	26,275	199	9,434
Chittagong division.	132	5,967	3,406	1,14,378	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	55,559	21,23,568	64,565	25,90,120	620	27,584	226	11,394
Total Metals ...	177,856	37,02,307	207,553	41,61,296	1,620	59,613	1,656	56,574
Oils—								
1. Castor—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	10	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	20	300	40	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20	300	50	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Kerosine—								
Northern Bengal...	3,316	16,499	7,368	35,114	.....	.....	5	24
Eastern „ ...	8,756	34,922	14,196	61,765	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	97,835	4,04,902	130,217	5,90,486	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division	27,499	1,09,987	46,115	2,02,437	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other districts.....	100	413	750	3,171	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	137,506	5,66,723	1,98,646	8,92,973	.....	.....	5	24

* Includes copper, unwrought.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils—(*Continued.*)—								
3. Others—								
Northern Bengal...	41,176	4,50,387	41,232	4,77,868	59	646	27	311
Eastern „ ...	1,214	14,736	2,265	29,207	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	23,946	2,67,969	29,544	3,80,888	329	3,198	.....	.....
Chittagong division	17,959	2,18,256	16,132	2,13,749	12	120	5	57
Other districts.....	20	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	84,315	9,51,588	89,173	11,01,712	400	3,964	32	368
Total Oils.....	221,841	15,18,611	287,869	19,95,435	400	3,964	37	392
Oil-seeds—								
1. Linseed—								
Northern Bengal...	201	1,103	1,727	8,635	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	13	66	3	15	59,346	2,04,651	42,221	1,45,266
Chittagong division	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	4,725	400	1,350
Total.....	214	1,169	1,734	8,670	60,696	2,09,376	42,621	1,46,616
2. Mustard and Rape—								
Northern Bengal...	1,250	5,666	470	1,691	198,068	6,02,345	222,285	6,71,502
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	525	2,034	32,030	97,109	18,362	56,894
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	517,050	15,85,509	352,206	10,65,241
Chittagong division	5,400	24,473	2,300	8,318	19,933	64,232	31,897	1,03,577
Other districts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	...	.....
Total.....	6,650	30,139	3,295	12,043	767,084	23,49,204	624,750	18,97,214
3. Til or jinjili—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,078	9,395	2,392	7,720
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	669	2,007	100	562
Calcutta	.....	.....	200	1,075	26,224	80,280	10,517	34,034
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	910	865	3,281
Total.....	.....	.....	200	1,075	30,101	92,592	13,874	45,597
4. Castor—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	1,668	350	1,225
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	1,445	20	70
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	1,824	493	1,725
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	156	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,323	5,093	863	3,020
5. Poppy—								
Calcutta	34	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—								
Northern Bengal...	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	59	177	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	339	666	457	877	301	868	150	450
Total.....	402	855	459	883	301	868	150	450
Total oil-seeds ...	7,300	32,503	5,688	22,671	859,505	26,57,133	682,258	20,92,897
Opium—								
Calcutta	1,365	3,95,850	1,573-20	3,93,675	.....	.....	.....	.....

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Paper and pasteboard—								
Northern Bengal...	16	160	1,141	11,410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	45	800	12	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	22	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	83	1,180	1,153	11530	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions—								
1. Ghi—								
Northern Bengal...	823	28,538	391	14,432	.....	.....	15	560
Eastern „ ...	144	4,602	1,183	44,786	1	35	.....	.....
Calcutta	7,504	2,57,572	6,062	2,22,871	2	70	49	1,447
Chittagong division	105	3,187	25	762	2,909	90,650	2,066	59,696
Other districts.....	53	1,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,629	2,95,555	7,662	2,82,851	2,912	90,755	2,130	61,703
2. Dried fruits and nuts—								
Northern Bengal ..	3,866	11,278	1,566	4,961	12	32	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	9,935	26,619	6,919	20,905	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	164	614	164	578	.....	.....	24	120
Chittagong division	17,736	47,616	13,043	35,742	.....	... .	.....	.....
Other districts.....	150	750	.....	.....	.....	. .....	.....	.....
Total.....	31,851	86,877	21,692	62,186	12	32	24	120
3. Others—								
Northern Bengal...	19,900	43,995	11,230	34,121	15,847	93,550	23,878	1,38,326
Eastern „ ...	10,603	42,770	11,864	51,055	18,181	53,389	22,219	51,371
Calcutta	58,813	2,39,226	60,845	2,44,639	135,964	3,48,932	133,076	3,12,511
Chittagong division	17,016	50,299	16,143	59,817	62,807	2,56,353	65,026	2,21,285
Other districts.....	3,395	9,061	3,375	10,875	454	975	395	744
Total	109,727	3,85,351	103,457	4,00,507	233,253	7,53,199	244,594	7,24,237
Total Provisions	150,207	7,67,783	132,811	7,45,544	236,177	8,43,986	246,748	7,86,060
Railway Plant and Rolling stock—								
Calcutta	250	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt—								
Northern Bengal...	75,955	2,46,143	54,907	1,88,058	408	1,345	51	179
Eastern Bengal ...	5,741	18,635	4,342	14,681	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	383,254	12,49,917	452,123	15,75,724	.....	... .	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	42,350	1,38,444	32,409	1,12,746	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	507,303	16,53,139	543,781	18,91,209	408	1,345	51	179
Saltpetre—								
Northern Bengal...	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	40
Eastern „ ...	99	365	182	728	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,827	6,088	1,110	4,907	.....	.....	5	10
Chittagong division.	5,252	10,966	5,196	10,748	.....	.....	73	292
Other districts, ...	1,308	3,145	328	1,172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,492	20,584	6,816	17,555	.....	.....	88	342

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Silk—								
1. Raw Indian—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	3	750	2	500	844	2,11,000
Calcutta	5	4,800	2	500	1,543	1,53,550	104	14,840
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	750	.....	.....
Total	5	4,800	7	1,750	1,548	1,54,800	948	2,25,840
2. Raw, Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Piece-goods, Indian—								
Eastern Bengal ...	2	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	24,000
Calcutta	11-14	17,025	12-8	18,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13-14	20,025	12-8	18,300	.....	.....	16	24,000
4. Piece-goods Foreign—								
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	18	36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	15	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	100	2,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15	30,000	118	2,36,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Silk.....	33-14	54,825	137-8	2,56,050	1,548	1.54,800	964	2,49,840
Spices—								
1. Pepper—								
Northern Bengal...	91	3,141	75	2,730	1	35	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	301	11,136	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,014	35,436	721	26,015	3	107	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	246	8,603	53	1,955	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,351	47,180	1,150	41,836	4	142	.....	.....
2. Others—								
Northern Bengal...	3,627	36,796	2,407	22,610	1,534	3,197	1,785	2,678
Eastern „ ...	12,946	83,418	21,473	1,42,394	1,242	2,008	1,196	2,474
Calcutta	19,953	1,69,502	13,252	79,803	4,409	10,506	3,119	7,660
Chittagong division.	127,202	8,11,836	120,877	7,28,703	11,335	17,059	17,115	35,416
Other districts.....	158	818	876	4,881	1,325	1,987	450	862
Total.....	163,886	11,02,370	158,885	9,77,891	19,845	34,757	23,665	49,090
Total Spices...	165,237	11,49,550	160,035	10,19,727	19,849	34,899	23,665	49,090
Stone and lime—								
Northern Bengal...	3,653	4,538	3,226	3,650	38,435	14,209	58,415	16,762
Eastern „ ...	150	375	268	339	102,575	38,359	127,650	37,452
Calcutta	5,232	52,843	2,891	23,047	1,712.458	6,30,802	1,547,810	4,55,296
Chittagong division.	13,723	17,582	11,661	13,394	458,105	1,66,534	304,205	92,935
Other districts.....	644	1,447	948	2,372	1,800	549	3,400	1,054
Total.....	23,402	76,785	18,994	42,802	2,313,363	8,50,453	2,041,480	603,499

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Drained—								
Northern Bengal...	7,925	1,13,222	2,040	28,560	.....	.....	2	28
Eastern „	15,070	1,88,707	20,761	2,92,416	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	25,748	3,44,223	22,531	3,16,272	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	9,327	1,17,471	10,291	1,45,384	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other districts.....	1,809	21,708	305	4,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	59,879	7,85,331	55,928	7,86,902	.....	.....	2	28
2. Undrained—								
Northern Bengal...	45,336	1,80,853	31,490	1,43,983	64	293	14	66
Eastern „ ...	59,444	2,89,836	50,449	2,67,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	12,966	62,706	9,857	52,817	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	82,352	4,15,332	83,288	4,54,652	.....	.....	7	40
Other districts	67	320	1,119	6,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	200,165	9,49,047	176,203	9,24,826	64	293	21	106
Total Sugar	260,044	17,34,378	232,131	17,11,728	64	293	23	134
Tea—								
1. Indian—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	5,045	1,99,337
Calcutta	7	350	2	87	604,765	3,02,38,250	641,969	2,67,71,607
Chittagong division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	1	40
Total	7	350	2	87	604,769	3,02,38,450	647,015	2,69,70,984
2. Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Tea.....	7	350	2	87	604,769	3,02,38,450	647,015	2,69,70,984
Timber—								
Northern Bengal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,872	2,06,447	190,014	2,85,021
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	12	18	125,456	1,88,184	103,608	1,55,412
Calcutta ...	4,352	29,759	4,445	56,077	9,211	13,690	62	93
Chittagong division.	1,200	21,000	744	13,025	485,218	682,274	498,285	7,20,022
Total ...	5,552	50,759	5,201	69,120	760,757	10,90,595	791,969	11,60,548
Tobacco—								
Northern Bengal...	46,481	3,85,982	32,242	2,70,709	289	2,545	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	2,630	22,653	2,266	20,092	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	5,276	39,892	3,092	25,611	2	18	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	72,471	6,42,071	92,127	7,86,976	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other districts ...	237	2,112	922	8,422	5	44	.....	.....
Total ...	127,095	10,92,710	130,650	11,11,810	296	2,607	.....	.....
Umbrellas—								
Eastern Bengal ...	2	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	109	5,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	8	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	458	109	5,180	.....	.....	.....	.....

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.				Exports from Assam.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Raw—								
Calcutta	7	245	23	920	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Piece-goods, European—								
Calcutta	.....	.....	12	2,848	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Piece-goods, Indian—								
Eastern Bengal ...	1	72	6	720	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,294	1,43,638	376	44,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division.	3	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,298	1,44,125	382	45,584	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Wool...	1,305	1,44,370	417	49,352	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Manufactured—								
Northern Bengal...	8,586	42,928	3,798	18,990	4,865	24,327	5,131	25,655
Eastern „ ...	5,185	25,926	17,047	85,234	344	1,717	566	2,830
Calcutta	265,664	13,28,319	225,029	11,25,140	2,247	11,235	2,895	14,476
Chittagong division.	37,703	1,88,516	28,210	1,41,051	14,013	70,064	20,525	1,02,627
Other districts.....	117	585	32	161	.....	.....	610	3,050
Total.....	317,255	15,86,274	274,116	13,70,582	21,469	1,07,343	29,727	1,48,638
2. Unmanufactured								
Northern Bengal ...	37,449	74,897	4,327	8,655	11,856	23,713	13,562	27,125
Eastern „ ...	51,916	1,03,832	39,768	79,537	72,960	1,45,920	116,840	2,33,681
Calcutta	452,119	9,04,239	266,278	5,32,556	610,744	12,21,488	167,545	3,35,089
Chittagong division.	22,312	44,623	20,126	40,251	18,909	37,818	22,581	45,161
Other districts.....	.....	.....	20	40	5	10	.....	.....
Total.....	563,796	11,27,591	330,519	6,61,039	714,474	14,28,949	320,528	6,41,056
Provincial Total — Northern Bengal.	608,280-0	26,61,312	417,690	19,37,322	684,434	16,64,864	613,467	14,46,910
Provincial Total — Eastern Bengal..	419,715-0	16,13,484	611,014	27,80,661	539,490	10,21,549	618,139	12,20,817
Provincial Total — Calcutta	20,80,562-14	1,88,58,377	18,51,438	1,76,55,860	38,84,915	3,54,05,818	30,04,625	2,96,87,970
Provincial Total — Chittagong division.	737,024-0	40,41,473	11,31,731	55,63,954	25,10,697	49,91,647	13,02,789	25,37,336
Provincial Total — Other districts...	25,636-0	1,02,031	32,844	1,18,411	5,188	6,925	5,554	7,397
Grand Total...	38,71,217-14	2,72,76,677	40,44,717	2,80,56,208	76,24,724	4,30,90,803	55,44,574	3,49,00,430

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RIVER-BORNE TRADE CARRIED BY BOAT AND STEAMER BETWEEN THE TWO VALLEYS OF ASSAM AND THE DIFFERENT BLOCKS OF BENGAL DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1887.

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal—												
Northern Bengal	.....	238	238	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	164
Eastern „	.....	500	500	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	344
Calcutta	.....	20,423	20,423	14,040	6,325	118,567	124,892	78,058	6,325	3,953	138,990	88,145
Chittagong division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	11,000	6,875	.....	.....	11,000	6,875
Total	.....	21,161	21,161	14,548	6,325	129,567	135,892	84,933	6,325	3,953	150,728	95,528
Cotton, Raw—												
Northern Bengal	12	.....	12	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	67	.....	.....
Eastern „	5	1	6	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	28	1	5
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	68	.....	.....	6	68
Chittagong division	2	.....	2	11	100	.....	100	562	102	573	.....	.....
Total	19	1	20	111	100	6	106	630	119	668	7	73
Cotton goods—												
1. Twist and yarn (European)												
Northern Bengal	421	.....	421	16,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	16,840	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	1,730	1,730	69,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730	69,200
Calcutta	3,170	3,256	6,426	2,57,040	.....	789	789	55,230	3,170	1,26,800	4,045	1,85,470
Chittagong division	65	.....	65	2,600	75	.....	75	5,250	140	7,850	.....	.....
Total	3,656	4,986	8,642	3,45,680	75	789	864	60,480	3,731	1,51,490	5,775	2,54,670
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)												
Calcutta	18	37	55	1,375	.....	4	4	108	18	450	41	1,033
3. Piece-goods (European)												
Northern Bengal	40	31	71	3,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2,000	31	1,550
Eastern „	.....	6,342	6,342	3,17,100	100	.....	100	10,000	100	10,000	6,342	3,17,100
Calcutta	35	16,676	16,711	8,35,550	2,210	47,261	49,471	49,47,100	2,245	2,22,750	63,937	55,59,900
Chittagong division	43	.....	43	2,150	3,255	.....	3,255	3,25,500	3,298	3,27,650	.....	.....
Total	118	23,049	23,167	11,58,350	5,565	47,261	52,826	52,82,600	5,683	5,62,400	70,310	58,78,550
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal	80	1	81	3,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	3,200	1	40
Eastern Ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	600	.....	.....	15	600
Chittagong division	158	.....	158	6,320	1,652	4	1,656	66,240	1,810	72,400	4	160
Other districts	105	.....	105	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	4,200	.....	.....
Total	343	1	344	13,760	1,652	19	1,671	66,840	1,995	79,800	20	800
Total, Cotton Goods	4,135	28,073	32,208	15,19,165	7,292	48,073	55,365	54,10,028	11,427	7,94,140	76,146	61,35,053
Drugs and Chemicals—												
1. Intoxicating other than opium.—												
Northern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	86	5,160	86	5,160	.....	.....
Chittagong division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	2,580	.....	.....	43	2,580
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	43	129	7,740	86	5,160	43	2,580
2. Non-intoxicating—												
Northern Bengal	69	.....	69	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	587	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	22	22	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1,100
Calcutta	.....	1,624	1,624	81,200	.....	993	993	49,650	.....	.....	2,617	1,30,850
Total	69	1,646	1,715	82,887	.....	993	993	49,650	69	587	2,639	1,31,950
Total, Drugs and Chemicals.	69	1,646	1,715	82,887	86	1,036	1,122	57,390	155	5,747	2,682	1,34,530
Dyes and Tans—												
1. Indigo—												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	750	.....	.....	5	750
2. Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1887.

Grand Total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		Grand total of exports from Assam.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
238	164	...	17,894	17,894	10,065	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,894	10,065	17,894	10,065
500	344	...	192,294	192,294	1,11,166	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,294	1,11,166	192,294	1,11,166
145,315	92,098	...	24,676	24,676	14,114	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,676	14,114	24,676	14,114
11,000	6,875	...	24,655	24,655	13,868	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,655	13,868	24,655	13,868
157,053	99,481	...	259,519	259,519	1,49,213	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	259,519	1,49,213	259,519	1,49,213
12	67	6,624	...	6,624	36,622	.....	...	.....	.....	6,624	36,622	.....	...	6,624	36,622
6	33	9,764	483	10,187	59,219	60	...	60	360	9,764	56,923	483	2,656	10,247	59,579
6	68	388	8,524	8,912	57,064	.....	...	.....	.....	588	2,786	8,524	54,278	8,912	57,064
102	573	1,924	..	1,924	11,016	770	...	770	4,383	2,694	15,399	.....	.....	2,694	15,399
126	741	18,640	9,007	27,647	1,63,921	830	...	830	4,743	19,470	1,11,730	9,007	56,934	28,477	1,68,664
421	16,840	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,730	69,200	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,215	3,12,270	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	7,850	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,506	4,06,160	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	1,483	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	3,550	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64 42	3,27,100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
661 82	57,82,650	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 98	3,27,650	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75,993	64,40,950	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	3,240	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	600	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	10	400	.....	.....	10	400	10	400
1,814	72,560	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	4,200	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,015	80,600	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	10	400	.....	.....	10	400	10	400
87,573	69,29,193	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	10	400	.....	.....	10	400	10	400
86	5,160	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	2,580	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	7,740	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	587	64	...	64	544	.....	...	.....	.....	64	544	.....	.....	64	544
22	1,100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,617	1,30,850	...	...	...	.....	.....	11	11	550	.....	.....	11	550	11	550
2,708	1,32,537	64	...	64	544	.....	11	11	550	64	544	11	550	75	1,094
2,837	1,40,277	64	...	64	544	.....	11	11	550	64	544	11	550	75	1,094
5	750	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Dyes and Tans.—(*Concld*).	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Cutch—												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	225	15	225	.....	.....
5. Others—												
Northern Bengal.....	121	3	124	763	20	.....	20	140	141	884	3	19
Eastern „	.....	231	231	1,394	230	.....	230	1,443	230	1,443	231	1,39
Calcutta	77	3,096	3,173	19,493	270	1,020	1,290	9,467	347	2,254	4,116	26,70
Chittagong division	8	.....	8	52	5,335	... ..	5,335	35,434	5,343	35,486	.....	.....
Total.....	206	3,330	3,536	21,702	5,855	1,020	6,875	46,484	6,061	40,067	4,350	28,119
Total, Dyes and Tans...	206	3,330	3,536	21,702	5,870	1,025	6,895	47,459	6,076	40,292	4,355	28,865
Grains—												
1. Wheat—												
Northern Bengal.....	2,208	.....	2,208	4,158	50	.....	50	137	2,258	4,295	.....	.....
Eastern „	268	.....	268	536	210	.....	210	596	478	1,132	.....	.....
Calcutta	25	210	235	451	.....	711	711	2,205	25	47	921	2,609
Chittagong division ...	9	.....	9	16	6,800	.....	6,800	20,684	6,809	20,700	.....	
Other districts	52	.....	52	104	4,630	.....	4,630	14,392	4,682	14,496	.....	.....
Total	2,562	210	2,772	5,265	11,690	711	12,401	38.014	14,252	40,670	921	2,609
2. Rice—												
Northern Bengal.....	36,963	108,357	145,320	3,72,786	20,780	.....	20,780	53,047	57,743	1,47,973	108,357	2,77,83
Eastern „	3,644	196,928	200,572	5,13,832	153,406	.....	153,406	389,727	157,050	3,99,291	196,928	5,04,268
Calcutta	665	16,894	17,559	44,963	3,040	15,456	18,496	51,142	3,705	9,697	32,350	86,408
Chittagong division ...	11,151	.....	11,151	29,089	383,438	101	383,539	9,88,507	394,589	10,17,305	101	291
Other districts	15	.....	15	39	713	.....	713	1,725	728	1,764	.....	.....
Total	52,438	3,22,179	374.617	9,60,709	561,377	15,557	576,934	14,84,118	613,815	15,76,930	337,736	8,63,797
3. Jowar and bajra—												
Other districts	10	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....
4. Gram—												
Northern Bengal	8,033	6,724	14,757	40,618	560	.....	560	1,474	8,593	24,263	6,724	17,829
Eastern „	457	9.866	10.303	27.726	9,150	.....	9,150	21,805	9,587	22,924	9,866	26,607
Calcutta	190	35,810	36,000	99,100	4,525	6,919	11,444	28,824	4,715	11.412	42,729	1,16,512
Chittagong division ...	2,134	.....	2,134	5,715	38,750	12	38,762	93,186	40,884	98,868	12	33
Other districts.....	1,864	.....	1,864	4,815	7,520	.....	7,520	17,476	9,384	22,291	.....	.....
Total	12.658	52,400	65,058	1,77,974	60,505	6,931	67,436	1,62,765	73,165	1,79,758	59,331	1,60,981
5. Other grains—												
Northern Bengal.....	24,691	2,054	26,742	1,00,978	3,395	.....	3,395	12,732	28,086	1,06,002	2,051	7,708
Eastern „	4.820	5,550	10,370	39.105	19,290	.....	19,290	72,338	24,110	90,504	5,550	20,939
Calcutta	1,977	74,918	76,895	2,88.979	12,815	9,234	22.049	82,030	14,792	55,373	84,152	3,15,636
Chittagong division ...	2,563	.....	2,563	9,618	160,398	36	160,434	6,01,627	162.961	6,11,110	36	135
Other districts.....	533	.....	533	1,896	8,710	.....	8,710	32,663	9,243	34,559	.....	.....
Total	34,584	82.519	117,103	4,40,576	204,608	9,270	213,878	8,01,390	239,192	8,97,548	91,789	3,44,418
Total, Grains	102,252	457,308	559,560	15,84,544	838,180	32,469	870,649	24,86,287	940,422	26,94,026	489,777	13,76,805
Hides and Skins—												
1. Hides of cattle—												
(*a*) Dressed—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	.. ...	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1887—(Continued).

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		Grand Total of exports from Assam.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
15	225	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	90	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
461	2 837	...	5	5	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	75	5	75
4,463	28,960	8	91	99	1,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	120	91	1,365	99	1,485
5,343	35.486	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,411	68,186	8	96	104	1,560	.....	...	.....	.....	8	120	96	1,440	104	1,560
10,431	69,161	8	96	104	1,560	.....	...	.....	.....	8	120	96	1,440	104	1,560
2,258	4,295	397	...	397	770	.....	...	.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	397	770
478	1,132	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
946	2,656	120	2,123	2,243	4,230	.....	...	.....	...	120	237	2,123	3,993	2,243	4,230
6,809	20,700	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,682	14,496	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,173	43,279	517	2,123	2,640	5,000	.....	...	.....	.....	517	1,007	2,125	3,993	2,640	5,000
166,100	4,25,803	5,090	...	5,090	10,430	6,991	...	6,991	17,128	12,081	27,558	.....	.....	12,081	27,558
353,978	9,03.559	411	2	413	834	16,698	...	16,698	41,464	17,109	42,293	2	5	17,111	42,298
36,055	96,105	102	1,879	1,981	5,138	.....	...	.....	.....	102	212	1,879	4,926	1,981	5,138
394,690	10,17 596	5,635	...	5,035	10,230	278,570	4	278,574	6,89,492	283,605	6,99,711	4	11	283,609	6,99,722
728	1,764	265	...	265	637	434	...	434	1,050	699	1,687	.....	.....	699	1,687
951,551	24,14,827	10,903	1,881	12,784	27,269	302,693	4	302,697	7,49,134	313,596	7,71,461	1,885	4,942	315,481	7,76,403
10	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,317	42,092	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,453	49,531	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47,444	1,27,924	...	48	48	151	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	151	48	151
49,896	98,901	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,384	22,291	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132,494	3,40,739	...	48	48	151	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	151	48	151
30,137	1,13,710	9	...	9	34	.....	...	.....	.....	9	34	.....	.....	9	34
29,660	1,11,443	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98,944	371,009	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162,997	6,11,245	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,243	34,559	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
330,981	12,41,966	9	...	9	34	.....	...	.....	.....	9	34	.....	.....	9	34
14,30,209	40,70,831	11,429	4,052	15,481	32,454	302,693	4	302,697	7,49,134	314,122	772,502	4,056	9,086	318,178	7,81,588
.....	.....	...	*170	*170	3,400	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	*170	3,400	*170	3,400
.....	.....	...	*234	*234	4,680	.....	1	1	30	.....	.....	*235	4,710	*235	4,710
.....	.....	65	...	65	1,950	.....	...	.....	.....	65	1,950	.....	.....	65	1,950
.....	...	65	*404	*469	10,030	.....	1	1	30	65	1.950	*405	8,110	*470	10,060

* Includes hides undressed.

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam

Articles and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Hides and Skins (*Coneld.*)—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Hides of cattle—												
(*b*) Undressed—												
Northern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—												
(*a*) Dressed—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Undressed—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Hides and Skins ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns—												
Northern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—												
1. Raw—												
Northern Bengal	417	44	461	1,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	417	1,251	44	132
Eastern „	23	.....	23	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	69	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division ...	39	.....	39	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	117	.....	.....
Total.....	479	44	523	1,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	1,437	44	132
2. Gunny bags and cloths—												
Northern Bengal	504	537	1,041	8,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	4,029	537	4,294
Eastern „	.....	86	86	689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	689
Calcutta	106	771	877	7,018	.....	231	231	2,094	106	850	1,002	8,262
Chittagong division ...	54	.....	54	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	436	.....	.....
Total.....	664	1,394	2,058	16,468	.....	231	231	2,094	664	5,315	1,625	13,245
Lac—												
1. Stick—												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Shell—												
Northern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	105	105	7,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	105	7,524
Calcutta	.....	475	475	34,087	.....	203	203	14,583	.....	.....	678	48,670
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	857	7	500	5	357
Total	.....	580	580	41,611	7	208	215	15,440	7	500	788	56,551

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1887.—(Continued.)

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		Grand total of exports from Assam.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	88	...	88	1,760	.....	...	.....	.....	88	1,760	.....	.....	88	1,760
.....	.....	28	948	976	19,520	.....	...	.....	.....	28	560	948	18,960	976	19,520
.....	.....	...	163	163	3,260	150	4	154	3,080	150	3,000	167	3,340	317	6,340
.....	.....	2,094	...	2,094	41,880	14,815	...	14,815	2,96,300	16,909	3,38,180	.....	.....	16,909	3,38,180
.....	.....	2,210	1,111	3,321	66,420	14,965	4	14,969	2,99,380	17,175	3,43,500	1,115	22,300	18,290	3,65,800
.....	.....	...	*12	*12	120	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	*12	120	*12	120
.....	.....	...	*1	*1	10	.....	*1	*1	12	.....	.....	*2	22	*2	22
.....	.....	...	*13	*13	130	.....	*1	*1	12	.....	.....	*14	142	*14	142
.....	.....	...	125	125	1,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	1,000	125	1,000
.....	.....	...	24	24	192	.....	6	6	72	.....	.....	30	264	30	264
.....	.....	78	...	78	624	.....	...	.....	.....	78	624	.....	.....	78	624
.....	.....	78	149	227	1,816	.....	6	6	72	78	624	155	1,264	233	1,888
.....	.....	2,353	1,677	4,030	78,396	14,965	12	14,977	2,99,494	17,318	3,46,074	1,689	31,816	19,007	3,77,890
.....	.....	5	...	5	55	.....	...	.....	.....	5	55	.....	.....	5	55
.....	.....	...	54	54	596	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	596	54	596
.....	.....	50	92	142	1,571	.....	12	12	180	50	551	104	1,200	154	1,751
.....	.....	106	...	106	1,180	50	...	50	600	156	1,780	.....	.....	156	1,780
.....	.....	161	146	307	3,402	50	12	62	780	211	2,586	158	1,796	369	4,182
461	1,383	57,936	...	57,936	1,80,150	.....	...	.....	.....	57,936	1,80,150	.....	.....	57,936	1,80,150
23	69	312	...	312	936	.....	...	.....	.....	312	936	.....	.....	312	936
.....	.....	1,865	34,859	36,724	1,12,766	.....	...	.....	.....	1,865	5,687	34,859	1,07,079	36,724	1,12,766
39	117	244	...	244	771	7,580	...	7,580	28,351	7,824	29,122	.....	.....	7,824	29,122
523	1,569	60,357	34,859	95,216	2,94,623	7,580	...	7,580	28,351	67,937	2,15,895	34,859	1,07,079	102,796	3,22,974
1,041	8,323	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	689	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,108	9,112	...	...	...	.....	.....	13	13	87	.....	.....	13	87	13	87
54	436	...	...	...	.....	1,780	...	1,780	17,800	1,780	17,800	.....	.....	1,780	17,800
2,289	18,560	...	...	...	.....	1,780	13	1,793	17,887	1,780	17,800	13	87	1,793	17,887
.....	.....	158	3,087	3,245	48,675	.....	...	.....	.....	158	2,370	3,087	46,305	3,245	48,675
.....	.....	238	...	238	3,570	120	...	120	9,600	358	13,170	.....	.....	358	13,170
.....	.....	396	3,087	3,483	52,245	120	...	120	9,600	516	15,540	3,087	46,305	3,603	61,845
.....	.....	237	15	252	2,520	.....	...	.....	.....	237	2,370	15	150	252	2,520
.....	.....	200	78	278	2,780	.....	...	.....	.....	200	2,000	78	780	278	2,780
.....	.....	4,341	17,851	22,192	2,21,920	.....	110	110	5,500	4,341	43,410	17,961	1,84,010	22,302	2,27,420
.....	.....	1,507	...	1,507	15,070	80	...	80	4,000	1,587	19,070	.....	.....	1,587	19,070
.....	.....	6,285	17,944	24,229	2,42,290	80	110	190	9,500	6,365	66,850	18,054	1,84,940	24,419	2,51,790
.....	.....	6,681	21,031	27,712	2,94,535	200	110	310	19,100	6,881	82,390	21,141	2,31,245	28,022	3,13,635
105	7,524	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
678	48,670	...	...	...	.....	.....	8	8	580	.....	.....	8	580	8	580
12	857	..	...	...	.....	.....	5	5	380	.....	.....	5	380	5	380
795	57,051	...	...	...	.....	.....	13	13	960	.....	.....	13	960	13	960

* Includes skins, undressed.

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Liquors—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Wines 2. Spirits 3 Beer —												
Eastern Bengal	.....	248	248	20,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	20,734
Calcutta	.....	7,748	7,748	6,48,233	133	5,413	5,546	4,63,985	133	11,100	13,161	11,01,118
Total...	.....	7,996	7,996	6,68,967	133	5,413	5,546	4,63,985	133	11,100	13,409	11,21,852
Metals—												
1. Copper, unwrought—												
Calcutta	.....	8	8	400	.....	1	1	40	.....	.....	9	440
2. Copper, wrought—												
Northern Bengal.....	*25	.....	*25	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	*25	1,250	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	43	43	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,150
Calcutta	.....	40	40	2,000	.....	1	1	45	.....	.....	41	2,045
Chittagong division ...	*74	.....	*74	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	*74	3,700	.....	.....
Total	*99	83	*182	9,100	.....	1	1	45	*99	4,950	84	4,195
3. Brass, wrought and unwrought—												
Northern Bengal	353	15	368	1.9553	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	18,728	15	825
Eastern „	23	1,414	1,437	79,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1,265	1,414	77,770
Calcutta	958	5,859	6,817	3,74,275	.....	2,151	2,151	86,040	958	52,030	8,010	4,08,285
Chittagong division ...	336	.....	336	18,480	1,280	.....	1,280	50,200	1,616	68,680	.....	.....
Total	1,670	7,288	8,958	4,91,343	1,280	2,151	3,431	1,36,240	2,950	1,40,703	9,439	486,880
4. Iron—												
Northern Bengal.....	932	38	970	7,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	932	7,456	38	304
Eastern „	.....	1,651	1,651	13,208	200	.....	200	1,200	200	1,200	1,651	13,208
Calcutta	4,253	65,697	69,950	5,59,600	11,545	43,827	55,372	3,32,232	15,798	1,03,294	109,524	7,88,538
Chittagong division ...	326	.....	326	2,608	...	202	202	1,212	326	2,608	202	1,212
Other districts.....	16	.....	16	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	128	.....	.....
Total.....	5,527	67,386	72,913	5,83,304	11,745	44,029	55,774	3,34,644	17,272	1,14,686	111,415	8,03,262
5. Tin—												
Northern Bengal	145	.....	145	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	1,450	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,005	.....	1,005	10,050	540	.....	540	4,320	1,545	14,370	.....	.....
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	... ...	30	240	30	240	.....	.....
Total	1,150	.....	1,150	11,500	570	.....	570	4,560	1,720	16,060	.....	.....
6. Other metals—												
Northern Bengal	97	.....	97	4,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	4,365	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	637	637	28,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637	28,665
Calcutta	68	35,684	35,752	16,28,503	.....	24,673	24,673	8,14,209	68	2,723	60,357	24,39,989
Chittagong division ...	165	.....	165	7,425	.....	3,241	3,241	1,06,953	165	7,425	3,241	1,06,953
Total.....	330	36,321	36,651	16,68,958	.....	27,914	27,914	9,21,162	330	14,513	64,235	25,75,607
Total, Metals ...	8,776	111,086	119,862	27,64,605	13,595	74,096	87,691	13,96,691	22,371	2,90,912	185,182	38,70,384
Oils—												
1. Castor—												
Northern Bengal.....	10	.....	10	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	150	.....	.....
Calcutta	40	.....	40	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	600	.....	.....
Total.....	50	.. ...	50	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	750	.....	.....
2. Kerosine—												
Northern Bengal.....	7,317	1	7,318	34,873	50	.....	50	241	7,367	35,109	1	5
Eastern „	72	44	116	551	14,080	.....	14,080	61,214	14,152	61,556	44	209
Calcutta	20,665	13,826	34,491	1,64,325	65,045	30,681	95,726	4,26,161	85,710	3,91,519	44,507	1,98,967
Chittagong division ..	1,825	.....	1,825	8,682	44,290	.....	44,290	1,93,755	46,115	2,02,437	.....	.....
Other districts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	750	3,171	750	3,171	.....	.....
Total.....	29,879	13,871	43,750	2,08,431	124,215	30,681	154,896	6,84,542	154,094	6,93,792	44,552	1,99,181
3. Others—												
Northern Bengal.....	41,092	10	41,102	4,76,145	130	.....	130	1,723	41,222	4,77,753	10	115
Eastern „	.....	643	643	7,716	1,622	.....	1,622	21,491	1,622	21,491	643	7,716
Calcutta	112	6,440	6,552	76,242	14,945	8,047	22,992	3,04,646	15,057	1,99,319	14,487	1,81,569
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,077	55	16,132	2,13,749	16,077	2,13,020	55	729
Total.....	41,204	7,093	48,297	5,60,103	32,774	8,102	40,876	5,41,609	73,978	9,11,583	15,195	1,90,129
Total, Oils	71,133	20,964	92,097	7,69,284	156,989	38,783	195,772	12,26,151	228,122	16,06,125	59,747	3,89,310

* Includes copper, unwrought.

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1886.—(Continued.)

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		Grand total of exports from Assam.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
248	20,734	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,294	11,12,218	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	150	.....	.....	2	150	2	150
13,542	11,32,952	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	150	.....	.....	2	150	2	150
°9	440	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
°25	1,250	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
43	2,150	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	2,045	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
°74	3,700		...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
°183	9,145	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
368	19,553	149	...	149	7,770	.....	...	.....	.....	149	7,770	.....	.....	149	7,770
1,437	79,035	50	21	71	3,960	.....	...	.....	.....	50	2,700	21	1,260	71	3,960
8,968	4,60,315	408	104	512	24,330	.....	102	102	4,080	408	18,090	206	10,320	614	28,410
1,616	68,680	16	...	16	480	.....	...	.....	.....	16	480	.....	.....	16	480
12,389	6,27,583	623	125	748	36,540	.....	102	102	4,080	623	29,040	227	11,580	850	40,620
970	7,760	10	...	10	80	.....	...	.....	.....	10	80	.....	.....	10	80
1,851	14,408	...	13	13	104	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	104	13	104
125,322	8,91,832	...	517	517	4,136	.....	38	38	228	.....	.....	555	4,364	555	4,364
528	3,820	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	12	.....	.....	2	12	2	12
16	128	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128,687	9,17,948	10	530	540	4,320	.....	40	40	240	10	80	570	4,480	580	4,560
145	1,450	...	...	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
1,545	14,370	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	240	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,720	16,060	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	4,365	22	...	22	1,760	.....	...	.....	.....	22	1,760	.....	.....	22	1,760
637	28,665	5	...	5	200	.....	...	.....	.....	5	200	.....	.....	5	200
60,425	24,42,712	5	56	61	4,880	.....	138	138	4,554	5	400	194	9,034	199	9,434
3,406	1,14,378	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64,565	25,90,120	32	56	88	6,840	.....	138	138	4,554	32	2,360	194	9,034	226	11,394
207,553	41,61,296	665	711	1,376	47,700	.....	280	280	8,874	665	31,480	991	25,094	1,656	56,574
10	150	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	600	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	750	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,368	35,114	5	...	5	24	.....	...	.....	.....	5	24	.....	.....	5	24
14,196	61,765	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130,217	5,90,486	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,115	2,02,437	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
750	3,171	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
198,646	8,92,973	5	...	5	24	.....	...	.....	.....	5	24	.....	.....	5	24
41,232	4,77,868	27	...	27	311	.....	...	.....	.....	27	311	.....	.....	27	311
2,265	29,207	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29,544	3,80,888	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,132	2,13,749	5	...	5	57	.....	...	.....	.....	5	57	.....	.....	5	57
89,173	11,01,712	32	...	32	368	.....	...	.....	.....	32	368	.....	.....	32	368
287,869	19,95,435	37	...	37	392	.....	...	.....	.....	37	392	.....	.....	37	392

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Oil-seeds—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Linseed—												
Northern Bengal	.....	1,727	1,727	8,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,727	8,635
Eastern „	.....	4	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20
Calcutta	.....	3	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15
Chittagong division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,734	1,734	8,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,734	8,670
2. Mustard and rape—												
Northern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	470	1,691	470	1,691	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	525	2,034	525	2,034	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong division	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	2,300	8,318	2,300	8,318	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,295	.....	3,295	12,043	3,295	12,043	.....	.....
3. Til or jinjili—												
Northern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	1,075	.....	.....	200	1,075
Chittagong division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	1,075	...	.....	200	1,075
4. Castor—												
Northern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Calcutta	.....	214	214	642	.....	243	243	235	.....	.....	457	877
Total	.....	216	216	648	.....	243	243	235	.....	.....	459	883
Total Oil-seeds	.....	1,950	1,950	9,318	3,295	443	3,738	13,353	3,295	12,043	2,393	10,628
Opium—												
Calcutta	.....	1,28820	1,288-20	3,73,665	.....	69	69	20,010	.....	.....	1,357-20	3,93,675
Paper and Pasteboard—												
Northern Bengal	1,141	.....	1,141	11,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141	11,410	.....	.....
Calcutta	12	.....	12	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	120	.....	.....
Total	1,153	.....	1,153	11,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153	11,530	.....	.....
Provisions—												
1. Ghi—												
Northern Bengal	273	118	391	14,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	10,126	118	4,306
Eastern „	20	1,163	1,183	44,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	760	1,163	44,026
Calcutta	96	5,512	5,608	2,09,286	40	415	455	13,585	136	4,781	5,927	2,18,090
Chittagong division	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	762	25	762	.....	.....
Total	389	6,793	7,182	2,68,504	65	415	480	14,347	454	16,429	7,208	2,66,422
2. Dried fruits and nuts—												
Northern Pengal	1,566	.....	1,566	4,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566	4,961	.....	.....
Eastern „	3,724	31	3,755	12,283	3,164	.....	3,164	8,622	6,888	20,806	31	99
Calcutta	80	39	119	449	45	.....	45	129	125	383	39	195
Chittagong division	1,136	.....	1,136	3,740	11,907	.....	11,907	32,902	13,043	35,742	.....	.....
Other districts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,506	70	6,576	21,433	15,116	.....	15,116	40,753	21,622	61,892	70	294

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1887.—(Continued.)

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		Grand total of exports from Assam.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1,727	8,635	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	15	...	...	...	.....	29,525	12,696	42,221	1,45,266	29,525	1,02,334	12,696	42,932	42,221	1,45,266
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	400	...	400	1,350	400	1,350	.....	.....	400	1,350
1,734	8,670	...	...	...	.....	29,925	12,696	42,621	1,46,616	29,925	1,03,684	12,696	42,932	42,621	1,46,616
470	1,691	220,825	1,170	221.995	6,70,349	290	...	290	1,153	221,115	6,68,047	1,170	3 455	222,285	671,502
525	2,034	15,490	2,762	18.252	56,427	110	...	110	467	15,600	48,641	2,762	8,253	18,362	56,894
.....	.....	133,006	219,158	352.164	10,65,062	.....	42	42	179	133,006	4,06,819	219,200	6,58,422	352,206	10,65,241
2,300	8,318	21,977	...	21,977	66,127	9,920	...	9,920	37,450	31,897	1,03,577	.....	.....	31,897	1,03,577
3,295	12,043	391,298	223,090	614,388	18,57,965	10,320	42	10,362	39,249	401,618	12,27,084	223,132	6,70,130	624,750	18,97,214
.....	.....	1,912	480	2,392	7,720	.....	...	.....	.....	1,912	6,183	480	1,537	2,392	7,720
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	...	100	562	100	562	.....	.....	100	562
200	1,075	6,112	4,405	10,517	34,034	.....	...	.....	.....	6,112	19,836	4,405	14,198	10,517	34,034
.....	.....	665	...	665	2,156	200	...	200	1,125	865	3,281	.....	.....	865	3,281
200	1,075	8,689	4,885	13,574	43,910	300	...	300	1,687	8,989	29,862	4,885	15,735	13,874	45,597
.....	.....	350	...	350	1,225	.....	...	.....	.....	350	1,225	.....	.....	350	1,225
.....	.....	20	...	20	70	.....	...	.....	.....	20	70	.....	.....	20	70
.....	.....	132	361	493	1,725	.....	...	.....	.....	132	462	361	1,263	493	1,725
.....	.....	502	361	863	3,020	.....	...	.....	.....	502	1,757	361	1,263	863	3,020
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
457	877	...	150	150	450	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	450	150	450
459	883	...	150	150	450	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	450	150	450
5,688	22,671	400,489	228,486	628,975	19,05,345	40,545	12,738	53,283	1,87,552	441,034	13,62,387	241,224	7,30,510	6822 58	20,92,897
1,357-20	3,93,675	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,141	11,410	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	120	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,153	11,530	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
391	14,432	15	...	15	560	.....	...	.....	.....	15	560	.....	.....	15	560
1,183	44,786	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,063	2,22,871	...	...	...	.....	....	49	49	1,447	.....	.....	49	1,447	49	1,447
25	762	...	...	...	.....	2,066	...	2,066	59,696	2,066	59,696	.....	.....	2,066	59,696
7,662	2,82,851	15	...	15	560	2,066	49	2,115	61,143	2,081	60,256	49	1,447	2,130	61,703
1,566	4,961	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,919	20,905	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	578	...	24	24	120	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	120	24	120
13,043	35,742	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,692	62,186	...	24	24	120	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	120	24	120

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahamaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Provisions (*Contd.*)—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Others—												
Northern Bengal	10,793	437	11,230	34,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,793	32,373	437	1,748
Eastern „	660	9,774	10,434	45,979	1,430	.....	1,430	5,076	2,090	9,316	9,774	41,739
Calcutta	38	40,158	40,196	1,62,095	11,885	8,764	20,649	82,544	11,923	47,655	48,922	1,96,984
Chittagong division ...	2,744	.....	2,744	22,687	13,390	9	13,399	37,130	16,134	59,781	9	36
Other districts	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,375	.....	3,375	10,875	3,375	10,875	.....	.....
Total.....	14,235	50,369	64,604	2,64,882	30,080	8,773	38,853	1,35,625	44,315	1,60,000	59,142	2,40,507
Total, Provisions ...	21,130	57,232	78,362	5,54,819	45,261	9,188	54,449	1,90,725	66,391	2,38,321	66,420	5,07,223
Railway plant and rolling stock.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt—												
Northern Bengal.....	54,906	1	54,907	1,88,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,906	1,88,054	1	4
Eastern „	2,417	.....	2,417	8,064	1,925	.....	1,925	6,617	4,342	14,681	.....	.....
Calcutta	32,350	157,765	190,115	6,67,983	228,110	33,898	262,008	9,07,741	260,460	9,01,531	191,663	6,74,193
Chittagong division ...	6,279	.....	6,279	21,937	26,130	.....	26,130	90,809	32,409	1,12,746	.....	.....
Total.....	95,952	157,766	253,718	8,86,042	256,165	33,898	290,063	10,05,167	352,117	12,17,012	191,664	6,74,197
Saltpetre—												
Northern Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	182	182	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	728
Calcutta	223	659	882	3,843	120	108	228	1,064	343	1,132	767	3,775
Chittagong division ...	178	.....	178	712	5,018	.....	5,018	10,036	5,196	10,748	.....	.....
Other districts.....	258	.....	258	1,032	70	.....	70	140	328	1,172	.....	.....
Total.....	659	841	1,500	6,315	5,208	108	5,316	11,240	5,867	13,052	949	4,503
Silk—												
1. Raw (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal.....	.....	2	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	500
Eastern „	.....	3	3	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	750
Calcutta	.....	2	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	500
Total.....	.....	7	7	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,750
2. Raw, Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Piece-goods, Indian—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12-8	12-8	18,300	.....	.....	12-8	18,300
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12-8	12-8	18,300	.....	.....	12-8	18,300
4. Piece-goods, Foreign—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	36,000	18	36,000	.....	.....
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	2,00,000	100	2,00,000	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	118	2,36,000	118	2,36,000	.....	.....
Total, Silk ...	.....	7	7	1,750	118	12-8	130-8	2,54,300	118	2,36,000	19-8	20,050

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1887.—(Continued.)

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		Grand total of of exports from Assam.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
11,230	34,121	9,183	...	9,183	39,339	14,695	...	14,695	98,987	23,878	1,38,326	.....	.....	23,878	1,38,326
11,864	51,055	718	22	740	2,535	21,479	...	21,479	48,836	22,197	51,299	22	72	22,219	51,371
60,845	2,44,639	880	2,737	3,617	12,273	128,962	497	129,459	300,238	129,842	3,01,330	3,234	11,181	133,076	3,12,511
16,143	59,817	30	...	30	106	64,996	...	64,996	221,179	65,026	2,21,285	.....	.....	65,026	2,21,285
3,975	10,875	...	...	...	.....	395	...	395	744	395	744	.....	.....	395	744
103,457	4,00,507	10,811	2,759	13,570	54,253	230,527	497	231,024	669,984	241,338	7,12,984	3,256	11,253	244,594	724,237
132,811	7,45,544	10,826	2,783	13,609	54,933	232,593	546	233,139	731,127	243,419	7,73,240	3,329	12,820	246,748	7,86,060
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54,907	1,88,058	51	...	51	179	.....	...	.....	.....	51	179	.....	.....	51	179
4,342	14,681	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
452,123	15,75,724	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32,409	1,12,746	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
543,781	18,91,209	51	...	51	179	.....	...	.....	.....	51	179	.....	.....	51	179
.....	.....	10	...	10	40	.....	...	.....	.....	10	40	.....	.....	10	40
182	728	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,110	4,907	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	5	10	.....	.....	5	10	5	10
5,196	10,748	73	...	73	292	.....	...	.....	.....	73	292	.....	.....	73	292
328	1,172	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,816	17,555	83	...	83	332	.....	5	5	10	83	332	5	10	88	342
2	500	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	750	...	844	844	2,11,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	844	2,11,000	844	2,11,000
2	500	2	102	104	14,840	.....	...	.....	.....	2	500	102	14,340	104	14,840
7	1,750	2	946	948	2,25,840	.....	...	.....	.....	2	500	946	2,25,340	948	2,25,840
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	16	16	24,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	24,000	16	24,000
12-8	18,300	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12-8	18,300	...	16	16	24,000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	24,000	16	24,000
18	36,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	2,00,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	2,36,000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137-8	2,56,050	2	962	964	2,49,840	.....	...	.....	.....	2	500	962	2,49,340	964	2,49,840

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—												
1. Pepper—												
Northern Bengal	75	.....	75	2,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	2,730	.....	.....
Eastern „	52	249	301	11,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1,923	249	9,213
Calcutta	152	369	521	18,873	25	175	200	7,142	177	6,429	544	19,586
Chittagong division ...	53	.....	53	1,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	1,955	.....	.....
Total	332	618	950	34,694	25	175	200	7,142	357	13,037	793	28,799
2. Others—												
Northern Bengal	1,352	325	1,677	18,960	730	.....	730	3,650	2,082	18,725	325	3,885
Eastern „	1,224	879	2,103	14,498	19,370	.....	19,370	1,27,986	20,594	1,36,143	879	6,251
Calcutta	377	5,081	5,458	40,002	4,070	3,724	7,794	39,801	4,447	24,620	8,805	55,183
Chittagong division ...	497	.....	497	5,350	119,961	419	120,380	7,23,353	120,458	7,26,608	419	2,095
Other districts	1	.....	1	6	875	.....	875	4,375	876	4,381	.....	.....
Total	3,451	6,285	9,736	78,726	145,006	4,143	149,149	8,99,165	148,457	9,10,477	10,428	67,414
Total, Spices ...	3,783	6,903	10,686	1,13,420	145,031	4,318	149,349	9,06,307	148,814	9,23,514	11,221	96,213
Stone and Lime—												
Northern Bengal.....	265	2,961	3,226	3,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	304	2,961	3,346
Eastern „	250	18	268	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	297	18	42
Calcutta	6	2,265	2,271	4,447	.....	620	620	18,600	6	15	2,885	23,032
Chittagong division ...	11,661	.....	11,661	13,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,661	13,394	.....	.....
Other districts.....	948	.....	948	2,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	948	2,372	.....	.....
Total	13,130	5,244	18,374	24,202	.....	620	620	18,600	13,130	16,382	5,864	26,420
Sugar—												
1. Drained—												
Northern Bengal.....	1,971	69	2,040	28,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,971	27,594	69	966
Eastern „	401	2,145	2,546	35,644	18,215	.....	18,215	2,56,772	18,616	2,62,386	2,145	30,030
Calcutta	1,157	8,164	9,321	130,494	12,252	958	13,210	1,85,778	13,409	1,88,441	9,122	1,27,831
Chittagong division ...	296	.....	296	4,144	9,995	.....	9,995	1,41,240	10,291	1,45,384	.....	.....
Other districts	5	.....	5	70	300	.....	300	4,200	305	4,270	.....	.....
Total	3,830	10,378	14,208	1,98,912	40,762	958	41,720	5,87,990	44,592	6,28,075	11,336	1,58,827
2. Undrained—												
Northern Bengal.....	29,900	250	30,150	1,36,393	1,340	.....	1,340	7,590	31,240	1,42,858	250	1,125
Eastern „	8,965	2,544	11,509	53,331	38,940	.....	38,940	2,13,954	47,905	2,55,158	2,544	12,127
Calcutta	830	875	1,705	8,012	7,605	547	8,152	44,805	8,435	46,105	1,422	6,712
Chittagong division ...	1,570	.....	1,570	6,979	81,718	.....	81,718	4,47,673	83,288	4,54,652	.....	.....
Other districts	69	.....	69	345	1,050	.....	1,050	5,744	1,119	6,089	.....	.....
Total	41,334	3,669	45,003	2,05,060	130,653	547	131,200	7,19,766	171,987	9,04,862	4,216	19,964
Total, Sugar.....	45,164	14,047	59,211	4,03,972	171,415	1,505	172,920	13,07,756	216,579	15,32,937	15,552	1,78,791
Tea—												
1. Indian—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	2	2	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	87
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	2	2	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	87
2. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Tea	.....	2	2	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	87

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1887.—(Continued.)

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		Grand total of exports from Assam.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
75	2,730	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
301	11,136	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
721	26,015	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	1,955	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,150	41,836	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,407	22,610	...	...	...	.....	1,785	...	1,785	2,678	1,785	2,678	.....	.....	1,785	2,678
21,473	1,42,394	...	96	96	576	1,100	...	1,100	1,893	1,100	1,898	96	576	1,196	2,474
13,252	79,803	...	127	127	762	435	2,557	2,992	6,898	435	652	2,684	7,008	3,119	7,660
120,877	7,28,703	...	...	...	.....	17,115	...	17,115	35,416	17,115	35,416	.....	.....	17,115	35,416
876	4,381	...	...	...	.....	450	...	450	862	450	862	.....	.....	450	862
158,885	9,77,891	...	223	223	1,338	20,885	2,557	23,442	47,752	20,885	41,506	2,780	7,584	23,665	49,090
160,035	10,19,727	...	223	223	1,338	20,885	2,557	23,442	47,752	20,885	41,506	2,780	7,584	23,665	49,090
3,226	3,650	100	...	100	113	58,315	...	58,315	16,649	58,415	16,762	.....	.....	58,415	16,762
268	339	...	...	...	.....	127,650	...	127,650	37,452	127,650	37,452	.....	.....	127,650	37,452
2,891	23,047	...	...	...	.....	15,41,425	6,385	15,47,810	4,55,296	15,41,425	4,53,533	6,385	1,763	15,47,810	4,55,296
11,667	13,394	...	...	...	.....	304,205	...	304,205	92,935	304,205	92,935	.....	.....	304,205	92,935
948	2,372	...	...	...	.....	3,400	...	3,400	1,054	3,400	1,054	.....	.....	3,400	1,054
18,994	42,802	100	...	100	113	20,34,995	6,385	20,41,380	6,03,386	20,35,095	6,01,736	6,385	1,763	20,41,480	6,03,499
2,040	28,560	2	...	2	28	.....	...	.....	.....	2	28	.....	.....	2	28
20,761	2,92,416	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,531	3,16,272	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,291	1,45,384	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
305	4,270	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,928	7,86,902	2	...	2	28	.....	...	.....	.....	2	28	.....	.....	2	28
31,490	1,43,983	14	...	14	66	.....	...	.....	.....	14	66	.....	.....	14	66
50,449	2,67,285	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,857	52,817	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83,288	4,54,652	...	...	...	.....	.....	7	7	40	.....	.....	7	40	7	40
1,119	6,089	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
176,203	9,24,826	14	...	14	66	.....	7	7	40	14	66	7	40	21	106
232,131	17,11,728	16	...	16	94	.....	7	7	40	16	94	7	40	23	134
.....	.....	...	15	15	652	5,030	...	5,030	1,98,685	5,030	1,98,685	15	652	5,045	1,99,337
2	87	8	353,450	353,458	153,75,422	4,525	283,986	288,511	113,96,184	4,533	1,79,085	637,436	265,92,522	641,969	267,71,607
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	40	.....	.....	1	40	1	40
2	87	8	353,465	353,473	153,76,075	9,555	283,987	293,542	115,94,909	9,563	3,77,770	637,452	265,93,214	647,015	269,70,984
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	87	8	353,465	353,473	153,76,075	9,555							265,93,214	647,015	269,70,984

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Timber—												
Northern Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „	.....	12	12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18
Calcutta	.....	1,357	1,357	2,037	.....	3,088	3,088	54,040	.....	.....	4,445	56,077
Chittagong division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	340	744	13,025	404	7,075	340	5,950
Total.....	.....	1,369	1,369	2,055	404	3,428	3,832	67,065	404	7,075	4,797	62,045
Tobacco—												
Northern Bengal.....	21,467	35	21,502	1,82,283	10,740	.....	10,740	88,426	32,207	2,70,420	35	289
Eastern „	20	176	196	1,826	2,070	.....	2,070	18,266	2,090	18,429	176	1,663
Calcutta.....	.....	2,783	2,783	23,070	155	154	309	2,541	155	1,248	2,937	24,363
Chittagong division ...	38	.....	38	314	92,080	9	92,089	7,86,662	92,118	7,86,908	9	68
Other districts	373	.....	373	3,540	550	.....	550	4,882	923	8,422	.....	.....
Total.....	21,898	2,994	24,892	2,11,033	105,595	163	105,758	9,00,777	127,493	10,85,427	3,157	26,383
Umbrellas—												
Calcutta	.....	87	87	4,140	.....	22	22	1,040	.....	.....	109	5,180
Wool—												
1. Raw—												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	920	.....	.....	23	920
2. Piece-goods (European)												
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	2,848	.....	.....	12	2,848
3. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Eastern Bengal	.....	6	6	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	720
Calcutta	5	179	184	21,902	.....	192	192	22,962	5	600	371	44,26
Total.....	5	185	190	22,622	.....	192	192	22,962	5	600	377	44,984
4. Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool ...	5	185	190	22,622	.....	227	227	26,730	5	600	412	48,752

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1887.—(Continued.)

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.		Grand Total of exports from Assam	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	190,014	...	190,014	2,85,021	...	...	.....	.....	190,014	2,85,021	.....	.....	190,014	2,85,021
12	18	103,608	...	103,608	1,55,412	.....	...	.....	.....	103,608	1,55,412	.....	.....	103,608	1,55,412
4,445	56,077	...	62	62	93	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	93	62	93
744	13,025	443,860	...	443.680	6,65,790	54,425	...	54,425	54,232	498,285	7,20,022	.....	.....	498,285	7,20,022
5,201	69,120	747,482	62	737.544	11,06,316	54,425	...	54,425	54,232	791,907	11,60,455	62	93	791,969	11,60,548
32,242	2,70,709	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,266	20,092	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,092	25,6[illegible]	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92,127	7,86,976	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
923	8,422	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130,650	11,11,810	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	5,180	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	920	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	2,848	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	720	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
376	44,864	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
382	45,584	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	439,5[illegible]	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of Assam

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
All other articles of merchandise—												
1. Manufactured—												
Northern Bengal	1,382	2,026	3,408	17,040	390	....	390	1,950	1,772	8,850	2,026	10,131
Eastern "	86	16,791	16,877	84,385	170	....	170	849	256	1,277	16,791	83,957
Calcutta "	1,678	127,460	129,138	6,45,689	35,671	60,220	95,891	4,79,457	37,349	1,86,743	187,680	9,38,403
Chittagong division	7,800	....	7,800	39,451	20,000	320	20,320	1,01,600	27,800	1,39,451	320	1,600
Other districts	32	....	32	161	....	....	.....	.....	32	161	....	.....
Total	11,068	146,277	157,345	7,86,726	56,231	60,540	116,771	5,83,856	67,299	3,36,491	206,817	10,34,091
2.—Unmanufactured—												
Northern Bengal	1,342	2,985	4,327	8,656	....	....	.....	.....	1,342	2,684	2,985	5,971
Eastern "	422	31,186	31,608	63,217	8,160	.....	8,160	16,320	8,582	17,164	31,186	62,373
Calcutta	695	106,940	107,614	2,15,027	....	132,764	132,764	3,17,529	605	1,210	265,673	5,31,346
Chittagong division	14,156	....	14,156	28,311	390	5,580	5,970	11,940	14,546	29,091	5,580	11,160
Other districts	20	....	20	40	....	....	.....	.....	20	40	.....	.....
Total	16,545	141,080	157,625	3,15,250	8,550	164,344	172,894	3,45,789	25,095	50,190	305,424	6,10,849
Provincial Total. Northern Bengal	249,963	128,986	378,949	17,59,391	38,741	....	38,741	1,77,321	288,704	15,85,601	128,986	3,51,721
Provincial Total. Eastern "	27,523	294,206	318,729	15,08,351	292,275	....	292,275	12,72,310	319,808	13,87,228	294,206	13,28,385
Provincial Total. Calcutta	70,972	770,663-20	841,636-20	76,73,902	421,386	668,416-8	10,89,802-8	99,75,958	492,359	26,19,779	13,59,079 28	1,50,36,081
Provincial Total. Chittagong division	65,450	....	65,450	2,45,993	10,41,905	21,376	10,66,281	53,17,961	11,10,355	54,23,720	21,376	1,40,234
Provincial Total. Other districts	4,301	....	4,301	18,768	28,543	.....	28,543	99,043	32,844	1,18,411	....	....
Grand Total	418,290	11,90,855-20	16,09,075-20	1,13,72,405	13,25,850	609,792-8	21,35,642-8	1,68,43,802	22,44,070	1,14,34,789	13,60,647-28	1,69,27,419

and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1887.—(Concluded.)

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam: From Brahmaputra Valley. By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		From Surma Valley. By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		Total. By boat.		By steamer.		Grand Total of exports from Assam.	
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3,798	18,990	1,078	....	1,078	5,390	4,053	....	4,053	20,265	5,131	25,655	...	.....	5,131	25,655
37,047	85,234	1	....	1	5	565	....	565	2,825	566	2,830	....	.....	566	2,830
225,029	11,25,146	34	....	34	172	2,779	82	2,861	14,304	2,813	14,067	82	409	2,895	14,476
28,210	1,41,051	132	....	132	660	20,393	....	20,393	1,01,967	20,525	1,02,627	....	.....	20,525	1,02,627
32	161	....	....	....	.....	610	....	610	3,050	610	3,050	....	.....	610	3,050
274,116	13,70,582	1,245	....	1,245	6,227	28,400	82	28,482	1,42,416	29,645	1,48,229	82	409	29,727	1,48,638
4,327	8,655	13,522	40	13,562	27,125	....	....	....	.....	13,522	27,045	40	80	13,562	27,125
39,768	78,537	178	116,662	116,840	2,33,681	....	....	....	.....	178	356	116,662	2,33,325	116,840	2,33,681
266,278	5,32,556	62	130,446	130,508	2,61,015	....	36,637	36,637	73,274	62	124	167,483	3,34,965	167,545	3,35,089
20,126	40,251	11,053	....	11,053	22,106	9,692	1,836	11,528	23,056	20,745	41,490	1,836	3,671	22,581	45,161
20	40	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
330,519	6,61,039	24,815	247,548	272,363	5,44,727	9,692	38,473	48,165	96,329	34,507	69,015	286,021	5,72,041	320,528	6,41,056
417,690	19,37,322	507,736	19,599	527,338	12,90,050	86,129	....	86,129	1,56,860	593,865	14,31,623	19,599	15,287	613,467	14,46,910
611,014	27,80,661	130,725	314,622	445,347	8,88,268	172,792	....	172,792	3,32,549	303,517	6,02,817	314,622	6,18,000	618,139	12,20,817
18,51,438-28	1,76,55,809	147,681	805,751	953,432	1,72,75,371	17,07,891	343,392	20,51,193	1,24,12,599	18,55,482	15,55,606	11,49,143	2,81,32,365	30,04,625	2,96,87,970
12,31,731	56,63,854	489,102	24,656	513,757	8,67,933	787,177	1,855	789,032	16,79,303	12,76,279	25,19,314	26,510	16,022	13,02,789	25,37,335
32,844	1,18,443	266	....	266	657	5,289	....	5,289	6,760	5,554	7,397	....	.....	5,554	7,397
40,44,717-28	2,80,56,298	12,75,512	11,64,627	24,40,139	2,03,12,259	27,39,188	345,247	31,64,435	1,45,88,171	40,34,700	61,16,756	15,09,874	2,87,83,674	55,44,574	3,49,00,430

Comparative Statement showing the average rates of value for the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys for the year 1886-87.

Articles.	Denomination.	Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.
Coal	Per maund.	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	.....
Cotton, raw	,,	5 8 0	9 2 0	8 7 6	5 11 0
Cotton goods—					
1. Twist and yarn (European).	,,	40 0 0	.....	70 0 0	.....
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	25 0 0	.....	27 0 0	.....
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	,,	50 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
Drugs and chemicals—					
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	,,	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
2. Non-intoxicating ...	,,	44 13 0	8 8 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Dyes and tans—					
1. Indigo	,,	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....
2. Myrabolams	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aniline dyes	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Cutch	,,	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....
5. Others	,,	7 0 10	15 0 0	6 8 0	.....
Grains—					
1. Wheat	,,	1 15 4	1 15 2	3 2 6	.....
2. Rice	,,	2 5 10	2 3 8	2 10 5	2 8 10
3. Jwar and bajra ...	,,	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....
4. Gram	,,	2 11 7	3 2 3	2 6 9	.....
5. Others	,,	3 3 1	3 12 9	3 5 0	.....
Hides and skins—					
1. Hides of cattle—					
(*a*) Dressed ...	,,	.....	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0
(*b*) Undressed ...	,,	.....	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—					
(*a*) Dressed... ...	,,	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....
(*b*) Undressed ...	,,	.....	8 0 0	.....	12 0 0
Horns	,,	.....	10 10 8	.....	13 0 0
Jute—					
1. Raw	,,	3 0 0	3 2 0	.....	3 10 0
2. Gunny bags and cloths ...	,,	8 0 0	.....	8 12 10	8 6 4
Lac—					
1. Stick	,,	.....	15 0 0	.....	80 0 0
2. Shell	,,	.....	10 0 0	.....	50 0 0
Leather, manufactured ...	,,	71 12 0	.....	71 12 0	71 12 0
Liquors—					
1. Wines	,,	83 10 8	.....	83 10 8	83 10 8
2. Spirits					
3. Beer					
Metals—					
1. Copper, unwrought ...	,,	50 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....
2. Copper, wrought ...	,,	50 0 0	.....	45 0 0	.....
3. Brass, wrought and unwrought.	,,	55 0 0	60 0 0	38 12 0	40 0 0
4. Iron	,,	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
5. Tin	,,	10 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....
6. Other metals	,,	45 0 0	80 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
Oils—					
1. Castor	,,	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....
2. Kerosine	,,	4 12 4	4 12 0	4 5 6	.....
3. Others	,,	11 10 8	11 8 0	13 4 0	.....
Oil-seeds—					
1. Linseed	,,	5 0 0	.....	.....	3 10 0
2. Mustard and rape ...	,,	.....	3 1 4	3 7 4	3 12 8
3. Til or jinjili	,,	.....	3 4 10	5 6 0	5 10 0
4. Castor	,,	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....
5. Poppy	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others	,,	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 6	.....

Articles.	Denomination.	Brahmaputra Valley.		Surma Valley.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Opium	Per maund.	290 0 0	.....	290 0 0	.....
Paper and pasteboard	,,	10 0 0	.....	18 12 0	.....
Provisions—					
1. Ghi	,,	37 6 0	37 0 0	29 6 0	29 6 0
2. Dried fruits and nuts ..	,,	4 2 8	5 0 0	2 15 7	.....
3. Others	,,	5 9 8	5 2 8	2 14 0	3 11 2
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	,,	3 7 6	3 8 0	3 7 3	.....
Saltpetre	,,	14 8 0	4 0 0	6 9 0	2 0 0
Silk—					
1. Raw, Indian	,,	250 0 0	182 8 0	.....	.....
2. ,, Foreign... ...	,,	.....	....	.....	.....
3. Piece-goods, Indian ...	,,	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....
4. ,, Foreign ...	,,	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
Spices—					
1. Pepper	,,	36 5 4	.....	36 8 0	.....
2. Others	,,	9 3 2	6 0 0	8 10 6	8 0 3
Stone and Lime	,,	1 13 1	1 2 0	30 0 0	0 7 9
Sugar—					
1. Drained	,,	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 2 0	.....
2. Undrained	,,	4 8 7	4 7 1	5 7 6	5 12 0
Tea—					
1. Indian	,,	43 8 0	43 8 0	....	39 8 0
2. Foreign	,,	.....	.....	....	.....
Timber	,,	1 8 0	1 8 0	17 8 0	3 15 8
Tobacco	,,	8 9 0	....	8 10 0	.....
Umbrellas	,,	47 6 0	.....	47 6 0	.....
Wool—					
1. Raw	,,	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
2. Piece-goods (European) ...	,,	.....	.....	232 0 0	.....
3. Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	119 4 0	.....	119 4 0	.....
4. Shawls	,,	.....	.....	....	.....
All other articles of merchandise—					
1. Manufactured	,,	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
2. Unmanufactured ...	,,	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

No. V.—*Comparative Statement showing the average prices of Articles of Provincial interest for the year 1886-87.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Brahmaputra Valley.				Surma Valley.			
		Imports.			Exports.	Imports.			Exports.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
Lime	Per 100 mds.	114	5	2	112 8 0	.....			29 5 0
Canes and rattans	Per 100 bdls.	5	0	9	5 3 2	.....			98 7 0
Caoutchouc	Per maund.	75	0	0	75 0 0	75	0	0	60 0 0
Ganja	„	.....			.....	60	0	0	.....
Turmeric	„	6	1	2	.....	6	8	0	.....
Oranges	Per 100	.....			2 0 0	.....			0 8 6
Cocoanuts	„	5	0	0	.....	4	7	4	.....
Potatoes	Per maund.	2	6	7	3 1 3	2	8	0	2 4 8
Pulses other than gram... ...	„	3	12	2	3 12 9	3	12	0	.....
Rice, husked	„	2	9	0	2 9 4	2	12	0	2 12 0
„ unhusked	„	1	4	0	1 4 0	1	6	8	1 8 6
Ivory	„	.....			400 0 0	.....			300 0 0
Oil-cake	„	1	0	0	1 0 0	1	3	4	1 5 0
Paints and colours	„	40	0	0	.....	50	0	0	.....
Dried fish	„	12	0	0	5 0 0	.....			6 3 6
Tea-seed	„	100	0	0	100 0 0	60	0	0	60 0 0
Cocoons	„	.....			70 0 0	.....			.....
Betel-nuts	„	12	6	4	.....	12	5	0	14 0 0
Wax	„	.....			40 0 0	.....			43 0 0
Timber	Per log ...	3	0	0	3 0 0	35	0	0	35 0 0
Bamboos	Per 1,000...	.....			.....	.....			45 0 0
Blankets (European)	Each ...	.....			.....	.....			.....
„ (Indian)	„ ...	1	8	0	.....	2	0	0	.....

Statement showing the Road Traffic between Assam and Bengal registered at Khachugaon and Baida in the Goálpára district during the year 1886-87.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports				Exports			
		Into Goálpára through Kachugaon.		Into Goálpára through Baida.		From Goálpára through Kachugaon.		From Goálpára through Baida	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—									
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Number.	8	3,200	1,395	5,58,000	2	800	33	13,200
2. Cattle	,,	534	13,350	9,748	2,43,700	...	...	462	11,550
3. Sheep and goats ...	,,	...	...	8,039	32,156	...	...	...	.....
4. Elephants	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	132	1,32,000
5. Other kinds	,,	...	...	24	240	...	...	...	.....
VII.—Cotton—									
2. Uncleaned.....	Maunds.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	5,009	27,550
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—									
3. Piece-goods (European).	,,	...	...	902	45,100	...	...	...	.....
4. Piece-goods (Indian)	,,	...	...	25	1,000	...	...	...	.....
X.—Dyeing materials—									
8. Miscellaneous kinds.	,,	...	...	8	80	...	...	...	.....
XIV.—Grain and pulse—									
7. Rice, unhusked.....	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	120	150
XVI.—Hides and skins—									
1. Hides of cattle—									
(*b*) Undressed...	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	13	260
XVIIb.—Jewellery	Value.	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	.....
XVIII.—Lac—									
5. Miscellaneous kinds	Maunds.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	50	250
XLIII.—All other articles of merchandise—									
2. Manufactured...	Value.	...	...	...	4,498	...	...	...	.....
Total.....	,,	...	16,550	...	8,85,294	...	800	...	1,09,684

[84a.] *I.—Statement showing the Inter-district Trade registered*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports.											
		Into Nowgong through Jagi.				Into North Cachar through Diyangmukh.				Into the Jaintia Hills through Sandai.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.*		1886-87.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I. Animals, living (for sale)—													
1. Horses, ponies, and mules	Number	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Cattle	„	..	....	..	....	107	535	118	590	29	261	124	1,040
3. Sheep and goats	„	..	....	..	....	1	4	..	..	476	952	631	1,262
4. Other kinds	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Ia. Building materials—													
1. Lime	Maunds	381	875	1,425	2,850	..	..	..	..	25	25	232	232
4. Bricks and tiles	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
III. Canes and rattans	No. of bndles.	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
IV. Caoutchouc	Maunds	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
VI. Coal and coke—													
1. Coal	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
VII. Cotton—													
1. Cleaned	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Uncleaned	„	..	....	..	....	20	80	..	..	..	..	..	....
VIII. Cotton, manufactured—													
1. Twist and yarn (European)	„	186	7,435	663	26,520	10	381	9	498	..	..	..	....
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	179	3,580	661	24,660
3. Piece-goods (European)	„	368	24,656	131	8,777	55	3,167	74	3,532	..	..	..	....
4. Ditto (Indian)	„	..	....	..	....	22	1,267	2	55	..	..	..	....
IX. Drugs and medicines—													
2. Pan or betel-leaves	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
X. Dyeing materials—													
1. Indigo	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 ch.	7
4. Turmeric	„	102	1,020	131	1,310	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	....
8. Other kinds	„	..	....	15	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XI. Earthenware and porcelain	Value	..	788	..	858	..	58	..	104	..	..	..	1,597
XII. Fibrous products—													
1. Jute, raw	Maunds	10	50	..	....	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Jute, manufactured (excluding gunny bags)	„	45	450	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Gunny bags	Number	13,145	3,286	7,406	1,851	31	7	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Other fibres (manufactured)	Maunds	..	....	25	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XIII. Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—													
1. Cocoanuts	Number	20,185	1,618	12,855	803	168	12	173	15	..	..	137	14
2. Oranges	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Potatoes	Maunds	962	2,856	735	2,205	27	69	6	15	..	..	..	....
5. All other kinds	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XIV. Grain and pulse—													
1. Wheat	„	179	716	3	9	10	62	0-20	3	..	..	..	....
2. Juar and bajra	„	56	224	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Gram	„	613	2,452	428	1,692	6	25	28	74	..	..	..	....
4. Other pulses	„	1,982	5,574	2,181	4,362	80	227	44	112	..	..	..	....
5. Other spring crops	„	..	....	..	....	6	43	..	..	..	..	..	....
6. Rice, husked	„	2,625	9,248	3,967	11,901	3,262	7,954	4,000	7,518	2,760	8,280	9,292	30,988
7. „ unhusked	„	..	....	..	....	3,413	3,434	2,204	3,174	..	..	..	....
8. Other rain crops	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XV. Gums and resins	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XVI. Hides and skins—													
1. Hides of cattle—													
(a) Dressed	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
(b) Undressed	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Skins of sheep, &c—													
(a) Dressed	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
(b) Undressed	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XVII. Horns	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XVIIIa. Ivory	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XVIIIb. Jewellery	Value	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	201	..	..	..	....
XVIII. Lac—													
2. Shell	Maunds	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Stick	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5. Other kinds	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XX. Liquors—													
1. Wines	Value	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Spirits	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XXI. Mats	„	..	456	..	251	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	....
XXII. Metals and manufactures of metals—													
1. Brass	Maunds	604	27,669	404	20,200	16	681	10	450	..	..	468	19,760
2. Tin	„	183	1,788	39	880	..	..	2	2	85	850	236	2,360
3. Copper	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,800
4. Iron	„	836	2,641	610	3,109	6-17	52	8	41	63	630	219	3,285
5. Other metals	„	14	880	..	....	13	968	25	2,152	..	..	..	....
XXIII. Oils—													
1. Castor	„	..	....	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Kerosine	„	2,977	15,722	3,595	17,975	34	196	37	189	248	1,116	1,110	5,670
3. Other oils	„	2,244	32,195	1,950	29,250	39	486	21	275	376	7,520	1,385	25,618
4. Oil-cake	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XXIV. Opium	„	..	....	..	....	7-5	9,139	4-23	5,856	..	..	..	....
XXV. Paints and colours	„	5	50	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XXVI. Provisions—													
1. Ghi	„	105	4,200	189	7,560	5	187	2	94	..	..	..	....
2. Fish dry	„	67	1,220	25	250	272	1,531	592	2,608	5,211	20,844	12,160	48,640
3. Other kinds	„	112	448	95	380	2	14	2	8	274	1,370	518	2,590
XXVIII. Salt	„	31,231	1,01,195	30,216	1,20,864	1,572	5,088	1,324	7,268	760	4,560	2,510	10,525
XXIX. Saltpetre, &c—													
2. Other saline substances	„	8	160	29	235	2	42	..	..	..	..	..	....
XXX. Seeds—													
2. Mustard and rape	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
3. Til or gingelly	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Castor	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XXXI. Silk—													
1. Cocoons	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Yarn—													
(b) Indian	„	1	480	..	....	0-16	109	0-2	20	..	..	219	2,10,240
3. Piece-goods—													
(b) Indian	„	..	....	..	....	0-23	881	0-9	319	..	..	..	....
XXXII. Spices—													
1. Pepper	„	75	1,500	113	3,390	0-7	8	..	..	28	1,120	..	....
2. Betel-nuts	„	5	50	32	84	69	140	51	174	3,798	15,192	5,947	11,894
3. Other kinds	„	866	3,338	1,192	5,970	3	9	4	13	..	..	33	83
XXXIII. Stationery—													
1. Paper and pasteboard	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	3	38	2	40
2. Other articles	„	4	112	192	744	0-1	1	..	..	..	..	..	....
XXXIV. Stone and marble	„	87	93	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XXXV. Sugar—													
1. Drained	„	262	4,935	263	5,260	15	225	5-20	110	183	2,928	725	11,736
2. Undrained	„	2,796	13,844	3,689	18,445	146	663	120	540	..	..	..	....
Carried over	Value.	..	2,81,224	.	3,03,813	..	37,787	..	36,126	..	69,266	..	4,14,041

* Represents traffic for the fourth quarter of the

at the four Posts for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Exports.																							
Into the Khási Hills through Mahadeo.				From Nowgong through Jagi.				From North Cachar through Diyangmukh.				From the Jaintia Hills through Sandai.				From the Khási Hills through Mahadeo.			
1885-86.*		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.*		1886-87.		1885-86.*		1886-87.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	....	461	37,980	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	2	24	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	688	5,504	305	2,649	184	1,840	159	1,935
91	182	946	2,365	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
18,240	6,840	26,096	8,969	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
39	5	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	22,454	583	123,169	3,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,292	206	..	....	..	....
..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	65	4,550	89	6,230	21	1,260	132	8,580
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	4,255	2,659
..	....	..	....	388	7,645	250	3,250	97	1,129	334	4,111	855	8,550	1,316	13,160	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	16,201	68,218	22,241	92,201	8,338	29,659	8,993	35,036	1,493	5,972	5,637	23,201	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
365	29,200	2,732	2,73,200	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	125	5,016	219	8,760	0-23	56	..	..	..	..	..	....	229	45,800	478	1,19,500
..	....	453	1,630	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	134	268	634	2,536	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	82	102	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	116	348	595	3,111	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	76	..	160	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	..	....	..	....
16	320	121	1,210	11	5	27	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
14,280	3,570	555	171	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
1,520	142	1,616	202	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	4,350	27	95,798	643	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	2,814	5,628	7,858	16,422	3,233	7,274	67,351	1,65,009
260	1,300	4,451	23,311	....	....	....	....	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
122	976	966	7,728	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
525	2,625	1,039	5,195	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
826	4,130	5,900	35,400	465	1,244	2,109	4,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
12,603	40,960	60,080	2,33,463	70	210	....	....	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	5,721	5,721	1,565	1,565	110	120	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
458	1,145	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	111	333	493	986	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	8	40	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	271	5,438
..	....	..	....	483	9,640	807	24,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	80	1,600	342	6,230
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	15	292
..	....	..	....	61	4,860	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	135	2,454	170	2,550	5	26	3	18	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	0-36	370	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	6,160	....	....	....	....	..	1,069	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	11,103	68,876	8,431	50,586	15	82	79	542	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	0-6	1	276	2,760	893	8,930	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	13	67	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	5,040	..	13,896	....	....	....	....	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	1,460	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	1,440	..	3,495	..	150	..	25,680
..	35	..	429	....	1,597	....	4,103	..	20	..	88	..	156	..	220	..	....	..	....
56	3,360	451	27,060	29	580	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
186	1,116	383	2,622	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
228	2,280	328	8,286	....	....	....	....	9	96	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	146	5,840	....	....	....	....	0-2	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
467	2,102	1,919	9,980	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
313	4,695	1,275	22,950	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	40	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
118	4,720	780	29,868	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
1,013	18,169	11,911	1,24,674	....	....	102	1,02	0-10	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	5,911	29,555	....	....	....	....	0-20	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
1,073	4,560	2,519	12,277	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	351	5,616	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	136,724	3,28,485	92,341	2,30,853	2,974	6,289	2,056	4,467	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	10,338	31,014	6,821	18,963	1,974	5,972	3,128	8,938	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	1,577	7,885	1,167	5,835	418	613	264	482	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..
..	....	..	....	661	27,180	551	22,040	275	13,551	89	5,509	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	0-3	21	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	1,408	43,090	....	....	....	....	0-13	11	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	3,323	8,010	4,002	8,560	7,369	16,557	0-35	11	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
559	22,360	2,106	67,680	44	440	9	45	4	24	7	72	..	..	..	....	..	....	365	1,186
Rms. 144	432	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
446	6,690	825	12,375	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
765	7,650	1,746	17,460	....	....	69	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	1,69,580	..	12,78,982	....	5,80,283	....	4,90,886	..	58,901	..	59,636	..	35,535	..	83,882	..	57,924	..	3,36,509

* Year, from which the statistics were first collected.

I.—Statement showing the Inter-district Trade registered

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports.											
		Into Nowgong through Jagi.				Into North Cachar through Diyangmukh.				Into the Jaintia Hills through Sandai.			
		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward—	Value.....	..	2,81,224	..	3,03,813	..	37,787	..	26,126	..	69,266	..	4,14,041
XXXVI. Tea—													
1. Indian	Maunds.	..	....	..	....	0·28	32	3	139	..	..	..	....
XXXVII. Tobacco	„	2,339	23,390	2,531	25,310	82	794	68	715	459	4,590	2,367	30,771
XXXIX. Umbrellas—													
1. Cloth	Number	400	400	225	225	128	137	14	12	1,260	1,575	3,973	4,966
2. Others	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XL. Wax	Maunds	..	....	..	....	0·2	3	..	..	..	..	..	....
XLI. Wood—													
1. Timber	No. of logs ..	..	....	..	....	10	42	20	69	..	..	..	....
2. Bamboos	Number	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
XLII. Wool—													
1. Raw	Maunds	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Blankets—													
(a) European	Number	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	180	1,440	..	....
(b) Indian.....	„	..	....	..	....	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	....
4. Other manufactured articles	Value	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,678
XLIII. All other articles of merchandise—													
1. Unmanufactured	„	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Manufactured	„	..	1,486	..	2,433	..	50	..	2	..	..	..	....
Total	Value.....	..	3,06,500	..	3,31,781	..	38,850	..	37,064	..	76,871	..	4,98,456

at the four Posts for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.—(Concluded).

Exports.																			
Into the Khási Hills through Mahádeo.				From Nowgong through Jagi.				From North Cachar through Diyangmukh.				From the Jaintia Hills through Sandai.				From the Khási Hills through Mahádeo.			
1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..	1,69,580	..	10,78,982	....	5,80,283	....	4,90,886	..	58,902	..	59,636	..	35,535	..	83,882	..	57,924	..	3,36,509
114	9,120	534	42,720	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
2,208	22,080	7,566	75,660	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
1,240	1,860	8,504	12,731	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,770	7,721	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	....	....	6	240	1	23	2	49	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	....	209	426	289	309	660	1,637	598	3,098	..	..	..	....	..	....	21	26
..	....	..	....	750	35	200	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	..	....	..	....
..	....	54	10,800	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	995	5,970	....	....	....	....	..	63	157	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	6,969	20,907	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	200	600
..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	....
..	....	..	10,165	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	17,312
..	1,748	..	35,190	....	2,340	....	2,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	2,268
..	2,04,368	..	12,93,125	....	5,83,984	....	4,93,767	..	60,718	..	62,783	..	35,535	..	91,609	..	57,924	..	3,55,715

[85]

K.—Coinage, 1.

[*Blank, there being no Mint in this Province.*]

[86]

K.—Paper Currency, 2.

[*Blank, there being no separate Currency Circle for Assam*].

L.—Charitable Institutions.

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3																															
		Income.																															
		A.	B.										C.			C½.	D.	D½.	E.		F.												
			From Government.										From Local or other funds.						Subscriptions.														
Number.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1886.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local Boards.	From Labour Transport Fund.	Miscellaneous receipts.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total income.															
			Assistant Surgeons or Hospital-Assistants.	Other establishments.																														
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.														
1	Shillong	176 13 4	825 0 0	....	4 15 11	275 15 0	....	....	300 0 0	1,405 14 11	....	....	148 0 0	150 0 0	15 0 0	170 0 0	1,196 0 0	267 15 6	3,529 11 3														
2	Mauphlang	.....	.....	192	1 6 4	163 8 0	....	....	....	356 14 4	....	....	30 0 0	....	.....	.....	538 15 0	227 5 0	1,153 2 4														
3	Cherra	5 13 0	.....	60	1 8 3	50 12 0	....	44 9 2	....	156 13 5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 10 5														
4	Shellá	13 14 6	300 0 0	....	4 4 9	319 2 0	....	....	....	623 6 9	....	....	....	....	.....	145 0 0	.....	300 0 0	1,082 5 3														
5	Tura	.....	1,005 0 0	314	3 2 10	245 3 0	....	....	1,070 9 3	2,637 15 1	....	....	....	....	.....	122 0 0	52 2 0	2,812 1 1														
6	Dhubri	13 9 9	416 1 6	....	9 9 2	265 8 0	....	....	....	691 2 8	408 11 0	....	216 7 0	360 0 0	11 4 11	175 0 0	317 0 9	205 4 0	2,398 8 1														
7	Goálpára	40 4 4	*	....	6 2 4	201 9 11	....	....	....	207 12 3	825 0 0	....	14 4 9	90 0 0	3 13 3	150 0 0	.....	311 10 0	1,642 12 7														
8	Gauripur	31 7 0	300 0 0	....	5 7 6	192 6 0	....	....	....	497 13 6	....	....	39 9 0	....	4 6 6	108 0 0	.....	720 0 0	1,401 4 0														
9	Lakhipur	99 4 3	394 5 6	....	3 13 9	65 3 0	....	....	....	463 6 3	....	....	8 4 3	....	5 9 0	.....	.....	532 13 0	1,109 4 9														
10	Salpára	186 3 6	375 0 0	....	1 15 3	354 3 0	....	....	....	731 2 3	300 0 0	....	....	....	.....	137 8 0	.....	80 0 0	1,434 13 9														
11	Darangiri	117 11 9	711 6 6	94	5 5 9	344 4 0	....	....	....	1,155 6 3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272 12 0														
12	Rupsi	.....	156 4 0	....	4 15 0	316 0 0	....	....	....	477 3 0	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	627 3 0														
13	Gauháti	133 13 11	825 0 0	....	11 13 0	360 1 0	....	....	....	1,196 14 0	420 0 0	120 0 0	....	1,415 4 11	19 13 0	.....	575 0 0	223 4 0	4,104 1 10														
14	Barpeta	1 15 5	*	....	8 8 3	44 6 3	....	....	....	52 14 6	252 0 0	....	....	341 11 6	107 11 6	400 0 0	.....	.....	1,156 4 5														
15	Tezpur	127 7 9	525 0 0	....	13 8 7	571 2 0	....	....	....	1,109 10 7	490 0 0	360 0 0	....	....	29 1 5	.....	704 0 0	293 0 0	3,053 3 9														
16	Mangaldai	120 2 7	*	....	12 4 8	234 9 0	....	....	....	246 13 8	129 0 0	....	....	....	41 15 7	100 0 0	143 0 0	481 4 0	1,278 2 4														
17	Nowgong	33 0 0	636 10 8	....	13 5 11	150 7 0	40 13 3	....	....	841 4 10	272 0 0	120 0 0	73 11 0	....	11 12 7	236 1 11	527 0 0	491 6 0	2,606 4 4														
18	Roha	309 10 9	353 6 9	....	13 5 11	148 11 0	....	....	....	515 7 8	120 0 0	....	....	....	5 5 9	.....	15 0 0	287 1 0	1,252 9 2														
19	*Silghát*	36 0 0	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	93 4 0	....	....	....	.....	.....	77 0 0	48 0 0	254 4 0														
20	Sibságar	25 7 0	825 0 0	....	16 1 1	203 10 9	9 14 10½	....	....	1,054 9 11½	417 5 8	200 0 0	0 8 0	270 0 0	3 12 10	380 8 0	210 0 0	279 10 0	2,841 13 5½														
21	Jorhát	92 9 3	*	....	11 8 5	38 11 2	....	....	....	50 3 7	....	190 0 0	....	165 0 0	15 13 8	.....	249 0 0	282 6 0	1,045 0 6														
22	Golághát	246 3 0	*	....	9 1 6	53 10 11	5 15 8	....	....	68 12 1	150 0 0	190 0 0	313 4 10	195 0 0	4 3 3	264 0 0	272 0 0	182 6 0	1,884 13 2														
23	Dibrugarh	7 11 10	1,637 8 0	....	17 5 2	351 4 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	....	2,013 1 2	470 5 0	1,200 0 0	2,646 15 3(a)	180 0 0	58 8 0	611 0 0	1,005 0 0	283 4 0	8,475 13 3														
24	North Lakhimpur	.....	*	....	4 8 7	247 9 0	....	29 7 11	....	281 9 6	60 0 0	120 0 0	26 9 0	....	2 3 6	50 0 0	78 0 0	67 10 0	686 0 0														
25	Kohima	.....	768 11 3	406	6 3 8	31 14 0	....	....	1,001 0 10	2,213 13 9	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	226 0 0	44 0 0	2,483 13 9														
26	Sylhet	63 2 8	825 0 0	....	5 7 10	495 6 0	42 14 10	....	....	1,368 12 8	600 0 0	60 0 0	146 10 1	979 12 5	2 14 11	116 0 0	.....	.....	3,337 4 9														
27	Rainagar	.....	.....	....	.....	268 15 0	....	....	....	268 15 0	....	....	....	389 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	657 15 6														
28	Jaintiápur	.....	200 0 0	....	8 3 6	76 14 0	....	....	....	285 1 6	478 4 9	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763 6 3														
29	Chhátak	.....	300 0 0	....	1 8 9	35 15 0	....	....	....	337 7 9	357 4 0	....	....	....	.....	83 6 9	.....	.....	778 2 6														
30	Bholáganj	.....	156 4 0	....	7 9 9	368 5 0	....	....	....	532 2 9	75 0 0	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607 2 9														
31	Sunámganj	12 2 3	*	....	2 10 9	218 2 6	....	....	....	220 13 3	175 0 0	....	10 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	210 14 0	688 13 6														
32	Jagannáthpur	.....	375 0 0	....	6 10 0	131 15 0	....	....	....	513 9 0	390 15 9	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	904 8 9														
33	Láur	.....	75 0 0	....	3 6 0	233 10 0	....	....	....	312 0 0	398 6 9	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710 6 9														
34	Habiganj	22 15 11	*	....	0 15 3	223 1 10	....	....	....	224 1 1	168 0 0	....	0 11 6	93 0 0	7 4 3	175 0 0	.....	97 0 0	788 0 9														
35	Báníyáchong	.....	347 1 3	....	7 13 8	88 3 0	....	....	....	443 1 11	225 0 0	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	110 11 0	778 12 11														
36	Muchikándi	.....	200 0 0	....	4 9 0	389 1 0	....	....	....	593 10 0	227 0 0	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	27 0 0	847 10 0														
37	Maulavi Bázár	23 8 9	*	....	9 3 3	286 12 10	....	....	....	296 0 1	392 11 0	60 0 0	15 6 3	....	7 13 3	65 0 0	35 0 0	293 8 0	1,188 15 4														
38	Bálaganj	24 7 3	394 9 0	....	8 9 3	186 4 0	....	....	....	589 6 3	130 0 0	....	....	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9 14 0	933 11 6														
39	Fulertal	.....	100 0 0	....	9 0 5	156 10 0	....	....	....	265 10 5	429 13 0	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695 7 5														
40	Karimganj	24 13 0	*	....	8 15 6	150 15 3	....	....	....	168 14 9	305 0 0	60 0 0	34 3 3	....	.....	.....	55 0 0	66 12 0	714 11 0														
41	Biyáni Bázár	10 0 3	298 6 2	....	6 15 11	250 4 0	....	....	....	555 10 1	340 0 0	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905 10 4														
42	Páthárkándi	.....	.....	....	13 1 0	96 1 0	....	....	....	109 2 0	582 7 9	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	692 9 9														
43	*Lakhat*	.....	.....	....	8 15 6	....	....	....	....	8 15 6	754 1 0	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	14 8 0	777 8 6														
44	*Madhabpur*	.....	.....	....	8 6 8	....	....	....	....	8 6 8	647 1 6	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655 8 2														
45	*Nabiganj*	.....	.....	....	8 7 6	....	....	....	....	8 7 6	524 3 9	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532 11 3														
46	*Panchgaon*	.....	.....	....	.....	312 7 0	....	....	....	312 7 0	31 8 9	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 15 9														
47	Silchar	.....	700 0 0	....	17 8 5	405 10 0	41 8 10	....	....	1,164 11 3	119 15 11	2,200 0 0	752 8 0	200 0 0	11 13 11	1,618 5 6	244 8 0	62 4 0	6,374 2 7														
48	Hailákándi	.....	*	....	7 1 2	322 2 8	....	....	....	329 3 10	275 2 3	600 0 0	3 15 0	....	44 6 0	354 14 0	56 0 0	15 12 0	1,697 5 1														
49	Katigora	14 9 0	†	....	5 7 11	62 0 0	....	....	....	67 7 11	240 0 0	....	....	....	1 7 10	467 13 0	.....	51 8 0	842 13 9														
50	Gunjong	.....	*	120	0 8 7	57 8 0	....	....	57 2 0	235 2 7	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235 2 7														
	Total	2,013 14 0‡	14,025 10 7	1,186	351 9 2	10,054 12 4	144 3 5½	78 1 1	2,428 12 1	28,269 0 8¼	12,265 9 10	5,420 0 0	4,480 15 2	5,094 11 4	416 2 11	5,807 9 2	6,645 7 9	6,770 15 0	77,184 5 10½														

* Paid from the Provincial Fund (Medical).

† Paid from the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

‡ Sidli closed and its cash balance, 10 annas 3 pie, credited to Dhubri.

(a) Of this, Rs. 339-10 due from garden managers for dieting coolies.

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year 1886.—(Concluded).

Number.	Name of dispensary.	4 — Expenditure. a 1 — Establishment. Paid by Government. Salaries of Assistant-Surgeons and Hospital-Assistants.	a 1 — Establishment. Paid by Government. Salaries of menial and other establishments.	a 2 — Establishment. Paid from local resources. Salaries of Assistant-Surgeons or Hospital-Assistants	a 2 — Establishment. Paid from local resources. Salaries of menial and other establishments.	b — On bázár medicines.	c — On European medicines, whether from Government or purchased.	d — On diets.	e — On miscellaneous charges.	f — On buildings or repairs.	g — Invested during the year.	h — Total expenditure during the year	5 — Cash balance on 31st December 1886.	6 — Average cost of each diet.	7 — Percentage of the total cost paid by Government. ¶
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Shillong	825 0 0	$300 0 0	180 0 0	208 0 0	114 1 11	364 3 4	677 13 10	344 13 0	209 14 9	165 0 0	3,388 14 10	140 12 5	0 3 5	41·49
2	Mauphlang	.....	192 0 0	343 10 0	183 6 0	8 0 0	324 12 0	30 0 0	71 6 4	.....	.....	1,153 2 4	.....	....	30·95
3	Cherra	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50 12 0	.....	46 1 5	.....	.....	156 13 5	5 13 0	....	100·00
4	Shella	300 0 0	.....	.....	92 14 3	18 9 3	319 2 0	.....	24 1 3	51 0 0	276 0 0	1,081 10 9	0 10 6	....	65·57
5	Tura	1,005 0 0	314 0 0	.....	.....	55 2 3	245 3 0	1,009 3 3	80 6 7	103 2 0	.....	2,812 1 1	.....	0 2 5¾	93·77
6	Dhubri	416 1* 6	.....	120 0 0	338 0 0	46 10 9	265 8 0	522* 1 9	226 8 5	154 8 6	212 4 11	2,368 11 10	29 12 3	0 2 7	29·64
7	Goálpára	*	.....	124 10 8	309 15 9	32 9 0	201 9 11	167 12 3	277 8 7	352 9 6	128 13 3	1,595 8 11	47 3 8	0 2 5	13·02
8	Gauripur	300 0 0	.....	120 0 0	251 6 6	17 10 1	192 6 0	129 0 3	265 8 2	16 15 0	104 6 6	1,397 4 6	3 15 6	0 2 1	35·63
9	Lakhipur	394 5 6	.....	.....	192 1 6	12 8 9	65 3 0	78 5 3	141 9 3	43 15 0	155 9 0	1,083 9 3	25 11 6	0 2 5	49·93
10	Sálpára	375 0 0	.....	300 0 0	28 0 0	4 10 0	354 3 0	.....	108 13 9	32 10 0	227 0 0	1,430 4 9	4 9 0	....	54·53
11	Daramgiri	711 6 6	94 0 0	.....	.....	.....	344 4 0	.....	70 3 6	50 0 0	.....	1,269 14 0	2 14 0	....	100·00
12	Rapsi	156 4 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	7 12 6	316 0 0	.....	140 12 0	.....	.....	623 12 6	3 6 6	....	76·49
13	Gauhátí	825 0 0	.....	120 0 0	958 5 3	168 3 3	389 1 0	440 8 5	331 7 6	703 15 8	119 13 0	4,056 6 1	47 11 9	0 2 5	30·43
14	Barpeta	*	.....	120 0 0	180 0 0	30 14 9	44 6 3	.....	73 10 10	281 11 0	400 0 0	1,130 10 10	25 9 7	....	4·67
15	Tezpur	525 0 0	.....	120 0 0	430 2 6	67 3 3	571 2 0	589 12 0	196 3 4	418 9 9	135 2 8	3,053 3 6	0 0 3	0 2 8	38·03
16	Mangaldai	*	.....	120 0 0	396 0 0	21 0 0	260 15 0	99 0 3	105 0 2	43 14 9	232 3 1	1,278 1 3	1 1 1	0 2 7	21·54
17	Nowgong	636 10 8	.....	192 0 0	291 13 3	30 9 6	168 6 6	734 3 6	182 6 5	370 2 0	.....	2,606 3 10	0 0 6	0 3 2	22·28
18	Robá	353 6 9	.....	.....	109 0 0	12 10 0	167 0 0	6 1 3	44 2 5	83 3 9	461 5 9	1,236 13 11	15 11 3	0 1 1	66·47
19	*Silghát*	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	0 15 6	‡12 0 0	.....	19 0 6	19 12 6	100 0 0	251 12 0	2 8 0	....	.....
20	Sibságar	825 0 0	.....	117 5 8	464 10 3	50 4 0	203 10 0	506 11 4½	145 13 10	204 4 6	253 12 10	2,771 8 5½	70 5 0	0 2 11	38·05
21	Jorhát	*	.....	.....	372 0 0	34 13 3	38 11 2	234 13 3	61 12 2	270 1 0	15 13 8	1,028 0 6	17 0 0	0 3 0	4·06
22	Golághát	*	.....	.....	369 6 1	28 7 4	53 10 11	246 11 4	162 11 2	183 5 3	314 8 1	1,358 12 2	26 1 0	0 3 2	5·26
23	Dibrugarh	1,637 8 0	.....	80 0 0	1,022 1 11	49 14 3	436 7 0	3,235 9 11	1,520 1 2	410 5 0	58 8 0	8,450 7 3	25 6 0	0 3 0	23·82
24	North Lakhimpur	*	.....	50 0 0	62 0 0	53 14 0	272 4 0	45 15 0	63 2 3	13 1 0	122 3 6	682 7 9	3 8 3	0 3 0	46·14
25	Kohima	768 11 3	406 0 0	.....	22 0 0	163 7 0	31 14 0	589 5 7	260 7 11	242 0 0	.....	2,483 13 9	.....	0 3 1	89·13
26	Sylhet	825 0 0	.....	180 0 0	382 0 0	60 8 6	554 9 0	576 2 7	195 10 10	438 3 6	2 14 11	3,214 12 4	122 8 5	0 2 6	42·60
27	Ráingar	.....	.....	240 0 0	84 0 0	48 0 0	268 15 0	.....	17 0 6	.....	.....	657 15 6	.....	....	40·88
28	Jaintiapur	200 0 0	.....	80 0 0	84 0 0	23 14 3	76 14 0	.....	36 8 3	92 8 3	.....	593 12 9	169 9 6	....	48·01
29	Chhátak	300 0 0	.....	60 0 0	152 0 0	34 14 0	35 15 0	.....	42 13 6	17 8 0	155 0 0	778 2 6	.....	....	47·76
30	Bholáganj	156 4 0	.....	.....	12 3 1	18 6 5	368 5 0	.....	4 14 3	6 5 3	.....	566 6 0	40 12 9	....	93·96
31	Sumámganj	*	.....	60 0 0	113 0 0	25 8 9	218 2 6	.....	43 1 6	67 14 0	100 0 0	627 10 9	61 2 9	....	41·85
32	Jagannáthpur	375 0	.....	85 0 0	131 3 6	24 5 3	131 15 0	.....	44 4 9	31 9 0	100 0 0	873 5 6	31 3 3	....	66·41
33	Láur	75 0 0	.....	233 13 9	85 0 0	28 5 6	233 10 0	.....	38 7 6	60 0 0	.....	704 4 9	6 2 0	....	44·29
34	Habiganj	*	.....	84 0 0	240 0 0	47 11 9	223 1 10	.....	90 6 0	28 4 9	32 4 3	745 12 7	42 4 2	....	30·04
35	Bániyáchong	347 1 3	.....	.....	107 1 6	26 1 9	88 3 0	.....	29 6 11	101 0 0	.....	697 14 5	80 14 6	....	63·49
36	Machkándi	200 0 0	.....	60 0 0	62 6 3	13 0 3	389 1 0	.....	65 8 3	25 12 9	.....	795 12 6	51 13 6	....	74·59
37	Maulavi Bázár	*	.....	120 0 0	244 8 0	47 3 3	286 12 10	27 4 0	36 5 9	145 15 0	279 13 3	1,187 14 1	1 1 3	0 2 1	30·42
38	Bálíganj	394 9 0	.....	60 0 0	95 0 0	13 13 9	186 4 0	.....	33 5 9	41 14 0	79 0 0	903 14 6	29 13 0	....	71·45
39	Fulertal	100 0 0	.....	257 10 9	128 0 0	19 5 6	156 10 0	.....	29 12 3	4 0 6	.....	695 7 5	.....	....	38·19
40	Karimganj	*	.....	60 0 0	235 0 0	29 5 0	163 5 3	81 15 6	105 7 3	24 4 3	.....	699 5 3	15 5 9	0 2 8	24·15
41	Biyání Bázár	298 6 2	.....	.....	120 0 0	11 1 3	250 4 0	.....	46 1 2	54 0 0	.....	779 12 7	125 13 9	....	71·25
42	Pátharkándi	.....	.....	160 0 0	80 0 0	28 12 0	96 1 0	.....	21 12 0	296 12 0	.....	683 5 0	9 4 9	....	15·97
43	*Lakhái*	.....	.....	300 0 0	10 0 0	2 9 0	‡413 1 0	.....	26 14 6	25 0 0	.....	777 8 6	.....	....	1·15
44	*Mádhabpur*	.....	.....	245 0 0	.....	10 1 3	‡297 1 0	.....	68 5 11	35 0 0	.....	655 8 2	.....	....	4·28
45	*Nabiganj*	.....	.....	300 0 0	33 4 0	8 0 9	‡152 14 0	.....	28 8 6	10 0 0	.....	532 11 3	.....	....	1·99
46	*Panchgáon*	.....	.....	31 8 9	.....	.....	312 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 15 9	.....	....	98·21
47	Silchar	700 0 0	.....	119 15 11	781 0 0	196 0 3	425 0 0	1,936 15 1	594 11 5	549 6 0	1,071 1 11	6,374 2 7	.....	0 2 8	18·27
48	Hailákándi	*	.....	120 0 0	420 0 0	48 2 3	322 2 8	70 4 8	143 12 3	413 14 3	119 14 0	1,658 2 1	21§ 3 0	0 3 1	19·85
49	Kátigora	†	.....	.....	152 0 0	44 11 3	62 0 0	100 3 2	104 8 4	72 0 0	307 3 10	842 10 9	0 3 0	0 3 0	8·01
50	Gunjong	*	120 0 0	.....	.....	20 8 0	57 8 0	.....	37 2 7	.....	.....	235 2 7	.....	....	100·00
	Total	14,025 10 7	1,486 0 0	5,004 10 8	9,965 13 7	1,859 15 6	11,462 12 2	12,135 13 5½	6,904 11 3	‖6,800 3 11	6,229 12 5	75,875 7 6½	1,308 14 4	0 2 8	37·49

* Paid from Provincial Fund (Medical).
† " " Inland Labour Tranport Fund.
‡ Received on chargeable indents and paid for by Local Board.
§ Paid out of the special allowance.

¶ Exclusive of the net amount invested.
‖ Of this, Rs. 1,420-12 was spent by the Public Works Department (Local Board), *viz.*, for Dhubri Rs. 48-11; Tezpur Rs. 370, Jorhát Rs. 50-12-9, Dibrugarh Rs. 410-5, Jaintiapur Rs. 76-9-9, Laur Rs. 60, Maulavi Bázár Rs. 82-11, Fulertal Rs. 4-0-6, Patharkándi Rs. 292-7-9, and Hailákándi Rs. 3[illegible]-2-3.

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A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Province of Assam in the year 1886-87.*

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	REMARKS.
	Natives.	Others.				
					Rs. As. P.	
Church of England	640	1,036	6	9	8,037 7 8	
Roman Catholics	222	129	1	1	.....	
Presbyterians	109	181	.....	.....	.....	
Baptists	1,436	39	23	89	....	
Wesleyans	10	.....				
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	1,796	31				
Other Methodists	1	7				
Lutherans	220	1	.....	.....	.....	
Unitarians	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
Armenians	....	5	.....	.....	.....	
Unspecified and unclassed	1,027	200	....	....	.....	
Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Parsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hindus	3,062,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Muhammadans	1,317,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Buddhists	6,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jain	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sikh	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other sects (Brahmos)	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hill tribes	488,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	

B.—Education General Table I.

Abstract Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1886-87.

(For details, *see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.					Private institutions.			
				School Education, General.		School Education, Special.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns† and villages.	Population ‡		Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Square miles.. 46,341	Towns... 14	Males ... 2,503,703	Institutions — For males ...	107	1,749	13	4	1,873	108	136	2,117	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 9·45
	Villages 22,396	Females.. 2,377,723	Institutions — For females.	4	166	.....	1	171	.....	1	172	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. ·77
	Total ... 22,410	Total ... 4,881,426	Total ...	111	1,915	13	5	2,044*	108	137	2,289	10·21
			Scholars ... Males ...	10,401	48,810	373	136	59,720	1,989	2,795	64,504	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 17·18
			Scholars ... Females ...	173	4,991	9	11	5,184	.....	42	5,226	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·47
			Total ...	10,574	53,801	382	147	64,904*	1,989	2,837	69,730	9·52

* Exclusive of Manipur School, with 72 pupils.
† A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
‡ The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1886-87.

(For details *see* General Table IV.)

1	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.‡						Total indirect expenditure on public instruction §								Total expenditure on public instruction.
	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.			Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	European and Eurasian schools.	All other special schools.										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1. Institutions ... For males	1,47,469	1,43,359	23,243	7,659	3,553	3,25,283	1,286	22,557	35,511	34,049	8,071	3,431	8,734	1,13,639	4,57,180
For females	2,302	9,124	.....	6,832	.....	18,258									
Total	1,49,771	1,52,483	23,243	14,491	3,553	3,43,541	1,286	22,557	35,511	34,049	8,071	3,431	8,734	1,13,639	4,57,180‖
2. (*a*) Percentages° of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial Expenditure on public instruction.	22·62	6 43	10·47	6·02	.....	45·54	.....	15·28	16·08	17·54	1·06	·91	3·58	54·46	100
(*b*) Percentages° of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Local Fund Expenditure on public instruction.	15·83	61·33	4·63	.....	.....	81·79	.....	.....	8·16	5·33	1·62	·97	2·13	18·21	100
(*c*) Percentages° of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal Expenditure on public instruction.	36·20	55·81	.....	.....	6·59	98·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·40	.....	.....	1·40	100
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on public instruction.	32·76	33·35	5·08	3·17	·78	75·14	·28	4·93	7·77	7·45	1·77	·75	1·91	24·86	100
3. Average annual† cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
Departmental institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	8 13 0	3 4 0	60 8 3	713 0 0¶	.....	12 14 5									
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 13 5	.....	17 15 8	.....	.....	1 9 4									
Total cost	20 4 9	3 14 0	79 11 11	1,207 9 4¶	87 13 10	25 9 8									
Local Fund schools‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
Cost to Local Funds	.....	2 4 9	44 0 3	.....	.....	2 6 2									
Total cost	.....	2 12 9	44 0 3	.....	.....	2 14 3									

° The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 6*a*, 6*b*, 6*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

‖ Exclusive of Rs. 736 for Manipur Middle English School

¶ The high cost is owing to the expenditure of Rs. 7,559 on the boys' school which ceased to exist on 31st March having been included in it.

B.—Education General Table II.—(*Concluded.*)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
	School Education, General.		School Education, special.			Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	European and Eurasian schools.	All other special schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.									
Aided institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	0 9 11	31 2 6	.....	.....	0 9 0									
Aided institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	5 3 7	1 2 5	.....	.....	.....	2 1 4									
Aided institutions. Total cost	12 11 8	4 6 4	46 13 6	.....	.....	6 6 4									
Unaided institutions, Total cost	10 9 6	0 9 7	.....	.....	10 7 8	5 8 5									
All institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	3 3 11	0 2 11	42 10 1	713 0 0*	.....	1 1 0									
All institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	2 10 5	1 15 1	20 9 5	.....	1 15 2	2 2 7									
All institutions. Total cost	15 2 0	3 0 5	66 9 7	1,207 9 4*	22 5 6	5 10 5									

* The high cost is owing to the expenditure of Rs. 7,659 on the boys' school which ceased to exist on 31st March having been included in it.

B.—Education General Table III.

Return of Schools and Scholars in the Province of Assam for the official year 1886-87.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.																Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning		
	Under Public Management.								Under Private Management.												
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Secondary Schools.																					
School Education, General. — For Boys .. .. English	13	2,371	2,368	1,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2,869	2,695	2,021	16	1,756	1,661	1,251	60*	6,996*	5,198	1,586	5,387
For Girls .. .. Vernacular	16	1,495	1,278	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1,789	1,672	1,290	2	171	152	111	47	3,455	.....	21	3,447
	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	123	105	73	....	....	....	....	4	123	.....	.....	123
Total ..	29	3,866	3,646	3,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	4,781	4,442	3,284	18	1,927	1,813	1,362	111*	10,574*	5,198	1,607	8,957
Primary Schools.																					
For Boys	22	303	331	234	1,242	35,933	33,571	23,963	413	12,660	11,856	8,682	72	2,010	1,819	1,513	1,749	50,906	81	1,669	50,766
For Girls	1	29	32	26	104	1,635	1,615	1,156	48	1,049	959	670	12	182	175	142	166	2,895	67	23	2,869
Total ..	23	332	363	260	1,346	37,568	35,186	25,119	461	13,709	12,815	9,352	84	2,192	1,994	1,665	1,915	53,801	148	1,692	53,635
Schools for Special Instruction.																					
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	8	243	216	178	4	74	75	54	1	65	58	36	....	....	....	....	13	382	58	34	38
Industrial Schools	1	23	22	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	23	.....	.....	23
European and Eurasian Schools	1	13	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	13	13	.....	.....
Law Schools	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	19	21	17	1	19	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools	....	....	....	....	1	19	12	9	.....	.....	....	....	1	73	104	100	2	92	.....	92	.....
Total	10	279	250	203	5	93	87	63	1	65	58	36	2	92	125	117	18	529	71	126	405
Total of Schools of Public Instruction	62	4,477	4,259	3,482	1,351	37,661	35,273	25,182	526	18,555	17,315	12,672	104	4,211	3,932	3,144	2,044*	64,904*	5,417	3,425	62,997
Private Institutions .. 1. Advanced Teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian																	30	630	.....	630	.....
(b) Sanskrit																	78	1,359	.....	1,359	544
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. (a) Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ..... For boys ..																	11	291	.....	25	266
„ girls ..																	1	14	.....	.....	14
(b) Elementary tols ..... „ boys ..																	1	18	.....	18	.....
(c) Ditto maktabs ..... „ „ ..																	115	2,101	.....	2,101	.....
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards ..... „ „ ..																	9	413	147	27	239
Total ..																	245	4,826	147	4,160	1,063
Grand Total ..																	2,289*	69,730*	5,564	7,585	64,060

* Exclusive of Manipur School with 72 pupils.

B.—Education General Table III.—(*Concluded.*)

Class of Institutions.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.																														Remarks.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Kukis.	Mikirs.	Nepalese.	Nagas.	Manipuris.	Kacharis.	Khasis.	Assamese.	Tipperahs.	Rabhas.	Garos.	Madahis.	Saraniá.	Lalungs.	Shikhs.	Miris.	Khámptis.	Duflas.	Singphos.	Mochs.	Brahmos.	Jains.	Jabdhas.	Hajong.	Mismis.	Others.	
	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	23*f*	23*g*	23*h*	23*i*	23*j*	23*k*	23*l*	23*m*	23*n*	23*o*	23*p*	23*q*	23*r*	23*s*	23*t*	23*u*	23*v*	23*x*	23*y*	23*z*	23*aa*	23*bb*	23*cc*	23*dd*	23*ee*	24
School Education, General.																															
Secondary Schools.																															
For Boys ..... English	15	267	5,224	1,069	361	1	..	7	16	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	48 girls.
For Boys ..... Vernacular	..	3	2,803	563	..	5	..	..	35	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	2 do.
For Girls ..... Vernacular	..	8	104	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	15	278	8,131	1,640	361	6	..	7	51	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	29	50 girls.
Primary Schools.																															
For Boys	2	1,175	35,793	8,078	..	256	6	..	1,180	806	1,554	349	40	85	255	25	30	155	..	239	32	1	40	188	..	..	15	3	10	589	2,403 do.
For Girls	10	320	1,954	325	..	..	..	..	42	2	224	8	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	307 boys.
Total	12	1,495	37,747	8,403	..	256	6	..	1,222	808	1,778	357	40	85	264	25	30	155	..	239	32	1	40	188	..	..	15	3	10	590	2,403 girls. 307 boys.
School Education, Special.																															
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
Training Schools for Masters	..	82	200	19	..	1	..	..	14	19	7	21	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9 girls.
Industrial Schools	..	..	23	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
European and Eurasian Schools.....	13	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Law Schools.....	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 boys.
Other schools	..	..	19	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	13	82	260	93	..	1	..	..	14	19	7	21	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Total of Schools of Public Instruction..	40	1,855	46,138	10,136	361	263	6	7	1,287	857	1,792	378	40	85	275	25	30	159	2	245	33	1	40	189	4	1	15	3	10	627	2,462 girls in boys' schools. 309 boys in girls' schools.
Private Institutions.																															
1. Advanced teaching—																															
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	..	..	....	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*b*) Sanskrit	..	..	1,358	....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. (*a*) Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ..... Boys.	..	..	241	43	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*a*) Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ..... Girls.	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*b*) Elementary tols ..... Boys.	..	..	18	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*c*) Elementary *maktabs* .... „	..	..	....	2,101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 girls.
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards ..... Boys.	..	..	362	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	1,991	2,800	..	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 girls in boys' schools.
GRAND TOTAL	40	1,855	48,129	12,936	361	265	6	7	1,288	862	1,792	378	40	85	275	25	30	159	2	245	55	1	45	189	4	1	15	3	10	627	2,490 Total girls in boys' schools. 309 „ boys in girls' schools.

B.—Education General Table IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1836-87.

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions.																									Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under Public Management.													Under Private Management.																	
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.						Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.											
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b*	6c	6d	6e	6
Secondary Schools.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — For Boys .. English ..	23,525	2,648	204	32,155	120	†1,794	60,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,017	358	14,033	8,630	2,051	40,089	6,195	759	11,282	18,236	23,525	17,665	552	52,383	24,636	1,18,771
For Boys .. Vernacular ..	8,622	207	..	4,751	..	..	13,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,837	369	3,646	3,845	456	14,144	107	867	..	974	8,622	6,044	369	8,504	5,168	28,698
For Girls .. Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	855	780	94	570	3	2,302	..	..	..	....	.....	855	780	94	573	2,302
Total	32,147	2,855	204	36,906	120	1,794	74,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,709	1,498	17,773	13,045	2,510	56,535	6,302	1,626	11,282	19,210	32,147*	24,564	1,702	60,981	30,377	1,49,771*
Primary Schools.																															
For Boys	1,090	..	..	20	107	..	1,217	..	76,319	1,487	12,981	2,060	42	92,828	7,377	13,936	85	8,544	3,528	14,765	48,235	618	461	..	1,079	8,467	90,254	1,572	22,163	20,903	1,43,359
For Girls	90	..	..	..	190	..	190	..	4,518	692	24	297	..	5,531	595	402	360	26	412	1,486	3,281	..	..	122	122	685	4,920	1,052	50	2,417	9,124
Total	1,180	..	..	20	207	..	1,407	..	80,836	2,179	13,005	2,297	42	98,359	7,972	14,338	445	8,570	3,940	16,251	51,516	618	461	122	1,201	9,152	95,174	2,624	22,213	23,320	1,52,483
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	13,071	3,884	..	113	152	5	17,225	..	3,301	..	..	..	..	3,301	1,807	..	..	..	..	910	2,717	..	..	..	....	14,878	7,185	..	113	1,067	23,243
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,933	1,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	....	..	....	1,933	1,933
European and Eurasian schools ..	8,556	..	..	5,935	..	..	14,491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	8,556	....	..	5,935	....	14,491
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	1,100	.....	....	..	1,100	....	1,100
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	310	..	..	..	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	210	.....	....	310	....	210	520
Total	21,627	3,884	..	6,048	152	1,938	33,649	..	3,301	310	..	..	..	3,611	1,807	..	..	..	..	910	2,717	1,100	..	210	1,310	23,434	7,185	310	7,148	3,210	41,287
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	1,286	....	1,286
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	21,730	....	..	827	....	22,557
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	22,855	12,656	..	....	....	35,511
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	14,793	.....	..	....	....	†14,793
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	317	317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,109	....	..	....	317	1,426
Secondary Schools ..	5,348	3,193	..	..	..	485	9,026	65	147	..	..	..	..	212	2,721	2,947	..	..	..	21	5,689	..	..	..	1,005	9,039	6,387	..	....	506	15,932
Primary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	723	..	..	..	..	723	..	1,159	..	..	..	16	1,175	..	..	..	....	.....	1,882	..	....	16	1,898
Buildings	408	1,154	..	..	..	..	1,562	..	348	66	..	..	32	446	1,100	1,013	..	..	488	897	3,498	..	..	2,565	2,565	1,508	2,515	66	....	3,982	8,071
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ..	1,265	..	..	..	..	..	1,265	..	516	..	..	..	..	516	28	990	..	..	..	..	1,018	..	..	632	652	1,293	1,506	..	....	632	3,431
Miscellaneous	5,202	664	..	..	..	..	5,866	..	1,120	..	..	..	..	1,120	..	524	..	..	105	99	728	..	..	10	230	5,086	3,318	..	....	330	8,734
Total	12,223	5,011	..	..	..	802	18,036	65	2,854	66	..	..	32	3,017	3,849	6,633	..	..	593	1,033	12,108	..	..	3,207	4,432	77,413	28,264	66	2,113	5,783	1,13,639
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	67,177	11,750	204	42,974	479	4,534	1,27,118	65	86,991	2,555	13,005	2,297	74	104987	13,628	42,680	1,943	26,343	17,578	20,704	122876	8,020	2,087	14,821	26,153	1,42,146*	1,55,187	4,702	92,455	62,690	4,57,180*

* Exclusive of the expenditure on Manipur School (Rs. 464 from Provincial, Rs. 272 from subscription, total Rs. 736.)
† Includes expenditure on middle scholarships paid in Bengal.

B.—EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Class of schools.			Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																						
For Boys	Departmental	English	13	2,371	468	....	468	607	....	607	475	....	475	819	....	819	2	....	2	2,371	....	2,371
		Vernacular	16	1,495	....	....	....	215	....	215	358	....	358	875	1	876	46	....	46	1,494	1	1,495
	Local Fund	English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Vernacular	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Municipal	English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Vernacular	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Aided	English	31	2,869	97	....	97	378	....	378	620	....	620	1,765	....	1,765	9	....	9	2,869	....	2,869
		Vernacular	29	1,789	....	....	....	265	....	265	370	....	370	1,093	1	1,094	60	....	60	1,788	1	1,789
	Unaided	English	16	1,756	137	....	137	183	....	183	448	....	448	932	48	980	8	....	8	1,708	48	1,756
		Vernacular	2	171	....	....	....	8	....	8	11	....	11	100	....	100	52	....	52	171	....	171
		Total	107	10,451	702	....	702	1,656	....	1,656	2,282	....	2,282	5,584	50	5,634	177	....	177	10,401	50	10,451*
For Girls	Departmental	English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Vernacular	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Local Fund	English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Vernacular	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Municipal	English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Vernacular	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Aided	English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Vernacular	4	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	....	99	99	....	12	12	....	123	123
	Unaided	English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Vernacular	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	4	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	....	99	99	....	12	12	....	123	123
		Total Secondary Schools	111	10,574	702	....	702	1,656	....	1,656	2,282	12	2,294	5,584	149	5,733	177	12	189	10,401	173	10,574
Primary Schools—																						
For Boys	Departmental		22	303	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	192	2	194	99	10	109	291	12	303
	Local Fund		1,242	35,933	....	....	....	....	....	....	405	1	406	27,279	991	28,270	7,009	248	7,257	34,693	1,240	35,933
	Municipal		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Aided		413	12,660	....	....	....	....	....	....	743	1	744	9,639	969	10,608	1,195	113	1,308	11,577	1,083	12,660
	Unaided		72	2,010	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	13	1,480	59	1,539	449	9	458	1,942	68	2,010
		Total	1,749	50,906	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,161	2	1,163	38,590	2,021	40,611	8,752	380	9,132	48,503	2,403	50,906
For Girls	Departmental		1	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	20	....	9	9	....	29	29
	Local Fund		105	1,635	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	130	1,162	1,292	72	265	337	202	1,433	1,635
	Municipal		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Aided		48	1,049	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	55	926	981	45	21	66	100	949	10
	Unaided		12	182	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	148	151	2	29	31	5	177	182
		Total	166	2,895	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	7	7	188	2,256	2,444	119	324	443	307	2,588	2,895
		Total Primary Schools	1,915	53,801	....	....	....	....	1	1	1,161	9	1,170	38,778	4,277	43,055	8,871	704	9,575	48,810	4,991	53,801
		Grand Total	2,026	64,375	702	....	702	1,656	1	1,657	3,443	21	3,464	44,362	4,426	48,788	9,048	716	9,764	59,211*	5,164	64,375

* Exclusive of Manipur school with 72 pupils.

Note.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I. and III.

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Assam during the official year 1886-87.

Nature of examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.										
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Khásis.	Kacharis.	Lalong.	Manipuris.	Mikirs.	Miri.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*	16*g*	16*h*	16*i*	16*j*	16*k*
Schools of General Education—																										
Matriculation	Boys	9	3	3	15	86	19	32	3	140	61	13	20	3	97	.....	..	94	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle English Scholarship Examination ..	Boys	3	23	2	28	12	44	10	..	66	3	24	1	..	28	.....	..	25	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Vernacular ditto ditto ..	Boys	15	44	2	61	71	151	6	..	228	33	82	3	2	120	.....	..	112	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Girls	....	1	..	1	....	1	..	..	1	....	1	..	..	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Upper Primary ditto ditto ..	Boys	3	81	..	84*	18	315	..	..	333†	16	211	..	2	229*	.....	..	206	21	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Girls	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower ditt ditto ditto ..	Boys	673	96	2	771§	2,166	305	..	..	2,471‖	1,140	186	1	..	1,327¶	.....	1	1,105	129	64	4	2	16	1	1	4
	Girls	7	5	..	12	13	22	..	..	35	7	14	..	..	21	.....	..	7	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools of Special Instruction—																										
1. Training School Examination for Masters ..	Upper	3	..	..	3	48	..	..	2	50	37	..	..	1	38	.....	..	29	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lower	11	1	1	13	116	1	1	13	131	42	1	..	5	48	.....	..	43	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..

* Includes 11 middle schools.
† ,, 37 candidates from 11 middle schools.
‡ ,, 31 passed candidates from ditto.
§ Includes 27 upper primary schools.
‖ ,, 117 candidates from ditto.
¶ ,, 81 passed candidates from upper primary schools.

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1886-87.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.														Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	In institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In institutions maintained by				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29.	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — *Secondary Schools.* — For boys — English	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,648	..	15,017	17,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	..	358	562	18,227
For boys — Vernacular	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	207	..	5,837	6,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	360	6,404
„ girls — English	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
„ girls — Vernacular	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	855	855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	780	1,635
Total	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,855	..	21,709	24,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	..	1,498	1,702	26,266
Primary Schools. — For boys	1,242	35,933	33,671	23,963	..	76,318	1,487	12,981	2,000	42	92,828	....	..	13,936	90,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,487	85	1,572	91,826
„ girls	104	1,635	1,615	1,150	..	4,518	692	24	297	..	5,531	....	..	402	4,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	360	1,052	5,972
Total	1,346	37,568	35,186	25,119	..	80,836	2,179	13,005	2,297	42	98,359	....	..	14,338	95,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	2,179	445	2,624	97,798
School Education, Special. — *Schools for Special Instruction.* — Training Schools for Masters	4	74	75	54	..	3,301	..	....	....	..	3,301	3,884	..	....	7,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	7,185
Training Schools for Mistresses	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Industrial Schools	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Other Schools	1	19	12	9	..	....	310	....	....	..	310	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	310	....	310	310
Total	5	93	87	63	..	3,301	310	....	....	..	3,611	3,884	..	....	7,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	310	....	310	7,495
Inspection	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	12,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	12,656
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Professional Colleges	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Secondary Schools	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Primary „	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Special Schools other than Training Schools	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
	..	..	....	....	65	147	..	....	....	..	212	3,193	..	2,947	6,387*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	6,387
	..	..	....	....	....	723	..	....	....	..	723	....	..	1,159	1,882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	1,882
	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	.....
Buildings	..	..	....	....	....	348	66	....	....	32	446	1,154	..	1,013	2,615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	66	....	....	66	2,681
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	..	..	....	....	....	516	..	....	....	..	516	....	..	990	1,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	1,506
Miscellaneous	..	..	....	....	....	1,120	..	....	....	..	1,120	664	..	524	3,318†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	3,318
Total	..	....	....	....	65	2,854	66	....	....	32	3,017	5,011	..	6,633	28,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	66	....	....	66	28,330
Grand Total	1,351	37,661	35,273	25,182	65	86,991	2,555	13,005	2,297	74	1,04,987	11,750	..	42,680	1,55,187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	270	2,489	1,943	4,702	1,59,889

* Rs. 100 not in detail.
† „ 1,010 ditto.

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV. II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 6c and 6b, respectively, of General Table IV.

[96]

C.—Education.

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for 1886-87.

[Blank.]

[97] *C. 2.—Statistics of Instruction.—The Press, 1886-87.*

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Sylhet ...	Old Paridarsak Press.	Babu Dina Náth Dás ...	"Paridarsak" newspaper in Bengali.	.....
Sylhet ...	New ditto ...	„ Radha Nath Chaudhuri.		
Kámrúp ...	Assam News ...	Babu Manick Chandra Barua and others.	None.	None.
Cachar ...	Silchar ...	Babu Girish Chandra Ganguli.	"Silchar," a bi-weekly paper in Bengali.	.....
Lakhimpur ...	R. N. Press. A. R. and T. Co.'s Press.	R. N. Changkakoti. A. R. and T. Co. Limited.	None.	None.

PART V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

[98] *Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Province of Assam during the year 1886.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
							Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
							M.	F.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
1	Goálpára	436,642	2,125	60	15,238	871	1	2	103	86	192	1,162	19,198	4·89	·11	35·01	·85	·44	2·66	43·96	35·92
2	Kámrúp	619,507	5,301	67	3,939	1,023	19	10	116	74	219	1,169	17,718	8·56	·11	16·04	1·65	·35	1·89	28·60	25·61
3	Darrang	269,731	2,249	168	4,728	1,007	4	....	72	23	99	1,059	9,310	8·34	·62	17·53	3·73	·37	3·93	34·52	28·55
4	Nowgong	306,381	3,103	11	3,406	775	2	....	66	56	124	694	8,118	10·14	·03	11·11	2·53	·43	2·26	26·50	24·03
5	Sibságar	360,281	1,495	27	4,111	2,324	6	....	75	19	100	1,226	9,283	4·14	·07	11·41	6·45	·29	3·40	25·76	23·14
6	Lakhimpur	171,421	968	19	1,874	1,204	6	6	47	10	69	1,126	5,255	5·62	·11	10·93	7·02	·40	6·57	30·65	17·94
	Total	2,163,913	15,241	352	39,346	6,704	38	18	479	268	803	6,436	68,882	7·04	·16	18·18	3·09	·38	2·98	31·83	26·73
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
7	Sylhet	1,940,811	3,622	98	20,139	7,568	17	10	641	116	784	11,697	43,908	1·87	·05	10·37	3·89	·41	6·03	22·62	23·97
8	Cachar	282,361	586	2	3,036	1,859	3	2	121	13	139	2,787	8,409	2·08	·01	10·75	6·58	·49	9·87	29·78	21·75
	Total	2,223,172	4,208	100	23,175	9,427	20	12	762	129	923	14,484	52,317	1·89	·04	10·42	4·24	·42	6·52	23·53	23·69
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
9	Khási and Jaintia Hills	39,648	3	111	170	157	....	2	14	3	19	522	982	·07	2·79	4·29	3·96	·48	13·17	24·76	....
	Total of Districts	4,426,733	19,452	563	62,691	16,288	58	32	1,255	400	1,745	21,442	122,181	4·39	·13	14·16	3·68	·39	4·85	27·60	25·19
	B.—TOWNS.																				
	BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY—																				
1	Goálpára, district Goálpára	6,697	20	....	202	9	1	1	2	1	5	37	273	2·98	....	30·16	1·34	·75	5·53	40·76	48·68
2	Dhubri „ „	2,893	24	....	37	18	....	....	2	.....	2	24	105	8·29	....	12·79	6·23	·69	8·29	36·29	....
3	Gauháti „ Kámrúp	11,695	266	....	109	95	....	....	2	.....	2	57	529	22·74	....	9·32	8·12	·17	4·88	45·23	27·45
4	Barpeta „ „	13,758	120	....	316	31	....	....	1	4	5	100	572	8·72	....	22·97	2·25	·36	7·27	41·57	....
5	Tezpur „ Darrang	2,910	8	....	50	46	1	....	1	.....	2	13	119	2·75	....	17·18	15·80	·69	4·47	40·89	25·42
6	Mangaldai „ „	692	19	....	16	4	....	....	.....	.....	....	9	48	27·45	....	23·12	5·78	....	13·01	69·36	....
7	Nowgong „ Nowgong	4,248	52	....	34	34	2	....	3	1	6	40	166	12·24	....	8·00	8·00	1·41	9·42	39·07	30·36
8	Sibságar „ Sibságar	5,868	28	1	44	57	....	....	5	1	6	58	194	4·77	·17	7·50	9·71	1·03	9·88	33·06	22·32
9	Jorhát „ „	1,984	12	....	23	8	....	....	3	.....	3	14	60	6·04	....	11·59	4·04	1·51	7·06	30·24	....
10	Golághát „ „	2,141	17	....	23	12	....	....	1	.....	1	37	90	7·94	....	10·74	5·61	·46	17·28	42·03	....
11	Dibrugarh „ Lakhimpur	7,153	17	....	88	105	....	....	.....	.....	....	163	373	2·37	....	12·30	14·68	....	22·79	52·14	29·08
12	N. Lakhimpur, „	1,319	51	....	17	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	17	85	38·65	....	12·89	....	....	12·89	64·44	....
	Total	61,358	634	1	959	419	4	1	20	7	32	569	2,614	10·33	·01	15·63	6·83	·52	9·28	42·60	30·85
	SURMA VALLEY—																				
13	Sylhet, district Sylhet	14,407	11	....	51	78	....	....	8	.....	8	171	319	·76	....	3·54	5·42	·55	11·87	22·14	28·66
14	Bálágunj „ „	2,769	3	....	5	3	....	....	21	.....	21	12	44	1·09	....	1·80	1·09	7·58	4·33	15·89	....
15	Karimganj „ „	2,819	11	....	34	23	....	....	1	.....	1	39	108	3·90	....	12·06	8·16	·36	13·83	38·31	....
16	Maulavi Bázár, district Sylhet	1,348	9	....	13	9	1	....	.....	.....	1	14	46	6·68	....	9·64	6·68	·74	10·38	34·12	....
17	Habiganj „ „	4,061	41	....	40	43	....	....	1	.....	1	24	149	10·09	....	9·85	10·59	·25	5·91	36·69	....
18	Sunámganj „ „	2,794	9	....	20	5	....	....	1	.....	1	50	85	3·22	....	7·16	1·79	·36	17·89	30·42	....
19	Silchar „ Cachar	6,567	11	....	32	17	2	....	2	.....	4	24	88	1·68	....	4·87	2·59	·61	3·65	13·40	13·86
20	Hailákándi „ „	497	2	....	1	3	....	....	.....	.....	....	5	11	4·02	....	2·01	6·04	....	10·06	22·13	....
	Total	35,262	97	....	196	181	3	....	34	.....	37	339	850	2·75	....	5·56	5·13	1·05	9·61	24·10	25·03
	HILL DISTRICT—																				
21	Shillong District, Khási Hills	3,606	5	....	11	25	....	....	4	.....	4	36	81	1·38	....	3·05	6·93	1·11	9·99	22·46	....
	Total of Towns	100,226	736	1	1,166	625	7	1	58	7	73	944	3,545	7·34	·01	11·63	6·24	·73	9·42	35·37	28·47
	Total for the Province	4,526,959	20,188	564	63,857	16,913	65	33	1,313	407	1,818	22,386	125,726	4·47	·12	14·10	3·74	·40	4·94	27·77	25·23

B.—Hospital Returns.

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries in Assam during the year 1886.

1	2	3																																4	5	
		Diseases.																																			
		General diseases.												Local diseases.																						
		Order A. Febrile or Zymotic diseases.				Order B. Constitutional diseases.																																
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour, premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations. Major.	Operations. Minor.
1	Shillong	2	703	3	1	115	33	7	6	3	5	..	14	53	32	2	283	..	184	224	358	6	135	45	74	129	73	4	621	53	24	117	3,309	21	108
2	Mauphlang	1	109	2	7	42	11	11	2	10	5	5	15	51	7	..	171	9	77	55	292	34	7	..	8	84	9	16	280	30	1	65	1,116	3	63
3	Cherra	..	169	2	25	67	2	..	7	1	..	13	17	28	9	2	140	..	173	72	123	11	19	..	14	36	17	3	173	35	..	55	1,213	..	..
4	Shella	..	586	..	..	95	3	2	2	..	1	6	..	75	12	..	46	7	134	62	235	..	69	..	9	64	23	2	200	95	6	54	1,708	3	38
5	Tura	..	619	3	39	30	15	..	3	5	..	10	28	178	17	1	85	..	72	115	14	8	86	14	37	200	93	1	203	8	6	45	1,935	3	69
6	Dhubri	..	792	50	18	166	170	3	30	11	5	15	22	57	98	53	182	1	165	236	69	21	130	60	101	359	123	1	534	113	5	126	3,716	4	127
7	Goálpára	..	923	25	5	83	16	..	..	..	1	6	2	65	38	9	94	1	86	105	52	2	152	15	37	135	120	1	447	52	2	72	2,546	..	49
8	Gauripur	..	358	12	4	97	66	2	4	3	4	6	49	19	44	34	88	4	77	60	39	5	85	46	42	315	96	1	239	16	2	30	1,846	..	54
9	Lakhipur	..	297	9	..	31	18	3	..	2	6	10	18	18	26	1	33	1	28	43	16	3	75	18	31	63	77	..	177	13	..	21	1,038	..	31
10	Salpára	..	445	..	6	25	4	..	30	1	..	4	13	36	6	..	48	..	12	31	31	..	435	6	3	28	29	..	53	7	..	1	1,254	..	1
11	Darangiri	..	299	4	..	14	4	..	2	..	..	4	3	6	..	1	25	..	55	23	7	1	185	6	1	22	5	..	86	38	..	1	792	..	3
12	Rupsi	..	128	1	..	90	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	22	21	46	48	..	34	13	21	..	89	19	10	276	29	..	196	10	2	7	1,072	..	5
13	Gauháti	..	708	89	45	94	43	4	..	4	4	14	65	36	53	29	152	..	218	188	76	27	76	69	85	182	136	1	321	61	10	136	2,926	2	132
14	Barpeta	..	1,250	..	..	58	4	2	..	4	..	5	..	5	3	18	220	3	76	46	174	9	536	22	95	246	36	..	213	30	33	25	3,113	5	100
15	Tezpur	..	703	26	10	201	26	..	15	2	1	4	43	14	52	210	216	1	217	151	718	4	93	40	34	840	131	..	521	64	15	66	4,398	10	65
16	Mangaldai	..	625	28	..	53	14	..	14	1	14	22	6	..	45	131	147	..	78	110	237	25	67	24	99	341	75	..	198	136	7	58	2,555	2	40
17	Nowgong	..	768	127	..	170	18	1	25	7	4	33	9	23	47	1,166	139	1	156	97	265	3	68	23	34	918	103	1	558	48	..	192	5,004	10	85
18	Roha	..	502	142	3	246	7	1	27	5	1	2	2	30	49	440	153	..	95	70	742	20	119	16	44	1,454	85	2	652	98	2	112	5,121	5	48
19	*Silghat*	..	290	8	..	9	6	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	1	77	12	2	55	21	324	..	22	3	2	72	15	..	24	5	2	..	956	..	2
20	Sibságar	..	960	10	..	202	13	1	24	9	..	12	20	39	53	1,076	323	1	267	160	861	8	59	26	95	1,153	144	2	978	49	..	222	6,771	12	73
21	Jorhát	..	845	7	3	161	15	3	6	3	..	20	6	20	53	146	87	..	138	96	1,147	..	70	13	50	643	51	..	518	20	3	92	4,216	3	47
22	Golághát	..	618	18	7	95	21	..	4	4	12	29	5	17	14	147	119	5	94	67	314	8	47	9	31	307	63	1	426	39	3	82	2,602	1	41
23	Dibrugarh	..	710	18	3	174	68	2	139	15	4	36	113	48	49	333	151	..	213	184	197	23	97	45	90	772	201	2	742	120	6	144	4,699	12	124
24	North Lakhimpur	..	1,078	260	115	33	2	..	1	6	1	12	47	7	34	618	44	..	129	38	644	..	28	7	51	705	33	9	57	1	12	20	3,992	5	53
25	Kohima	..	331	1	..	38	37	..	..	2	..	7	2	25	1	234	19	..	41	36	8	1	38	5	16	173	22	..	99	10	3	65	1,205	..	16
26	Sylhet	..	958	43	26	393	139	13	42	21	11	21	28	61	97	8	239	1	366	287	898	16	205	74	174	2,298	351	..	1,764	143	20	461	9,158	28	342
27	Rámagar	..	833	138	2	612	125	9	6	22	16	103	152	88	77	..	646	46	448	346	519	22	132	91	175	677	162	..	363	99	49	143	6,101	..	131
28	Jaintiapur	..	579	3	..	78	19	2	4	2	1	18	49	44	62	1	119	..	273	81	123	49	128	60	45	1,030	49	..	667	16	17	143	3,462	..	84
29	Chhátak	..	291	35	5	104	69	..	11	5	2	9	..	29	56	1	126	..	135	113	203	3	40	69	57	645	122	1	615	26	9	227	3,008	..	52
30	Bholáganj	..	495	3	..	377	262	15	148	38	..	..	55	7	8	..	100	..	300	104	58	22	562	89	24	65	187	..	122	302	..	42	3,585	..	3
31	Sunámganj	..	184	16	1	259	41	1	1	1	4	3	23	74	82	6	72	..	80	43	24	13	59	44	135	714	248	1	709	76	12	27	2,944	17	76
32	Jagannáthpur	..	239	9	15	105	52	5	11	5	3	19	71	62	62	4	161	1	130	87	77	18	80	23	64	384	144	..	1,121	54	29	99	3,135	9	167
33	Laur	..	465	12	..	204	15	..	2	14	8	4	3	125	24	..	50	..	83	13	2	3	44	23	35	767	144	1	548	14	1	17	2,618	..	40
34	Habiganj	..	257	5	1	75	22	6	..	3	1	7	1	43	24	..	65	..	42	98	131	10	95	55	80	466	127	1	541	60	3	113	2,332	24	197
35	Bániyáchong	..	167	21	..	71	52	4	14	22	6	25	17	113	68	9	110	1	57	61	337	41	93	21	103	455	139	2	629	44	15	41	2,731	17	169
36	Muchikandi	..	373	9	10	99	31	2	6	5	..	6	49	..	7	2	81	1	95	50	110	36	143	17	45	281	59	..	399	112	2	16	2,046	..	77
37	Maulavi Bázár	5	1,239	47	18	163	35	..	5	9	11	140	38	29	76	1	159	..	191	174	228	16	328	34	145	800	260	1	782	100	38	189	5,261	31	168
38	Bálúganj	..	862	31	51	247	97	14	42	23	5	20	70	35	60	53	155	5	129	208	101	10	145	96	126	890	257	3	456	115	16	162	4,484	6	93
39	Fuierral	..	366	13	3	88	24	2	31	21	4	27	29	19	39	..	118	4	128	117	79	19	103	31	55	328	113	..	955	30	6	52	2,801	11	93
40	Karimganj	..	573	86	..	249	86	..	7	19	7	16	3	42	46	4	82	2	225	161	238	7	37	48	107	727	87	..	898	93	11	340	4,201	13	190
41	Biyáni Bázár	..	422	23	..	145	31	..	25	10	2	16	27	45	63	1	149	..	93	78	294	7	69	43	47	765	203	1	897	86	6	111	3,659	4	168
42	*Pathurkandi*	..	1,046	57	..	159	19	1	11	10	3	2	..	17	9	1	83	..	305	107	349	32	40	25	51	269	927	1	441	38	22	51	3,156	..	35
43	*Lakhai*	..	128	11	..	14	7	..	7	..	1	20	2	26	32	..	69	..	40	97	157	3	13	14	37	113	132	..	358	46	12	42	1,381	2	61
44	*Madhabpur*	..	495	66	..	160	69	9	36	17	6	29	..	128	82	30	109	30	121	113	93	46	161	40	145	121	177	2	599	71	27	20	3,002	..	145
45	*Nabiganj*	..	106	37	..	111	48	..	11	7	..	5	28	41	24	2	110	..	54	43	109	24	90	28	49	497	174	6	668	61	19	38	2,590	..	46
46	*Panchgáon*	..	95	..	..	5	8	1	2	6	..	6	..	7	3	1	34	2	20	16	21	8	80	6	6	62	18	..	153	9	2	10	571	..	17
47	Silchar	..	1,243	58	262	371	154	11	11	15	7	43	132	268	104	54	171	2	338	261	1,422	9	71	82	134	788	227	4	856	280	14	76	7,468	65	187
48	Haflákándi	..	767	30	..	128	26	3	10	4	4	4	..	12	51	4	151	..	344	109	373	6	17	42	16	1,442	42	1	594	32	5	64	4,281	1	16
49	Kátlicora	..	414	70	2	255	31	1	5	..	4	9	..	17	16	4	44	1	210	63	160	7	19	24	24	353	32	..	351	25	3	51	2,195	..	40
50	Gunjong	..	357	..	..	55	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	5	86	48	3	31	17	170	6	51	1	7	194	29	..	45	3	12	2	1,159	..	..
	Total....	8	27,550	1,668	690	6,896	2,091	141	783	377	175	828	1,276	2,179	1,939	5,046	6,276	135	7,112	5,130	13,235	652	5,592	1,611	3,009	24,634	5,299	72	24,056	3,086	494	4,345	156,395	338	3,969

C.—Vaccination Returns.

Statement showing Vaccination in the Province of Assam during the year 1886-87.

District.	Class of operators.	Number of dispensaries in each district.	Total number of operators in each district during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each operator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful vaccination.	
						Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
							Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all ages.				
Goálpára	Civil Surgeon	7	1	12	12	12	3	7	11	.....	.....	91·66	.....
	Hospital-Assistants		5	125	25	119	10	70	102	6	3	85·71	50
	Compounder		1	11	11	11	4	3	10	.....	.....	91·11	.....
	Native Inspector		1	31	31	30	3	15	23	1	1	76·66	100
	Provincial Vaccinators		1	573	573	573	108	411	543	.....	.....	94·76	.....
	Local Fund „		3	1,847	615·66	1,847	467	1,014	1,731	.....	.....	93·72	.....
	Licensed „		11	8,489	771·73	8,489	1,976	3,827	7,727	.....	.....	91·02	.....
	Total	7	23	11,088	482·09	11,081	2,571	5,347	10,147	7	4	91·57	57·14
Kámrúp	Civil Surgeon	2	1	310	310	310	60	201	261	.....	.....	84·19	.....
	Hospital-Assistants		2	62	31	62	12	39	58	.....	.....	93·54	.....
	Native Inspector		1	82	82	82	2	44	72	.....	.....	87·80	.....
	Provincial Vaccinator		4	2,617	654·25	2,617	567	1,726	2,363	.....	.....	90·29	.....
	Municipal „		1	664	664	610	152	264	495	54	50	81·14	92·59
	Local Fund Vaccinators		7	3,936	562·28	3,916	583	2,580	3,429	20	16	87·56	80
	Licensed „		18	6,982	387·88	6,982	691	5,504	6,583	.....	.....	94·28	.....
	Total	2	34	14,653	430·88	14,579	2,067	10,358	13,261	74	66	90·95	89·19
Nowgong	Civil Surgeon	3	1	30	30	26	.....	16	21	4	3	80·76	75
	Hospital-Assistants		2	72	36	71	7	31	66	1	1	92·95	100
	Native Inspector		1	636	636	636	101	342	545	.....	.....	85·69	.....
	Provincial Vaccinators		3	2,905	968·33	2,877	231	1,759	2,644	28	27	91·90	96·42
	Local Fund „		8	7,132	891·50	7,132	438	4,640	6,756	.....	.....	94·72	.....
	Total	3	15	10,775	718·33	10,742	777	6,808	10,032	33	31	93·40	93·93

Darrang	Civil Surgeon	2	1	289	289	289	150	93	279	.....	.....	96·54	.....
	Hospital-Assistants		2	255	127·50	255	60	115	215	.....	.....	84·31	.....
	Compounder		1	660	660	660	190	233	525	.....	.....	79·54	.....
	Native Inspector		1	His vaccination work not recorded separately.									
	Provincial Vaccinators		4	3,684	921	3,684	1,174	1,504	3,516	.....	.....	95·44	.....
	Local Fund „		8	6,162	770·25	6,162	1,825	2,231	5,214	.....	.....	84·61	.....
	Licensed Vaccinator (appentice)		1	367	367	367	32	300	356	.....	.....	97·00	.....
	Total	2	18	11,417	634·28	11,417	3,431	4,476	10,105	.....	.....	88·50	.....
Sibságar	Civil Surgeon	3	1	65	65	65	14	28	60	.....	.....	92·30	.....
	Hospital-Assistants		6	269	44·83	268	82	114	234	1	1	87·31	100
	Native Inspector		1	611	611	611	154	262	544	.....	.....	89·03	.....
	Provincial Vaccinators		3	2,627	875·67	2,627	602	1,438	2,403	.....	.....	91·47	.....
	Municipal „		3	1,721	573·67	1,717	564	859	1,592	4	4	92·72	100
	Local Fund „		15	11,157	743·80	11,157	3,603	5,299	10,467	.....	.....	93·81	.....
	Total	3	29	16,450	567·24	16,445	5,019	8,000	15,300	5	5	93·04	100
Lakhimpur	Civil Surgeon	2	1	275	275	275	210	24	234	.....	.....	85·09	.....
	Hospital-Assistant		1	99	99	99	24	74	98	.....	.....	98·98	.....
	Provincial Vaccinators		4	2,904	726	2,901	842	1,717	2,559	3	.....	88·21	.....
	Municipal „		1	445	445	445	127	125	252	.....	.....	56·62	.....
	Local Fund „		4	2,491	622·75	2,490	676	1,364	2,040	1	1	81·92	100
	Total	2	11	6,214	564·91	6,210	1,879	3,304	5,183	4	1	83·46	25
Nága Hills	Hospital-Assistants	1	1	85	85	85	...	35	63	.....	.....	74·11	.....
	Compounder (dresser)		1	648	648	648	47	240	561	.....	.....	86·57	.....
	Provincial Vaccinator		1	410	410	410	142	164	343	.....	.....	83·66	.....
	Total	1	3	1,143	381	1,143	189	439	967	.....	.....	84·60	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Civil Surgeon	4	1	38*	38	19	10	6	16	19	13	84·21	68·42
	Hospital-Assistants		3	71	23·67	68	12	36	60	3	.....	88·23	.....
	Provincial Vaccinators		3	2,700	900	2,554	413	1,034	2,228	146	110	87·23	75·34
	Municipal „		1	400	400	373	11	100	332	27	7	89·01	25·92
	Total	4	8	3,209	356·55	3,014	446	1,176	2,636	195	130	87·45	66·66

* Of thes , 3 primary and 19 re-vaccinations were performed by Dr. Griffiths.

Statement showing Vaccination in the Province of Assam during the year 1886-87.—(Concluded.)

District.	Class of operators.	Number of dispensaries in each district.	Total number of operators in each district during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each operator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful vaccination.	
						Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
							Under 1 year.	1 and under 6.	Total of all ages.				
Gáro Hills	Hospital-Assistant	1	1	6	6	6	1	4	6	.....	.....	100	.....
	Provincial Vaccinators		6	8,216	1,369·33	8,216	1,598	3,766	8,083	.....	.....	98·38	.....
	Total	1	7	8,222	1,174·57	8,222	1,599	3,770	8,089	.....	.....	98·38	.....
Sylhet	Hospital-Assistants	21	8	243	30·37	236	14	146	217	7	6	91·95	85·71
	Compounders		4	298	74·50	298	11	249	284	.....	.....	95·30	.....
	Native Inspector		1	3	3	3	...	...	3	.....	.....	100	.....
	Assistant „		1	Did no vaccination									
	Provincial Vaccinators		10	11,771	1,177·10	11,771	613	8,782	11,505	.....	.....	97·74	.....
	Municipal „		2	359	179·50	359	43	271	347	.....	.....	96·66	.....
	Local Fund „		22	15,409	700·41	15,284	971	9,253	14,355	125	120	93·92	96
	Total	21	48	28,083	585	27,951	1,652	18,701	26,711	132	126	95·56	95·45
Cachar	Civil Surgeon	4	1	11	11	10	1	5	9	1	1	90	100
	Hospital-Assistants		3	123	41	117	19	61	93	6	6	79·48	100
	Compounder		2	87	43·50	87	6	76	87	.....	.....	100	.....
	Native Inspector		1	72	72	72	15	31	57	.....	.....	79·16	.....
	Provincial Vaccinators		3	2,839	946·33	2,810	739	1,550	2,645	29	11	94·12	37·93
	Municipal „		1	572	572	530	37	320	406	42	39	76·60	92·85
	Local Fund „		7	6,942	991·71	6,899	1,191	3,999	6,288	43	36	91·14	83·72
	Total	4	18	10,646	591·44	10,525	2,008	6,042	9,585	121	93	91·06	76·86
	Total of all Districts	50	214	121,900	569·62	121,329	21,638	68,421	112,016	571	456	92·32	79·86
	Tea-gardens by garden agency	...	...	6,933	.....	6,933	...	...	5,294	.....	.....	76·36	.....
	Total for the Province	50	214	128,833	.....	128,262	21,638	68,421	117,310	571	456	91·46	79·86

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